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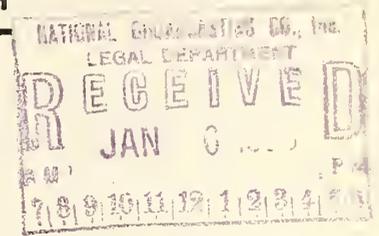


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 890

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## FLETCHER DEMAND ON NETS PORTENDS TROUBLE FOR BROADCASTERS

The New Year began with anything but a hopeful note for the two major radio networks and broadcasting stations whose facilities will be utilized for numerous political addresses within the next ten months.

The rapidity with which Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made a demand for an allotment of equal time on NBC and CBS for Republican speakers to compensate for the President's address upon the opening of Congress forboded a year of troubles.

With such a national precedent before them, minor political spokesmen are expected to make similar demands every time a member of the opposition party takes the air to defend or criticize the New Deal.

The attitude taken by the two networks left broadcasting stations further perplexed. NBC, through M. H. Aylesworth, replied that its facilities would be made available to "representatives of the Republican party whom you (Fletcher) may select" from time to time.

William S. Paley, President of CBS, in a lengthy reply to Fletcher pointed out that he distinguished between the President of the United States and Franklin D. Roosevelt as a candidate for political office.

He refused to "accept the principle that all broadcasting activities of the government . . . are to be mathematically balanced by its opposition." He added that CBS will continue to allot time for rebuttal speeches "in fairness and in the exercise of our best editorial judgment."

His reply recalled the principal followed by the networks and stations during the 1932 campaign. President Hoover was given free time on the air until he was renominated by the Republican party; the party thereafter had to pay for radio time used by Hoover just as for any other political candidate.

The problem becomes more difficult, however, when prominent leaders in both parties who are not candidates for office desire time to make addresses which are not openly political.

Fletcher had demanded an allotment of time on both networks, equal to that consumed by Roosevelt and at a similar hour and over the same number of stations.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the security of the system.

2. This document is intended for use by personnel who are responsible for the security of the system.

3. It is the policy of the organization to maintain the confidentiality of this information.

4. This information is classified as Confidential and should be handled accordingly.

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7. It is the responsibility of all personnel to ensure the security of the system.

8. This document is to be read in conjunction with the system security policy.

9. The information contained herein is for internal use only.

Because of the far-reaching importance of the radio in the 1936 presidential and associated campaigns, the issue of equitable time allotment unquestionably will arise in Congress.

While the Federal Communications Commission has made no announcement of policy, it will doubtless be called upon to make a pronouncement on the basis of Section 315 of the Communications Act which says in effect that all political candidates shall be treated alike.

While the networks and major broadcasting stations have no alternative when the President decides to address the country via radio at the most valuable commercial time, such as 9 o'clock at night, it is a different matter when a political candidate or spokesman for an opposition party desires corresponding time.

Such a demand as that of Mr. Fletcher, broadcasters realize. if followed up by other party leaders over the country would almost wreck the present commercial system of broadcasting and at the same time bore listeners to the point of junking their receivers.

Previously, it was easy enough for the networks and stations to make available ample time for the President's address to Congress as it customarily was delivered at noon, when commercial programs are few or unimportant. The 9 P.M. schedule raised much more difficult problems as it was necessary to cancel valuable commercial programs. The President, it is obvious, had come to the same realization as the advertisers, i.e., that night hours are best to find the majority of citizens at their radio receivers.

British and German broadcasting companies have solved the problem of reaching a national audience with important addresses much more effectively than have American broadcasters. When the King speaks in London or when Hitler talks in Berlin, the addresses are recorded and rebroadcast several times during the subsequent twenty-four hours in order to reach audiences which could not tune in on the original broadcast. While the major purpose, in Britain, is to reach far flung empire audiences with widely varying time, the repeated broadcasts also enable everyone who is interested to tune in on the King's address at one time or another.

The only American broadcaster who has followed this example in the case of President Roosevelt's speeches is Harry Butcher, Vice-President of CBS and General Manager of Station WJSV, Alexandria, Va., just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.

Several times he has made recordings of the President's speech, when delivered at morning or odd hours, and then rebroadcast it over WJSV at night the same day.

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NBC COUNSEL CITES LIBEL DANGER IN TALK TO TEACHERS

"He who broadcasts broadcasts at his peril."

Thus did A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, paraphrase the ever-present danger of libel damage suits in an address December 27 at the meeting of Teachers of Business Law in Collegiate Schools of Business in New York.

"No Federal statute defines a broadcaster's liability for defamation", he said, "but the courts hold the broadcasters to be a joint tortfeasor" and apply to him the same rule as to newspaper publishers.

"The broadcaster is willing to take the risk as to programs submitted to him in the form of continuities. However, he recognizes an injustice in imposing damages upon him where the performer deviates from the manuscript or where the voice of the exuberant fan enters the portable microphone at the football game or where the politician's speech, concerning which the broadcaster has no control, defames another."

Judge Ashby explained the broadcasting setup, its dependence upon the Federal Communications Commission, and stated that operation of stations "is at government sufferance", there being "no vested rights in station licenses."

"Censorship is inhibited by the Communications Act, but there are those who contend that censorship after the fact is practiced."

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ORGANIZED DISTILLERS STOP ADVERTISING ON THE AIR

Apparently because of the fear that liquor advertising over the air may reach immature audiences and thus encourage a return to prohibition, the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., announced through J. M. Doran, its head officer, in Washington, January 2nd that members would discontinue radio advertising at once.

"This voluntary action by distillers", Doran said, "is another step in the direction of self-imposed regulation which is regarded in the public interest."

"Over a year ago our membership resolved to write their advertising copy so as to give an accurate and honest description of products offered the public. Distiller members submitted all advertising copy to the Institute for approval before publication. Careful scrutiny of advertisements has resulted in material improvement in all newspaper and magazine copy published by our members."

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## STATIONS ACCEPT W-B TERMS AS ASCAP OFFERS RENEWALS

Independent broadcasting stations late this week were rushing forward to accept the temporary terms of Warner Brothers for use of their copyright music as the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers offered to renew all contracts for five years, under previous terms, except that the broadcasting rights will be limited to the catalogue as of January 1.

Approximately 175 stations were reported by Warner Brothers on January 3 to have signified their intention of accepting the provisional three months' contract offered late in December. Both CBS and NBC, however, continued to hold out and to bar all W-B music from their stations.

The ASCAP offer was wired to all stations on December 30 over the signature of Gene Buck, President. He challenged the claim of others to ownership in various compositions, thereby taking a rap at W-B, and stated that the ASCAP fee would not be reduced or the formula changed.

Previously ASCAP had relieved a tense situation as the New Year approached by granting a blanket extension of copyright licenses to all broadcasting stations for an indefinite time.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, was still in New York at the end of the week carrying out negotiations for the stations who had granted him power of attorney.

Warner Brothers on December 30 offered a revised temporary contract form to all independent stations following a conference with Baldwin. The principal features of the revised terms are:

1. The basis of payment for the use of W-B music will be a flat fee based on four times the quarter-hour (card) rate of each station per month.
2. Small stations -- approximately 35 per cent of all those in the country -- will be charged only half this rate.
3. Stations will be furnished with a complete catalogue of all compositions controlled by W-B.
4. The revised contract does not apply to networks.
5. No station will be allowed a more favorable rate than another station in the same classification.

Among other developments in the copyright fight, Powel Crosley, owner of WLW, Cincinnati, telegraphed Attorney General Cummings urging an investigation of "special arrangements, if any, between copyright holders, broadcasting networks, and other types of broadcasters." He protested against the Justice Department's withdrawal of the suit against ASCAP from the U. S. District Court of New York last month.

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## RULES GOVERNING NETWORKS IN NEW FCC REGULATIONS

For the first time since the organization of a government commission to control radio broadcasting, regulations governing network or chain operations will be contained in the revised rules to be issued shortly by the Federal Communications Commission.

The nature of the regulations is being kept secret until the complete rules are made public in about a week. The regulations, however, are understood to be aimed primarily at preventing duplication of programs on so many stations in areas which are dependent wholly on chain outlets.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart recently hurled a blast at the network program duplications and demanded an inquiry and adjustment of the Broadcast Division. The new rules are expected to constitute an answer to his criticism although it was scoffed at by Broadcast Division members at the time.

Meanwhile, it was indefinite as to when the engineering report on clear channels may be submitted to the FCC, thus paving the way for any proposed reallocations. It was promised at first by Christmas, but latest reports are that it may be delayed several weeks or even months.

Some FCC attaches have predicted that there would be no general shakeup in the broadcasting bands and probably no public hearings.

The FCC on January 7 will submit its annual report to Congress. Whether it will contain any recommendations for changes in the set-up has not been disclosed, but observers anticipate no revolutionary proposals.

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## WTIC SALE TO CHERRY & WEBB AWAITS FCC APPROVAL

Sale of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., a 50 KW station, to Cherry & Webb, New England department store operators, for approximately \$675,000 is awaiting approval of the Federal Communications Commission. The station is expected to be moved to the Boston area.

Cherry & Webb also operate WPRO, Providence, R.I., while WTIC is owned by the Travelers Life Insurance Company, and is an NBC-WEAF outlet.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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## KENNEDY APPOINTMENT LINKED TO SARNOFF WHITE HOUSE VISIT

One theory advanced in connection with the retention of Joseph P. Kennedy to examine the financial structure of the RCA is that it is an effort to get semi-official approval of the Administration on the new set-up. Several recapitalization plans have been drawn up. If Mr. Kennedy says O.K. to any one of these plans and the stockholders disapprove the RCA, according to this theory, will be in a position to say "well, the plan was approved by the man President Roosevelt picked to drive the money changers out of the Wall Street Temples."

Commenting upon this situation, Paul Mallon in the Washington Star, wrote:

"On the day after Christmas, President Roosevelt luncheoned David Sarnoff, sharp Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corp. of America. No one else was present.

"Twenty-four hours later, Mr. Sarnoff announced the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt's good friend, Joseph P. Kennedy, as a special executive to study the financial structure of R.C.A.

"It was something of a surprise because the R.C.A. structure did not seem to need much studying.

"As 1936 is the big political year and as radio broadcasting is a ticklish political business, those inside the trade have been nodding their heads knowingly ever since. They suspect Mr. Roosevelt may have arranged a spare wave length to assure a happy radio New Year for himself.

"What bolsters this conclusion is the inside background of White House radio relations.

"Mr. Roosevelt's pals have always had a feeling that NBC (subsidiary of RCA) was less favorable to him than were some of the other chains. There may have been insufficient reason for the feeling, but it existed."

Mr. Sarnoff, accompanied by Mrs. Sarnoff, was likewise a guest at the dinner which President Roosevelt gave to Vice-President Garner.

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## NBC STARTS NEW YEAR WITH SECOND PACIFIC COAST NET

The National Broadcasting Company on January 1 inaugurated a second Pacific Coast Blue Network with six stations and realigned its two major networks so as to embrace its Pacific Coast stations. The new network, composed entirely of stations new to NBC, comprises:

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of a diverse population. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of industry and the emergence of a global superpower.

The American dream is a central theme in the nation's history. It represents the belief that anyone, regardless of their background, can achieve success and prosperity through hard work and determination. This ideal has inspired generations of Americans and has shaped the nation's identity. The pursuit of the American dream has led to significant achievements in science, technology, and culture. It has also been a source of inspiration for people around the world.

The United States has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. It is a melting pot of different ethnicities, languages, and traditions. This diversity has contributed to the nation's strength and resilience. The American people have created a unique culture that is a blend of various influences. This cultural richness has made the United States a global leader in art, music, and literature. It has also fostered a sense of unity and shared values among the people.

The United States has a long and proud tradition of democracy. The principles of freedom, equality, and justice are at the heart of the nation's identity. The American people have fought for these principles throughout their history. The Constitution is the foundation of the nation's government, and it has guided the country through many challenges. The American people have shown a strong commitment to democratic values and have worked to improve the lives of all citizens.

The United States has a bright future ahead. The nation's strength lies in its people, its values, and its commitment to progress. The American people are resilient and innovative, and they will continue to shape the future of the nation. The United States will remain a global leader in science, technology, and culture. The American dream will continue to inspire and guide the nation's development.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and possibility. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and has achieved great things. The American people are proud of their history and their future. They are committed to building a better world for themselves and for all people.

KGO, San Francisco; KECA, Los Angeles; KEX, Portland; KJR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane, and KFSD, San Diego.

The older Pacific Coast hookup will be linked with the NBC Red Network. It comprises: KPO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland; KOMO, Seattle; and KMQ, Spokane.

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#### MORE THAN 100 STATIONS ANNOUNCE GROUP RATES

More than 100 independent broadcasting stations on January 3 entered the commercial field as organized bidders against networks in an organization labelled the National Independent Broadcasters, Inc.

James O'Shaughnessy, formerly Executive Secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and one-time Business Manager of Liberty magazine, is in charge of the NIB offices with headquarters at 17 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The stations, which are growing daily, are divided into six territorial groups to be sold as units subject to rate discounts. Present enrolled outlets, according to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, embrace around 30,000,000 listeners.

Electrical transcriptions and recordings will be acceptable on all stations. Each group of stations, chiefly 100-watters, will offer a discount beginning at 2 per cent for a single group and cumulative up to 12 per cent if all six groups are bought.

Officers of the NIB are Edward A. Allen, WLVA, Lynchburg, Va., President; Mallory Chamberlin, WNBR, Memphis, Vice-President; W. Wright Gedge, WMBC, Detroit, Secretary; Ben S. McGlashan, KGFJ, Los Angeles, Treasurer.

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#### WESTINGHOUSE STOPS ACKNOWLEDGING SHORT-WAVE MAIL

Westinghouse short-wave stations W8XK, Pittsburgh, and W1 XK, Boston, announced January 1 they would discontinue acknowledging short-wave reception reports henceforth. The British Broadcasting Corporation recently took similar action.

The announcement explained that newspapers and magazines now carry listings of short-wave transmitters, their frequencies, and program schedules. The increasing volume of mail, it added, also makes acknowledgment impractical.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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## C. H. LANG TO BEGIN NEW SCHENECTADY S.W. SERIES

C. H. Lang, Manager of Publicity and Broadcasting for General Electric, will be the first speaker on the "Backstage in Schenectady" short-wave radio program which will return to the air January 7 at 6:45 P.M., EST, over W2XAF. He will be interviewed informally by E. S. Darlington regarding General Electric's interest in short-wave broadcasting.

On consecutive Tuesday nights other well-known General Electric men will be interviewed in the "Scenes Behind the Microphone" series.

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## ZENITH EXPECTED TO REPORT BEST BUSINESS SINCE 1929

Among the most outstanding earnings recoveries of the radio industry in the last few years is that scored by the Zenith Radio Corporation in the early part of its present fiscal year, which ends April 30 next, according to Edward A. Kandlik in the Chicago Journal of Commerce in a five column story captioned "Zenith Earnings Recovery in 1935 Is Radio Industry Stand-Out."

"Following four years of unprofitable operation the company was restored to an earnings basis in its fiscal year which ended April 30, 1934, but in the succeeding year its profits declined slightly. Present indications are that the current rate will eclipse any past showing of the company except 1929", Mr. Kandlik writes.

"In the first seven months of its fiscal year, from April 30 to November 30, the company has had a net operating profit of \$720,066 before Federal taxes, equal to \$1.44 a share on the 500,000 shares of capital stock, according to a recent announcement by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President. This compares with a net loss of \$72,000 in the like period of the preceding fiscal year.

"While results for the entire present fiscal year are not available, it is expected that some addition to net income will accrue from December operation. That month, which normally marks the close of the peak season, usually has about two weeks of heavy business with demand tapering off before the period of intense retail selling just before Christmas. This year the early December operations were highly satisfactory, shipments for about the first half of the month running 200 per cent above the like 1934 month. With a heavy demand and its factory stocks depleted, Zenith during the current month resorted to transferring of dealer stocks in order to satisfy demands."

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INDUSTRY NOTES

Station KMPC, Beverly Hills, Calif., has been sold to William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System President, and G. A. Richards, owner of WJR, Detroit. The purchase price is reported to have been around \$150,000. The sale produced the report that KMPC will displace KHJ, Los Angeles, as the CBS outlet.

The Arkansas Centennial Commission is considering a proposal to levy a tax on every radio set in the State as a means of raising money for the Exposition.

The Grigsby-Grunow Co., Chicago, has announced that the second dividend to its unsecured creditors, amounting to 9 per cent, which was declared on December 3, is now payable. A previous dividend of 16 1/2 per cent was paid in March, 1935.

The Lincoln Star and The Lincoln Journal, of Lincoln, Nebr., on December 24 bought a half interest in Stations KFAB and KFOR, of Lincoln, and KOIL, of Omaha-Council Bluffs. The newspapers explained the purchase was in keeping with the trend toward closer alliance between the publishing and broadcasting business.

WOR, Newark, reported just before Christmas that it has received 975,798 pieces of mail during 1935 and expected the total to exceed 100,000 before January 1st.

The Columbia Broadcasting System is reported to be preparing to expend \$2,000,000 on its Program Department in 1936 with the largest allotment it has ever made to the sustaining features. Plans will be announced around the first of the year.

Broadcasters will be interested observers at the hearing set for January 7 by the Federal Alcohol Administration on the advertising and branding regulations to govern the beer industry.

Reports on the radio markets in Japan and Australia are now available at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, at 25 cents each.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLANT INDUSTRY DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Federation of Labor has promised to decide at its Miami meeting this month whether to grant an international charter to the Radio Workers and Allied Trades Union, thereby recognizing it as an industrial union. The union ended a meeting in Pittsburgh in a rebellious mood because of the refusal of the A.F. of L. to grant the charter at once.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer, which has had radio tie-ups with WIP and WFIL since September, has expanded its agreement with WIP for an indefinite period. The extended service adds a nightly 5-minute news broadcast.

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The new Western Electric non-directional microphone was given its first test in service when WOR, Newark, and the Mutual network picked up a special entertainment from the S.S. "Majestic" New Year's Eve.

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#### NEW ELECTRON TUBE PENETRATES THE DARK

A new electron tube which for the first time enables man to see through the dark was described and demonstrated in St. Louis January 2 before the American Association for the advancement of Science by Dr. V. K. Zworykin and Dr. George A. Morton, of the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories.

The assembled scientists witnessed the projection of motion pictures focused on the tube, which converted light rays into electrons. The electrons sped through the tube and reproduced the pictures in enlarged form on a screen in its further end. Continuing the demonstration a dark glass filter was placed in the beam of the motion picture projector. All visible light rays were stopped dead, yet, the electron image tube continued to reproduce the enlarged pictures with hardly noticeable loss in clarity. Dr. Zworykin explained that the tube was then functioning entirely on "black light" or infra-red rays, which were all that could reach the tube through the light filter.

The new device, which is sensitive to ultra-violet as well as infra-red rays, known as "black light", makes electrons behave exactly as light rays and marks a great advance in the use of electron lenses. Its large photoelectric cathode allows the efficient employment of large diameter high power optical lenses.

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## NBC OFFICIALS INTRODUCE MAJOR LOHR TO HIS HOME TOWN

Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, and Washington officials of the National Broadcasting Company, on January 3 entertained at a luncheon and an afternoon informal reception to introduce the new NBC President, Major Lenox Lohr, to his home-town, Washington. Major Lohr was accompanied by Mr. David Sarnoff, who had come to Washington to attend the Vice-Presidential dinner at the White House.

A luncheon was given for members of the Federal Communications Commission and afterwards newspaper men, radio lawyers, and others were introduced to Major Lohr at a reception in the NBC offices in the National Press Building.

Major Lohr recalled that he had been born and had grown up in Washington, being a graduate of Washington Tech High School.

It was explained that the election of Major Lohr to the NBC presidency came about through his meeting with Mr. Sarnoff, who is on the Board of Directors of the New York World's Fair. Major Lohr had made a tremendous success as General Manager of the Century of Progress in Chicago and was under consideration for a similar position with the forthcoming New York Exposition. For some reason this connection was not made but resulted in Mr. Sarnoff recommending Major Lohr to head the NBC.

Major Lohr was highly endorsed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, an intimate friend of Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the RCA.

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## THREE STATIONS ENTER STIPULATIONS WITH THE FTC

Three broadcasting stations have entered into stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission to abide by action taken in a case involving advertising matter issued by K. A. Hughes Co., of Boston, dealer in "Salicon", a cold remedy. The broadcasting companies are: Shepard Broadcasting Service, operating Station WNAC, Boston; Congress Square Hotel Co., Station WCSH, Portland, Maine; and the WGAR Broadcasting Co., Station WGAR, Cleveland.

In their stipulations with the Commission, the radio stations admit broadcasting advertisements of this company, and agree to observe and abide by a stipulation previously signed by the advertiser and accepted and approved by the Trade Commission.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for westward expansion, and the rise of the industrial revolution.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains a list of the names of the authors of the various volumes in the series, and a list of the titles of the volumes. It also contains a list of the names of the publishers of the volumes.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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*[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]*



January 7, 1936

## RURAL SOUTH NOW MOST OVER-QUOTA IN RADIO FACILITIES

The more sparsely-settled areas, particularly in the South, have been given a more equitable share of the country's broadcasting facilities during the last year than heretofore, according to a table just issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

From the one-time position of being most under-quota, the Southern, or Third Zone, now leads, it being most over-quota in night-time broadcasting facilities with a surplus of 10.485 units or 29 per cent.

The most populous area, the Northeastern Zone, on the other hand, is now most under-quota with 0.275 units, or 1 per cent below what is due it under the Davis Equalization Amendment.

The Commission issued the table, showing the distribution of broadcasting facilities as of January 2, 1926, without comment, but members of the Broadcast Division were obviously proud of the record in view of the criticism that has recently been directed at the Commission, even by its own members, for failing to serve the rural areas properly.

There is pending in Congress a bill, introduced by Senator Wheeler (Democrat), of Montana, to repeal the Davis Equalization Amendment, now a part of the Communications Act, and to substitute a provision which would merely require the Commission to "make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide an equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same."

The Davis amendment states that the equitable distribution shall be based upon population, but experience of the FCC and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, has shown that such a rule, if observed to the letter, fails to provide sparsely-settled areas with adequate facilities.

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1941

RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO YOU FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO YOU FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

XXXXXXXXXX

## BROADCASTERS PUSH DUFFY BILL AS NETWORKS MARK TIME

While NBC and CBS report "excellent public reaction" to their revisions of programs necessitated by the deletion of Warner Brothers music, broadcasters are preparing to bring pressure upon members of Congress for action on the Duffy Copyright Bill.

Judge James R. Curtis, who operates KFRO, Longview, Texas, has circularized all broadcasting stations suggesting that they write to their Representatives and Senators and insist that the Duffy Bill, already passed by the Senate, be acted on by the House.

The Duffy Bill, which removes the \$250 minimum penalty for the broadcasting of each piece of copyrighted music for which the station has no license, is now pending before the House Patents Committee.

Judge Curtis complains against the treatment accorded radio stations by both Warner Brothers and ASCAP and intimates that the two may have plotted in advance to split in order to derive more revenue from broadcasters.

Harry Butcher, Washington Vice-President of CBS, stated that the reaction of both listeners and advertisers to the deletion of W-B music has been "fine". He said that the networks are handicapped by the failure of Warner Brothers to make public a list of the copyright music it controls and by the incompleteness of the ASCAP list.

He pointed out that the networks' attorneys are daily adding more music to the lists not controlled by Warner Brothers and therefore available to the chains. Among the latest additions is music from "Jumbo" and "George White's Scandals of 1936."

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## BERLIN MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA STOPS RADIO ADS

Advertising broadcasts by German radio stations have been discontinued by the Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, which exercises control over the stations, according to a Berlin correspondent.

The purpose of the change is to eliminate competition with German newspaper as advertising mediums. Esthetic reasons also were advanced, presumably because of the interference with musical programs and other forms of broadcast entertainment.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1954

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1954

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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1/7/36

## DEMOCRATS OWE TWO CHAINS \$140,000 FOR USE OF RADIO

Among the outstanding debts of the Democratic National Committee as the 1936 campaign gets under-way are two unpaid accounts with the two major broadcasting networks.

Reports filed with Congress show that the Committee owes the National Broadcasting Company \$99,554 and Columbia Broadcasting System \$42,960 for time used on the chains. The Republican National Committee owes nothing for broadcasting time, according to the report.

While the address of President Roosevelt at the opening of Congress cost the Democratic party nothing, the National Committee will have to pay for straight political speeches and addresses of Mr. Roosevelt after he is renominated.

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## A. T. & T. LOSES FIRST ROUND IN COAXIAL CABLE HEARING

The Federal Communications Commission over-ruled the plea of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that testimony as to possible commercial uses of the proposed New York-to-Philadelphia coaxial cable be excluded from a public hearing, the second phase of which got under way January 6. The A. T. & T. was joined by Western Union and Postal Telegraph in entering objections to the ruling.

The FCC at a hearing several weeks ago went into the experimental aspects of the coaxial cable after the case had been reopened upon request of the A. T. & T. The Commission is obviously seeking to make the telephone company consent to open the cable to other television experimenters besides the Radio Corporation of America.

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## DENIAL OF CALIFORNIA APPLICATION IS RECOMMENDED

Denial of the application of Leon S. Packard, Lewis Stebbins, and Alden C. Packard for a construction permit to build a new station and to operate on 1160 kc. with 250 watts daytime was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

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1/7/36

## RADIO SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

The application of "radio sanctions" as well as economic pressure against Italy by the League of Nations is being discussed seriously in Geneva, according to a correspondent of the New York Sun. In a copyright dispatch to the Sun, William Bird says, in part:

"The 'radio sanctions' would consist in broadcasts of news by some of the powerful European stations in the Italian language. The purpose would be to enable Italian listeners to get fuller reports of what is happening in the military and diplomatic field than they are able to get through their own censored radio and newspapers.

"The Italian Government has already issued orders forbidding listening to foreign stations, but admittedly such an order is difficult to enforce.

"Ever since broadcasting began, the ethics of broadcasting news in the language of neighboring countries has been a problem. Italy has gone further than most other countries in that direction. There are news broadcasts in French, English and German every day from the principal Italian stations, and less frequently in other languages, such as Serb, Croat and Greek. These broadcasts, since the war with Ethiopia began, deal chiefly with war news from the Italian viewpoint, with heavy stress on the Italian attitude toward the sanctions policy of the League.

"Consequently, many League officials and statesmen of League countries hold that there is no impropriety in broadcasting the League's point of view in Italian.

"Italian listeners, incidentally, are complaining that their own stations give too much time to foreign language broadcasts. Between 6 and 8 P.M. the time is largely taken up with English, French and German news, incomprehensible to most Italians, and at other hours there are lessons in Italian for foreign listeners."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the Atlantic coast. These early pioneers established small communities and laid the foundation for the nation that was to come.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. The discovery of gold in California and the opening of the West led to a period of rapid expansion. The United States emerged as a major world power, with a global reach that spanned across continents.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture, shaped by the contributions of many different peoples. From the traditions of the Native Americans to the customs of the immigrants, the United States is a melting pot of cultures and traditions.

The United States has a long and proud history of freedom and democracy. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have guided the nation through many challenges. The United States has stood for the rights of all people, and has been a beacon of hope for those who seek freedom and justice.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, and its story continues to unfold. The United States is a nation of opportunity, and its people are proud to be part of this great nation.

The United States is a nation of freedom and democracy, and its people are proud to be part of this great nation. The United States has a rich and diverse history, and its story continues to unfold.

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## FCC AUTHORIZED TO NAME CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AIDS

The first piece of radio legislation enacted by the second session of the 74th Congress was passed by the House January 7. It authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to appoint, without regard to Civil Service laws, a Chief Accountant and not more than three assistants.

The bill, which had previously passed the Senate, amends paragraph (f) of Section 4 of the Act and is labelled S 1336.

The Commission about two months ago appointed W. J. Norfleet, Accountant with a salary of \$5600. The new legislation will enable the Commission to raise him to a status similar to that of the Chief Engineer and will also make possible the appointment of three assistants.

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## CLEARING AIR WAVES FOR PRESIDENT COSTLY TO NETWORKS

The decision of President Roosevelt to address Congress upon its opening at night instead of in the morning proved costly to the two major networks, which cancelled commercial programs to broadcast the speech on all stations.

The Columbia Broadcasting System is reported to have lost \$12,000 in revenue, while the National Broadcasting Company sacrificed \$15,000.

President Roosevelt, however, has heretofore been considerate of the commercial contracts of the networks. Out of 21 radio addresses made in 1935, only five were delivered during valuable radio night time. Two were talks to Boy Scouts, one was on the Community Chest drive, one was a "Fireside Chat" on unemployment relief, while the fifth, on the President's birthday, dealt with the national fund for treatment of infantile paralysis.

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## NOVEMBER RADIO ADVERTISING 13.6 PER CENT ABOVE 1934

Keeping pace with the previous ten months, November radio advertising showed a gain of 13.6 per cent over the corresponding month of 1934 and amounted to \$8,211,349, according to the National Association of Broadcasters.

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Know all men by these presents that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of January, 1971.

My commission expires on the 31st day of January, 1971.

X X X X X X X

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Know all men by these presents that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

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STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

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1/7/36

Broadcast advertising for the first 11 months of 1935 totalled \$78,837,579, an increase of 19.8 per cent over the similar period of 1934.

National network advertising for the 11 months was 18.1 per cent above 1934. Other percentage gains: regional networks, 50; national non-network advertising, 24.8; local, 18.6.

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### CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED AGAINST MAN-MADE STATIC ON WEST COAST

A drive against man-made static has been launched on the Pacific Coast by Frank Andrews, over KFI, Los Angeles, who speaks each Saturday night over the station.

Appealing to listeners to join the campaign for municipal and State legislation to restrict interference, Andrews said recently:

"It is possible to detect and arrest the source of electrical man-made static, and it is possible to make installations so they do not interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of radio entertainment by your neighbors. Those of you reading this, who operate any electrical apparatus take it to heart, and make an investigation to see that you are not blighting your neighbor's most precious enjoyment in the leisure hours after his difficult tasks of the day.

"The Federal Government of the United States has effectively stopped interference of programs from harmonics and stations on interfering wavelengths. Also the code interference that once blighted the broadcast bands have been eliminated. Now it is up to the Municipal and State Governments in their legislative bodies to appoint committees and enact laws, appropriating enough money to police the laws passed, and prosecute offenders who ruin the clean entertainment of thousands of families.

"Apparently the automobile manufacturers will equip their cars this year at the factory with suppressors as standard equipment. States should have a law to silence motor cars from radio interference just as rigid as the law regarding mufflers for the engine. Suppressors could be handed out with license plates.

"The American public bought a half a million long and short wave combination sets in 1933. In 1935 about five million long and short wave combinations have been sold - ten times the number for 1933 which represents a yearly investment by the American public of over 350 million dollars poured into radio. This investment must be protected. It is estimated that about

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1964  
10 10 AM

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
FROM : [Name]

RE: [Subject]

1. [Text]

2. [Text]

3. [Text]

4. [Text]

5. [Text]

one-third of America's twenty million radio sets are equipped for shortwave, and 80 per cent of all the manufacturers' output are of this type. Shortwave is practically useless without a ban on interference. This should interest the radio manufacturers as they are dependent upon the public enthusiasm to continue to purchase the modern combinations. Something must be done to curb interference or the public's enthusiasm in shortwave will wane if they are compelled to listen to buzz and plops louder than the program.

"It seems strange that a modern and progressive country like the U.S. is caught with a problem like this, when the former little Russian province of Estonia, now independent, can pass progressive laws for the enjoyment of radio. The president of Estonia is an ardent radio fan, and for many years he had been sorely vexed by the annoying cracks and buzz emanating from his loudspeaker whenever he tuned for a distant station in faraway lands. At last he became wroth over the situation and called his council about him. After nights and days of debate, a law was passed, or a decree was issued, prohibiting all types of man-made static, no matter what its origin may be. Owners of electrical apparatus were compelled to register same, and to fit suitable anti-interference devices at once. Failure to do so is to be punished by severe penalties, and possibly imprisonment. This law went into effect October 1, 1935, and since that date all the Estonian shortwave enthusiast has to do when he hears a spark plug in his radio is to jump on his bike and peddle to the nearest post office to file his complaint. The offender will be seized and thrown into the brig. We have more than half the radio sets in the world in the United States and can boast of 90 per cent of the man-made static."

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#### RADIO EXCISE TAXES, EXPORTS SHOW GAINS

During November, the U.S. Revenue Bureau reports, the 5 per cent radio and phonograph excise tax collections were \$571,479.61, an increase of 23.5 per cent over the collections of \$462,638.47 in November, 1934. This does not include excise taxes on automobile radio which are not separately reported but are included among automobile accessories taxable at 2 per cent.

The radio excise tax collections for the eleven months ending November 1935, according to tabulations of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, totaled \$3,706,420.65, an increase of 25.5 per cent over the similar excise tax collections of \$2,952,737.48 for the similar eleven months' period of 1934. The radio tax collections for eleven months of 1935, with the December returns yet to come, were already larger than the total 1934 radio taxes of \$3,520,855.47.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the operations in the field and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the tactical aspects of the operations. It discusses the various types of attacks and the methods used to carry them out. It also discusses the defensive measures taken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations for the future.

ANNEXURE

THE TACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE OPERATIONS

The tactical aspects of the operations are discussed in detail in this section. It covers the various types of attacks and the methods used to carry them out. It also discusses the defensive measures taken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations for the future.

Substantial increase in American radio exports were reported for October 1935 by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They approached the \$3,000,000 mark for the month, compared with \$2,143,756 in September, and were ahead of the \$2,378,592 exports in October 1934. During October, 1935, the total value of radio exports was \$2,714,113. The October exports included 63,552 receiving sets, valued at \$1,659,892, compared with exports of 57,678 sets valued at \$1,454,593 in October 1934.

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#### TEN COMPANIES DID 77% OF RADIO SET BUSINESS

More than 5,500,000 radio sets were made and sold in 1935, by 140 manufacturers, yet 7% (or ten makers) did 77% of the business, according to surveys made by Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former Radio Commissioner, and M. Clements of Radio Today.

Nearly 70,000,000 radio tubes were made by 13 manufacturers; of these, four did 84% of the total. Some 40,000 radio dealers of all kinds were in business during 1935; yet 15,000 did 82% of the business. Similar concentration is found among the 634 broadcast stations where 29 stations have 76% of all the power allotted to all 634 stations.

The replacement of present outdated home radios by modern receivers is proceeding slowly, only about one set in seven being replaced yearly. Out of the 5,600,000 sets sold in 1935, 1,100,000 were automobile units; 600,000 sets were exported abroad; and 550,000 were battery sets, leaving only about 3,000,000 to be sold to 20,000,000 homes.

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#### POLICE CAPTAIN FAVORS S.W. SETS FOR AUTOISTS

Indiana State Police Captain Matt Leach, of Indianapolis, believes private citizens should be encouraged to install short-wave radio sets in their automobiles, rather than be forbidden to do so, as they now are by law.

Speaking recently at a dinner-meeting of the Technical Committee responsible for installation of the State Police radio system, Captain Leach pointed out that law-abiding citizens can aid police officers by owning short-wave sets and keeping them tuned in on the State Police system.

Motorists may receive descriptions of fleeing holdup men and other law-breakers and relay information to police units, Captain Leach said.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the names of the members of the committee and the places where they were working.

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1900

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the names of the members of the committee and the places where they were working.

The second part of the report deals with the work done by the members of the committee during the year. It mentions the names of the members and the places where they were working.

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1901

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the names of the members of the committee and the places where they were working.

The second part of the report deals with the work done by the members of the committee during the year. It mentions the names of the members and the places where they were working.

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1/8/36

MAURICE L. GAFFNEY HEADS CBS TRADE NEWS DIVISION

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced this week the appointment of Maurice L. Gaffney as head of its Trade News Division. He assumed his new duties on January 6.

For two years Mr. Gaffney has been a member of the staff of Advertising & Selling in the capacity of Managing Editor. During the previous three years he was with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

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NBC CITES REMARKABLE RESPONSE TO ONE-TIME OFFER

What the NBC calls "the most sensational response to a one-time offer in the history of broadcasting" is described in a folder just distributed by the network.

The folder recounts how on the night of November 14 the Sinclair Oil Company offered a Dinosaur Stamp Album to every child who would go to a Sinclair service station accompanied by an adult. One million albums were made available. Before 48 hours had passed the supply was exhausted, and dealers were frantically calling for more. Thousands of listeners were turned away disappointed. On the night of November 21 two million more albums and 48 million more stamps were made available to listeners.

The program is the "Sinclair Minstrels", one of the oldest radio shows on the air, which is carried on the NBC Blue network.

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SHECKLEN MADE R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS VICE-PRESIDENT

William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has announced the election of George F. Shecklen, representative in China for the company since 1928, as Vice-President. Mr. Shecklen sailed on January 10 to resume his duties in Shanghai after spending the holidays in San Francisco.

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1/7/36

ANNUAL REVIEW CITES RECORD OF RCA AND POSTAL

The following reference to RCA and Postal communications operations during the year 1935 were carried in the financial review of the New York Times January 2:

"The combined operating loss of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation and subsidiaries for the ten months was \$1,187,000. The latest report of the land lines division for the ten months showed gross of \$18,368,861, against \$17,524,709, and operating loss of \$1,458,005, against \$2,064,806 loss in the 1934 period. The parent company reported for nine months a net loss of \$1,442,176 this year, against a loss of \$1,051,280, in the 1934 period.

"In the radio field, RCA communications had gross revenue of \$3,418,455 and net operating income of \$204,696 for ten months of 1935, compared with \$3,505,465 and \$490,113, respectively, in the 1934 period, while the Radio Marine Corporation had gross of \$764,925, against \$771,866, and net of \$91,509, against \$96,233, indicating that radio revenues have not fared as well in 1935 as in 1934."

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CBS DECEMBER BILLINGS SET NETWORK RECORD

CBS network billings for December, 1935, set an all-time high for any one month on any network, according to a Columbia press statement which continued:

"December's total of \$1,885,977 substantially tops previous record months in 1934 and 1935. December 1935 ran 12.7% ahead of the same month in 1934 and is 3.1% ahead of March which was the network's largest month in 1935. 1935 set another Columbia Network record - yearly billings of \$17,637,804 showing a 19.0% gain over 1934.

"CBS Billings: December, 1934 - \$1,674,087; December, 1935 - \$1,885,977; 12 Months 1934 - \$14,825,845; 12 Months - 1934 - \$17,637,804."

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SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
ATTENTION: [illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]

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SECRET

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

*Red Seal  
9:00  
1/13/36*

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No. 892

*g p...*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of Chemistry  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. The information you have furnished is being reviewed and a reply will be sent to you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

## FCC CONSIDERING LICENSE FEES AND PERMITS, SAYS PRALL

The Federal Communications Commission is seriously considering charging broadcasters a license fee, but it does not look with favor at this time upon issuing permits to operate for more than six months at a time, a House sub-committee on appropriations has been told.

A transcript of hearings on the FCC estimates for fiscal year 1937, made public this week, revealed the Commission's attitude in testimony given by Chairman Anning S. Prall and Herbert Pettey, Secretary.

The hearings were made available at the same time that the independent offices appropriations bill, carrying \$1,450,000 for the Commission, was reported to the House of Representatives. The FCC item is \$50,000 under the current appropriation.

Members of the sub-committee conducting the inquiry on FCC estimates expressed interest in the information that Judge E. O. Sykes is making a survey to determine the feasibility of collecting license fees from broadcasters. The survey, Pettey said, is being made by the Legal and Engineering Departments.

Representative Woodrum (Democrat), of Virginia, Chairman of the sub-committee, suggested the advisability of assessing some of the cost of the regulation of broadcasting upon broadcasters.

"The Communications Commission does render very valuable service to the broadcasters", he said. "There would appear to me to be no logical reason in the world why the broadcasters could not pay a reasonable charge for that."

To this Pettey replied: "That is a feeling that I might say is shared by people in the broadcasting industry, Mr. Chairman. They realize they are getting something for nothing and the opinion is so apparent, many statements having been made on and off the record by broadcasters that they would be willing to pay for services which are now rendered."

The suggestion that the Commission might do well to issue licenses for longer periods than six months also came from Chairman Woodrum.

"Is it the experience of the Commission", he asked, "that this is a wise provision of the law, that those things should come up for renewal every six months, or could conditions be made whereby the Commission would still have control over it, but where the applicant, during good behaviour, or in the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a leading center of research and learning in the United States. It is a place where the highest quality of education and scholarship is pursued. The university is committed to the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of society.

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absence of complaint, would continue until such time as the Commission has due notice and desires to qualify the applicant?"

Commissioner Prall, in defending the present half-year limitations, said:

"The situation, Mr. Chairman, with respect to that is this, we have about 621 stations. I would say about three-quarters of them are what I would call absolutely reliably owned stations, well conducted, and in good condition in every way and well operated. Then, we have the balance of them that are what I would classify as a 'poor station.' They have a hard time making ends meet. They do not get the advertising sufficiently large to meet their expenses and they are liable to take almost anything that comes along to get the money, and we have most of our trouble with respect to bad programing over those stations, and I think it is the opinion of the Commission that until we succeed in bringing about a very great improvement in the standards of the programming that the 6-month period should be left as it is. Otherwise, if we had 90 percent of the stations as careful in their selection of programs and continuities as perhaps three-quarters of them are now, there would be no reason why we could not give them a year's license, but we have - well, I think at this moment we have something like 300 charges against stations, not against 300 stations, but 300 charges."

Mr. Woodrum. "Well, how many stations do you suppose are involved in those 300 charges?"

Mr. Prall. "Perhaps 100."

Mr. Woodrum. "Do these charges involve hearings, field, examinations, inspections, and so on?"

Mr. Prall. "It involves neglect in following the law in respect to operation, having the proper persons in charge, and violating the rules of operation. Then, we have others that are permitting lotteries and fortune-telling schemes whereby they tell fortunes and charge a fee, and the fee is divided between the broadcasters and the station, and they have all kinds of schemes for defrauding people of money and misrepresenting articles for sale, and all that sort of thing. Until we get that in shape - and we are working very hard on that and have been for six or eight months, to improve the status of programing and get them to understand that they must be careful about what goes over the air - we do not feel justified in extending that period of the license."

In response to questions of other members regarding lack of authority to control programs, Prall said punishment could only be administered when stations sought renewals of licenses.

"If we had the right to suspend a station for a week or ten days or a month, in my judgment, that would stop more of this bad programming and other violations than anything else, but we have no such right", he added.



Representative Wigglesworth (Republican), of Massachusetts, asked:

"What supervision, what control, if any, does the Commission exercise over the actual material that goes out from the broadcasting station?"

"Well, we have no rights of censorship", said Mr. Prall. "The responsibility is entirely up to the owner of the station. If a complaint comes in and would warrant it, then, at the time of expiration of that license, we would have the right to refuse the renewal of it."

"A man might get a license and preach communism in his station for six months without any interference?" interposed Representative Bolton (Republican), of Ohio.

"Yes, we could notify him that complaint had been made about it, and we could call for continuity, and I believe in case where - I do not know whether it would be communism", replied Mr. Prall. "I do not believe the law includes that. Anything that is obscene."

Mr. Bolton: "Let us say obscene instead of communism."

Mr. Prall. "In that case we could act."

Mr. Woodrum. "You can act peremptorily, suspend his license?"

Mr. Prall. "Yes; we can stop that. That is about the only thing."

Mr. Wigglesworth. "That is the only ground on which you can suspend a license?"

Mr. Prall. "Yes."

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#### KNX WINS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST LOS ANGELES TIMES

KNX, Los Angeles, this week won its libel suit against the Los Angeles Times and was awarded \$2,500 damages in lieu of the \$500,000 asked. The trial grew out of an editorial carried by the Times accusing KNX of broadcasting false news reports.

Stations KHJ and KMTR face similar suits for allowing the editorial to be read before their microphones. The editorial appeared April 13, 1934.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE  
PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY IN 1957

The progress of chemistry in 1957 was marked by several important developments. In the field of organic chemistry, the synthesis of new materials and the study of reaction mechanisms were the primary concerns. The discovery of new catalysts and the development of new synthetic routes were among the highlights of the year.

In the area of physical chemistry, the study of molecular structure and the development of new spectroscopic techniques were the main focus. The discovery of new materials and the study of their properties were also among the highlights of the year.

The progress of chemistry in 1957 was also marked by the discovery of new materials and the study of their properties. The discovery of new materials and the study of their properties were among the highlights of the year. The study of molecular structure and the development of new spectroscopic techniques were also among the highlights of the year.

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## FCC ANNUAL REPORT HITS SNAG AS PRESS OFFICE MOVES AGAIN

The First Annual Report of the Federal Communications Commission was practically ignored by the press of the country when it appeared on January 7 with a "confidential" marking and a release date because of the failure of the Commission to cooperate with its own Press Relations Officer, Frank G. Wisner.

Unlike most departments and bureaus, the FCC did not make copies available several days in advance. The report came out of the Government Printing Office late in the afternoon that it was expected to be published. To make matters worse, someone instructed the Press Relations Office to move - for the third time - on the very day that the report was to be released. As a consequence Mr. Wisner and his staff were without telephones throughout the day, and newspaper men interested in obtaining copies were unable to communicate with him.

The report was released for the Tuesday evening papers, but the first news story was published Thursday morning because of the FCC muddling.

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## INSULL'S RADIO CHAIN LINING UP 14 MID-WEST OUTLETS

Contracts have been mailed to fourteen Mid-West broadcasting stations by Samuel Insull's proposed radio chain, the Affiliated Broadcasting Company, according to a report from Chicago. The network, it was said, will begin operations within 90 days.

Stations to which contracts have been mailed are: WCLS, Joliet; WTAX, Springfield, and WHBF, Rock Island, all in Illinois; in Indiana, WWAE, Hammond; WTRC, Elkhart; WBOW, Terre Haute, and WOEa, Evansville; in Wisconsin, WKBH, LaCrosse; WHBL, Sheboygan; KFIZ, Fond du Lac; WHBY, Green Bay; WOMT, Manitowoc; WIBY, Poynette, and WRJN, Racine. All are 100-watt stations except those at LaCrosse and Sheboygan, which are 1,000 and 500 respectively.

The promoters of the chain are understood to have leased the old WENR quarters in the Civic Opera Building for a five-year term. Station WWAE, Hammond, Ind., is reported as being counted upon as the Chicago outlet for the chain, although no deal has been made, according to the Rev. George F. Currier, President of the Hammond-Calumet Corporation, which operates the station.

Five hours of free sustaining programs in exchange for three hours of commercial time daily has been promised the stations, it is reported.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in the early 17th century. These settlers were mostly English, but there were also Dutch, Swedish, and other nationalities. They came to the continent for a variety of reasons, including the search for religious freedom, economic opportunity, and a better life.

The second chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the American Revolution. This was a period of great struggle and sacrifice, as the colonies fought for their independence from Great Britain. The revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783. It was a turning point in the history of the world, as it established the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

The third chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the early years of the nation. This was a period of rapid growth and development, as the young nation expanded its territory and established its government. The fourth chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the American Civil War. This was a period of great conflict and suffering, as the nation was divided over the issue of slavery.

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE NATION

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The fifth chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the Reconstruction era. This was a period of great change and struggle, as the nation sought to rebuild itself after the Civil War. The sixth chapter of the history of the United States of America is the story of the Progressive Era. This was a period of great reform and progress, as the nation sought to address the social and economic problems of the time.

CHAPTER II

1/10/36

\$3,000,000 OFFERED FOR STATION, PRALL TELLS COMMITTEE

An anonymous offer of \$3,000,000 for an unnamed broadcasting station was cited by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in decrying speculation in radio properties before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee handling the FCC budget.

Declaring that prices are being paid for broadcast stations "far and beyond the value of their assets", Mr. Prall said:

"Another thing that is quite serious is the possibility of a racket following this thing in the way of stock issues. They are beginning to get wise now to the fact that they might, by a stock issue, still retain control of their stations and sell enough stock to not only pay the cost of the station but some profit in addition to that.

"We are conducting now, through the Legal Department, sort of an investigation of that subject because there are some stations that are issuing stock at this time. Now, just how much they can issue before they get into the value of the license given them by the Government, for which they pay nothing, is a question.

"I know of a case where within six months a corporation able to pay offered \$3,000,000 for one station. Now, of course, that station has no such value but in the scheme of things it would have fitted into this other corporations' assets to that extent that it would have been, for their purpose, worth \$4,000,000."

"Has the Commission given any thought to various licensees pooling their interests and joining in a corporation, the propriety of it or not?" asked Representative Bolton (R.) of Ohio. "I know of one or two instances where four or five stations have joined together under one corporation."

"We have gone into that and also into the matter of the ownership by one concern of many stations", Commissioner Prall replied.

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## CHAINS GROSS \$48,786,735 FOR 15% GAIN OVER 1934

The major networks, - the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System - ended the year 1935 with a gross business of \$48,786,735 or about 15 per cent over 1934.

NBC's total was \$31,148,931, or 11.9%, over the previous year, while CBS grossed \$17,637,804, or 19%, above 1934. The Mutual Broadcasting System during the last six months of 1935 had a gross income of \$697,821.

NBC and CBS set new December highs. NBC's revenue for both Red and Blue networks was \$2,893,793, which was 4.2% better than for December, 1934. CBS took in \$1,885,977, or 12.7% over the gross for the corresponding month of 1934.

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## FCC NOTES INCREASE IN COMPLAINTS AGAINST AIR ADS

Complaints against certain types of broadcast advertising showed a substantial increase during the past fiscal year, the Federal Communications Commission stated in its annual report to Congress. The statement, made by the Applications Section, did not cite specific cases. It read:

"In the past fiscal year there has been a notable increase in complaints to the Commission of stations broadcasting objectionable programs, and the Commission has made an extensive inquiry into these complaints under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 and its rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. Formal action was taken with regard to 226 separate objectionable programs broadcast over 152 stations.

"Some action was taken with regard to a much larger additional number of complaints involving several more stations, but these were adjusted informally. The broadcasting of false, fraudulent, and misleading advertising in various guises has been the chief source of complaint. In many instances the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, and the Food and Drug Administration had taken action to curtail the objectionable activities of medical advertisers in printed form, the result being that these advertisers resorted to broadcasting in order to disseminate their misleading and often fraudulent sales propaganda. This section handles all matters of inquiry and enforcement from their initial stages to final Commission action."

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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## W-B MAKES PUBLIC LETTERS IN SCRAP WITH NETWORKS

As both the Warner Brothers and the two major networks, National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System, appeared to be intrenching themselves for a fight to the end over the copyright issue, the former made public photostatic copies of correspondence exchanged with the chains. The whole matter seemed headed for the New York courts.

At the same time Warner Brothers stated that 170 independent broadcasting stations have accepted the three months' contracts required for use of the music controlled by the four W-B music publishing houses.

E. C. Mills, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, in response to an inquiry from the Heintz News Service, stated there "is no controversy between ASCAP and Warner Brothers involving any bitterness or hostility."

In a statement accompanying the correspondence, Warner Brothers asserts that the effect of the withdrawal of its music from the big networks and stations which have refused to sign W-B contracts is noticeable in the programs.

"Old tunes are being played again and again", the statement says. "Formerly a restriction existed against the use of any given tune more than once in three hours. This restriction has apparently been abandoned as a result of the shortage of music created by the refusal of the chains and certain stations to meet the requirements of the new Warner contract. To the stations which have accepted the contract the entire list of compositions published by the Warner firms is available."

Warner Brothers in both replies to the networks denies that ASCAP "claims, for any reason whatsoever, to have the right to license you to perform the works published or copyrighted by our companies." Warner Brothers, the letters add, had a right to withdraw both their membership and their composition from ASCAP.

The letters also deny the authors and composers of W-B works have continued their membership in ASCAP and state that Warner Brothers do not feel any responsibility to furnish the networks with a list of its compositions as no contractual relations exist.

Mills, after reviewing the events leading up to the withdrawal of Warner Brothers from ASCAP, says:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Washington, D.C. 20250

Notice is hereby given that the following lands are being offered for sale to the highest bidder at public auction on the date and at the place hereinafter specified.

Section 36, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10W, 100 acres, more or less, in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name].

The land is being offered for sale under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, and the Act of August 9, 1890, and the Act of August 9, 1890, as amended.

The land is being offered for sale under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, and the Act of August 9, 1890, and the Act of August 9, 1890, as amended, and the Act of August 9, 1890, as amended.

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The land is being offered for sale under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, and the Act of August 9, 1890, and the Act of August 9, 1890, as amended, and the Act of August 9, 1890, as amended.

"Generally speaking, users of music in public performance for profit will be safe in regarding compositions copyrighted by any of those firms as not now coming within the purview of ASCAP's license as from January 1, 1936.

"I understand that an item by item catalog listing all compositions, the performing rights of which are claimed by these firms, is now in preparation and will be off the press in about a week. Immediately it is issued it will, of course, be carefully checked and then such questions as may appear reasonable regarding the actual ownership of performing rights in particular compositions will be threshed out between ASCAP and the respective publishers.

"ASCAP has never made it a policy to increase its rates when catalogs were added to the repertoire and now that some catalogs are to be removed therefrom, it is not decreasing its rates. A five-year renewal of our present agreement with each and every broadcasting station is available to the broadcasters if they wish it, at present rates. Many broadcasters have already effected such renewals and there are presently a great many requests on my desk for similar extensions. As rapidly as possible these are being issued.

"There is no controversy between ASCAP and the Warner Brothers involving any bitterness or hostility. It is a plain matter of business. The Warner Brothers invested a huge amount in the purchase of some music publishing firms. The business of music publishing has fallen to such a low ebb that if those firms are to survive the Warner Brothers say that their revenue from performing rights must be very substantially increased over the sum which ASCAP has been able to collect. They have, therefore, elected to administer their own properties directly instead of through ASCAP's agency."

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### SMALL GROUP PREPARES AGENDA FOR RADIO-EDUCATION MEET

An agenda of varied proposals for providing more time on the air for non-profit and cultural programs is being prepared by a small group in anticipation of the first meeting of the Radio-Education Committee as yet unscheduled.

Several conferences were held this week in the U. S. Office of Education as John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, is Chairman of the committee. The next group parley will be held on January 20, at which time a definite agenda will be submitted.

Those participating in the preliminary conferences were Dr. Levering Tyson, Director of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education; James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters; Dr. Cline M. Koon, of the Office of Education, and Andrew D. Ring, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

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## VETERANS GET WVFW; PROFITS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

New studios and equipment at Station WVFW, Brooklyn, N. Y., were dedicated January 9 by the Brooklyn Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars following the filing of an application of the Paramount Broadcasting Corporation to transfer control of the station to the Council with the Federal Communications Commission. The station will be operated in the interest of the veterans and the public. The income will be split among the King's County welfare organization, the State welfare activities, and the Veterans' Home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Those who will direct the future activities of the veterans' station are Thomas F. Twyford, County Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Harold J. Burke, Past County Commander, and Thomas W. Gorth, who holds a similar position in the organization; Herman R. LaTourette and Salvatore D'Angelo, Brooklyn radio pioneer and first owner of the station, who is to be the Managing Director. The King's County veterans have an enrollment of more than 5,000.

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## RADIO POPULARITY GAINS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Radio is making progress in Czechoslovakia, a report to the Commerce Department from the commercial attache at Prague reveals.

On December 6, 1935, the number of licensed receiving sets in the country totaled 773,000, an increase of approximately 80,000 sets compared with the corresponding figure of last year. Socket power sets account for 75 per cent of the sets.

At the end of 1934 the country had 46 licensed radio receiving sets for each 1,000 inhabitants, giving it a rank of tenth among European nations. On a per capita basis, Czechoslovakia follows Denmark, Great Britain, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium and Norway, the report states.

Czechoslovakia has seven broadcasting stations in operation, with an eighth station now under construction. It is expected to begin broadcasting in May, 1936. Czechoslovakia broadcasting stations are owned and operated by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs while the studios as such are operated by the broadcasting company "Radiojournal", in which the Government holds a majority interest.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 19th century to the present time. It covers the period of territorial expansion, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 20th century to the present time. It covers the period of industrialization, the World Wars, and the Cold War.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 21st century to the present time. It covers the period of globalization, the September 11 attacks, and the current political climate.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 22nd century to the present time. It covers the period of technological advancement, the space race, and the current political climate.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 23rd century to the present time. It covers the period of artificial intelligence, space exploration, and the current political climate.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

## FCC HOLDS TELEVISION STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

Television is not yet out of the experimental stage despite substantial development within the last year, the Federal Communications Commission's Engineering Department stated in the Annual FCC Report submitted to Congress. The engineers explained:

"Although the Commission licensed no new visual broadcast (facsimile or television) stations during the past year, the general interest of the public in television has increased substantially. Interest in television has been stimulated greatly by the activities in certain European countries. Great Britain and Germany have given considerable publicity to their activities in this field. Technically, television has been as highly developed in the laboratories of the private companies of the United States as has been accomplished in Europe.

"The several companies carrying on television experiments in the United States have not standardized the several essential elements of transmission. Due to the wide band width necessary (approximately 3,000 to 4,000 kilocycles) and other requirements, frequencies above 40,000 kilocycles are the only ones available for high quality television transmission. In order to transmit a picture of approximately 350 lines and 60 frames per second accompanied by voice, the wide band width is required. If this band is reduced, the detail or clearness of the pictures is reduced accordingly. No commercial receivers are at present available to receive such programs. In order to give television service it is necessary for the different manufacturing companies to standardize their transmissions, and produce receivers which can receive all programs transmitted. In short, from a laboratory standpoint television programs can be satisfactorily transmitted and received locally at the present development of the art but before it is finally useful to the public there are many commercial problems to be solved."

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Denial of the application of the Wisconsin Broadcasting Co., Oshkosh, Wis., for a construction permit to build a new station and operate on 1310 kc., with 100 watts at night and 250 watts daytime, unlimited time, was recommended this week to the Federal Communications Commission by Examiner John P. Bramhall.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1/10/36

INDUSTRY NOTES

Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, who was selected by the Radio Corporation of America to devise a recapitalization plan for the Radio Corporation of America, may have his report ready within 45 days, according to information from New York.

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Radio market reports are available at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at 25 cents each, on the following countries: France, India, United Kingdom, El Salvador, Germany, Canada, and Czechoslovakia.

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The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission has modified its rules in several particulars regarding aviation services. Copies of the revised order may be obtained from the FCC.

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Among the salaries listed in the 1934 report of the Internal Revenue Bureau to the House Ways and Means Committee under the statute that required the recording of all salaries about \$15,000 were those of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, with a total compensation of \$147,295, and Merlin H. Aylesworth, former President of the National Broadcasting Company, \$45,000.

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Among those on a committee named by Mayor LaGuardia to draft rules governing a \$2,000 contest for a winning New York city anthem are Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, and Alfred J. McCosker, of Station WOR, Newark, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 893

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IN SENATE  
January 10, 1911.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
ON JANUARY 10, 1911.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,  
1911.

January 14, 1936

## SYKES DEMANDS PROBE OF BRIBERY RUMORS BY FCC GROUP

Upon the demand of Judge Eugene O. Sykes, veteran Commissioner and former Chairman of the old Federal Radio Commission, the Federal Communications Commission is investigating rumors and ugly gossip of bribery and political influence reputedly exercised over at least one Commissioner.

The remarks, overheard by the son of the Chairman of the Commission during a party of broadcasting representatives at a Washington hotel, have already found an echo on Capitol Hill and threaten to add momentum to the move for a general Congressional investigation of how the FCC grants broadcasting facilities and to whom.

The FCC investigating committee comprises all members of the Commission except Judge Sykes and Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the FCC. Both asked to be excused, the latter because his son, Mortimer Prall, had overheard the hotel conversation which led to the inquiry.

Prall previously had asked the Department of Justice to investigate the rumor that bribery and political influence had been exerted on at least one member of the Commission. He subsequently announced that the G-men had found the comments made at the hotel party baseless.

The rumor continued to circulate, however, and members of the FCC indicated resentment that the Chairman should have called upon the Justice Department to make an investigation of the Commission without consulting his colleagues. The idea that G-men might be trailing them or that secret dictaphones might be concealed in their offices seemed to bother the Commissions as much as the loose charges of bribery and influence exerted on a member.

Chairman Connery, of the House Labor Committee, was quick to seize the opportunity to complain that the FCC had not been treating the smaller stations, especially those owned by labor interests, fairly. He said that the latest episode merely added momentum to a movement started sometime ago for a general investigation of FCC operations.

"Every bit of evidence seems to indicate that the Federal Communications Commission is playing the game of the big broadcasting systems to the detriment of the smaller ones, particularly the labor stations", he said.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the American Revolution.

The second part of the book deals with the years from the end of the American Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War.

The third part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of the Reconstruction era.

The fourth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the Reconstruction era to the beginning of the Progressive movement.

The fifth part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the Progressive movement to the end of the World War I era.

The sixth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the World War I era to the beginning of the World War II era.

The seventh part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the World War II era to the present.

The bribery episode started about two months ago after the Commission had granted certain facilities to the KNOX Broadcasting Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., without a public hearing. The owners of WNBC, Binghamton, N. Y., immediately protested and demanded a hearing. The case was then reopened.

It was while representatives of the Binghamton station were stopping at a Washington hotel that the remarks which have caused such a furore were made. Some person in the party suggested bribery and referred to a \$25,000 bribe rumored to have been paid in another case.

Young Prall, who was in another room of the hotel, reported the conversation to his father, and the elder Prall carried it to the Justice Department. After looking into it, the Justice Department labelled it mere "loud talk" and groundless.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart was named Chairman of the Inquiry Committee after George Henry Payne had refused it when offered by Prall. He later explained that he believed the chairmanship selection should be left to the committee, which it was.

"The investigation will be factual in character", Stewart said, "designed completely to cover the story told to us as to what was overheard in the Willard Hotel."

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#### BRITISH TO BROADCAST QUEEN MARY'S MAIDEN VOYAGE

The British Broadcasting Company announces that, in cooperation with Cunard White Star Limited, arrangements are in hand for broadcasting from the "Queen Mary" each evening during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. During the trip R. H. Eckersley, Assistant Controller of Programs, will act in a supervisory capacity to all programs. John Snagge will represent the Outside Broadcasts Department, with John Watt as producer. R. H. Wood (engineer in charge Outside Broadcasts) with two assistants will be responsible for all technical arrangements.

Many parts of the ship will be wired for microphones. There will be twenty-eight points available, including Main Ballroom, First-class dining-room; First-class lounge (for light music, etc.), Verandah Grill, covering main dance band on sun deck, Swimming Pool, Embarkation deck at Southampton and covering the deck for disembarkation in New York, and Crow's nest.

According to present arrangements, the departure from Southampton will be described in commentaries both from ship and shore. On the second night out from Southampton it is proposed to broadcast a feature program, in which listeners will be conducted on a tour of the ship. The program will last forty-five minutes. On each night of this maiden voyage a short "flash" will be included in the news bulletins. It is planned also to include a broadcast of the arrival in New York.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question.

It is noted that the land in question was originally acquired by the United States Government in 1862, and was subsequently transferred to the State of California in 1850.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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## FCC REFUSES TO REOPEN "BROOKLYN CASES"

Commissioner Irvin Stewart, who had previously aroused the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission by his demand for an investigation of the networks' domination of the clear channels, has filed a dissenting opinion attacking the refusal of the Commission to reopen the so-called "Brooklyn cases".

The FCC denied a rehearing on its decision to eliminate three Brooklyn stations - WARD, WVFW and WLTH - and to grant the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., a permit for a new station.

Stewart expressed the opinion that the decision, insofar as it denied license renewals to the three Brooklyn stations is sound. But he added that he was "unable to agree that the record shows any need for a new station on this frequency in Brooklyn. Commission records show that some or all of the borough is at all times within the good service area of at least eleven stations, exclusive of those involved in the present case. This figure is higher than for the remainder of the first zone and far higher than for most of the country."

After quoting testimony of Prestin Goodfellow, President of the Brooklyn Eagle, to the effect that he intended to operate a station that would "cater to the type of reader that the New York Times and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the Sun and paper of that calibre have", Stewart made the following comment on newspaper-owned stations:

"It is not clear from the opinion that consideration was given to the matter of the public interest involved in the granting of a broadcast station license to an applicant controlled by a newspaper. Broadcast stations and newspapers are the two principal sources of current public information and enlightenment; in a more mundane field they are the two principal media of local advertising and two of the principal media of national advertising in any community. Combining the two under the same control inevitably presents a problem of major moment which should be squarely faced by the Commission in its determination of 'public interest, convenience and necessity.' I do not believe that it was sufficiently considered by the Broadcast Division in the present instance."

Meanwhile, from New York came statements that S. J. Gellaró, President of WLTH, had not given up hope of convincing the FCC of the justice of a rehearing, while a spokesman for the Kings Chapter, Veterans of Foreign Wars, which recently acquired WVFW, said a stay order would be sought against the FCC order.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the republic, the expansion of the territory, and the Civil War.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1914 to the present time. It covers the World War period, the Great Depression, and the Cold War.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1945 to the present time. It covers the post-World War period, the Vietnam War, and the present day.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1914 to the present time. It covers the World War period, the Great Depression, and the Cold War.

## A. T. &amp; T. SERVED WITH COMPLAINT OF PENSACOLA CO.

The Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission directed that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company be served with the complaint of the Pensacola Broadcasting Company, filed by its attorney, former Senator C. C. Dill, on December 18, 1935, with reference to overcharges over circuits from Mobile via Flomaton to Pensacola, and that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company be given 30 days from receipt of notice within which to satisfy the complaint. If the complaint is not satisfied, the case will be set for hearing before the Telephone Division at the earliest practicable date, the date to be fixed by the Docket Clerk and the Law Department.

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## GERMANY USES THREE TYPES OF RECORDING FOR BROADCASTS

Germany is using three types of recording sounds for radio broadcasts, often of important news developments, according to a report by Roland Welch, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner at Berlin, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"The country's stations use sound recording to a great extent and the German radio public apparently does not mind hearing 'canned' programs rather than the actual human voice or the actual instruments", he stated. "At one time, a speech made by Chancellor Hitler was broadcast 24 hours after he delivered it, with no objection on the part of the public, and parts of the same speech were broadcast frequently two or three months later. The German broadcasting stations, all of which are under control of the Government, use sound recording devices to a far greater extent than do the stations in most other countries. The various kinds of sound recording systems have, therefore, been developed in Germany to a high degree of perfection, and at least one of these systems was invented here and probably is not used in any other country in the world at present.

"The three main systems used for sound recording for radio broadcast purposes are: reproduction on records, reproduction on sound film, and reproduction on magnetized steel ribbon. It is this last system that was invented here and that probably is not used anywhere else. All three of these systems are in constant use and, although they vary in performance, each one seems admirably fitted for certain distinct purposes.

"In all of these systems, however, German radio authorities have been working to develop the greatest possible reliability of service, the smallest possible distortion, the greatest possible clearance of strays, and the longest possible duration of playing time. Technicians have kept a very careful check on the efficiency of the various types of recording and have recently reduced their results to table form."

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## WASHINGTON CRITICAL OF NETWORKS' POLITICAL STAND

Political observers in Washington forecast a troublesome road ahead for the major broadcasting networks and an avalanche of criticism from Republican sources following the disclosure that they had rejected political skits for which the Republican National Committee wanted to buy time.

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System turned thumbs down on a series of programs designed to dramatize criticism of New Deal policies on the ground that their appeal is emotional rather than intellectual. Immediately Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the G.O.P. Committee, charged them with exercising censorship or being afraid of punitive action by the Federal Communications Commission.

Unbiased observers expressed the opinion that the networks were unnecessarily put themselves on the spot as targets for attack and they would have lost nothing by accepting the programs and offering the same opportunity to the Democratic party. Should the Republicans win the next election, it was pointed out, Fletcher would unquestionably wield a most potent influence over radio as well as other things under governmental control.

Repercussions on Capitol Hill were certain as the move for a general investigation of the Federal Communications Commission gained momentum and FCC Chairman Anning S. Prall announced he would welcome such an inquiry. Any inquiry into FCC operations, it was indicated, would delve into activities of the networks as well.

The Republican National Committee undaunted by the closed-door policy of the chains began looking around for independent stations on which to place their skits via disks. Station WGN, Chicago, owned by the arch-Republican Chicago Tribune, was the first to agree to broadcast the scripts, and the first program was put on the air the night of January 14.

The skits were developed over a period of months at considerable expense to the Republican National Committee. Character actors and actresses had been employed. The weekly story scripts were to be supplemented by speeches by prominent Republicans.

The first skit entitled "Liberty at the Crossroads", carried a scene of an army officer offering George Washington the dictatorship of the country; another portrayed a young couple objecting to high costs of meta; while a third pictured a country store group arguing about what the Constitution meant "before the days of Roosevelt".

Republican leaders optimistically predicted that other stations would gladly accept the programs and revenue throughout the country so that the G.O.P. purpose would be achieved despite the attitude of the networks.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION was organized in 1885 to promote the advancement of the science of statistics and its application to the solution of social and economic problems.

The Association is composed of members from all parts of the United States and from other countries. Its membership is open to all persons who are interested in the science of statistics.

The Association publishes the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, which is one of the leading statistical journals in the world. It also publishes the *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association*.

The Association holds annual meetings in various parts of the United States. These meetings are held in the fall and are attended by members and other persons interested in statistics.

The Association is interested in the application of statistics to the solution of social and economic problems. It has many committees and commissions that are engaged in this work.

The Association is also interested in the education of the public in statistics. It has many educational programs and publications that are designed to do this.

The Association is a non-profit organization. Its funds are derived from membership dues and from the sale of its publications. It is governed by a board of directors.

The Association is a member of the International Statistical Institute. It is also a member of the American Statistical Society, the American Society for Quality Control, and the American Society for Professional Statistics.

For more information about the American Statistical Association, please contact the Association at 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

William S. Paley, President of Columbia, in rejecting the G.O.P. disks, revealed that the network will not sell time to either Republicans or Democrats until after the party conventions but will continue to allot free time to leaders of both parties for timely talks. Major Lenox R. Lohr, President of NBC, said that he would gladly continue to make the network's facilities available from time to time to responsible spokesmen of both parties.

Answering Mr. Paley's letter, Mr. Fletcher said he did not question the right of CBS to determine its own policies but added that he could not avoid the impression "that the attitude you have taken is affected and perhaps involuntarily controlled by the political party in power, which regulates the issuances of your licenses.

"I believe your policy not to sell time for political broadcasts until after the regular party conventions next Summer will leave in the minds of the American public the distinct impression that you are either exercising an unwarranted degree of censorship or that you fear punitive action by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The two great systems enjoy under the ninety-day license system imposed by the Federal Communications Commission a precarious lease of the great theatre of the air. You decline to open the doors of this theatre to those in opposition to the policies of the administration unless your 'editorial judgment' approves the program to be presented."

Major Lohr, in rejecting the skits, said, in part:

"The programs which you have offered to us, using actors to give dramatic skits on the air, involve the fictionizing of important political issues now before the country. These presentations would violate the policies upon which the National Broadcasting Company has based its service to the listening public.

"To accept such dramatic programs as you have offered would place the discussion of vital political and national issues on the basis of dramatic license, rather than upon a basis of responsibly stated fact or opinion."

Mr. Paley, in his letter recalled a letter of Dec. 27, 1935, by Edward Klauber, Vice-President of the CBS, as "a complete document". It said, in part:

"Appeals to the electorate should be intellectual and not based on emotion, passion or prejudice. We recognize that even the oratorical discussion of campaign issues can be to a degree stamped with the aforementioned flaws, but we are convinced that dramatization would throw the radio campaign almost wholly over to the emotional side."

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## CRITIC PAYNE THROWS A FEW BOUQUETS AT THE COMMISSION

George Henry Payne, arch critic of the Federal Communications Commission, though a member, surprised his colleagues in an address at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration January 13 by making some laudatory observations about the FCC.

"In the year and a half of its existence, the Federal Communications Commission has made distinct contributions to the improvement and regulation of the industries for which it is the governmental regulating body", he said. "This statement will be challenged by some, laughed at by others, but I feel safe in assuring you that no one will arise with an offer to debate it in public.

"Some of these who have been battered and improved are not quite conscious of it yet. Some of them are still breathing a little strenuously in the rarified high altitude into which they have been somewhat involuntarily raised. Nevertheless, I think we may say in the language of Galileo, as translated by Artemus Ward, 'The world do move' -- referring, of course, to the world of communications.

"The most important of the many problems that have confronted the Federal Communications Commission in the year and a half of its existence has been that of combatting the impression that the new Commission was, or could be, dominated by the bodies, industries or corporations over which it was given by Congress the power to regulate. There was a belief that our predecessor, the old Radio Commission, was dominated by the industry that it was supposed to restrain and control. I am very happy to say that such is not the case and that of the corporations over which we have jurisdiction are quite convinced that the Commission, or those divisions with which they deal, form independent judgments without bias or without prejudice, and with no other interest or consideration than regard for their oath of office.

"Just as there has been improvement in the relations between the Commission and the broadcasting companies under our regulation, so there is evidently a very steady trend of improvement in the character of the programs broadcast throughout the country, although, I am frank to admit, there is still a considerable distance to go. It would be unfair on my part if, when I had so sharply criticized those responsible for programs and advertising that were distasteful, I did not frankly admit that there is a new and better attitude of mind in the matter of the broadcasters' responsibilities to the public.

"The idea is beginning to take hold that the wide-spread criticism is not merely the yawping of splenetic fault finders. It is beginning to be admitted that the advertiser from his purely mercenary point of view should not be the dominating factor in deciding what a hundred million people should be forced to



listen to. In the mere matter of advertisements for liquor and alcoholic beverages, the protests are bearing fruit.

"I think the broadcasters missed their opportunity when they permitted Dr. James M. Doran, Administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute, consisting of liquor distillers and manufacturers, to make the first public pronouncement that he had such a regard for public opinion and the rights of the people to decide what messages should come into their homes, that the members of his association would discontinue radio advertising."

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#### RADIO GREATEST POWER FOR GOOD OR EVIL, ASSERTS PRALL

Radio broadcasting is the greatest known power for good or for evil, depending upon how it is used, Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, stated January 13 in an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"I regard radio as an ultra-modern combination of journalism, the theatre, the public rostrum and the school house", he said. "It is an integral part of practically every American home.

"It appeals to the entire family; therefore, if it is to survive, if it is to enjoy the success to which it is entitled, if it is to strengthen its reception in the American home and hold its place there, it must deliver into those homes programs of high standards and entertainment which, above all, is wholesome and clean. I am not preaching reform, or radio entertainment as some of our reform groups have advocated it, but a sensible, balanced radio menu in which extremes are avoided."

Reviewing developments in the industry during 1935, he said:

"High powered advertising announcements have been toned down; commercial continuities are in better form; the two major chains have adopted entirely new policies and have outlawed programs advertising internal medicines or bordering upon the improper. Their action has been quickly followed by practically all the responsible independent stations. Today the number of quack medicine, fortune-telling, lottery and other schemes broadcast with the end in view of fooling or defrauding a gullible public is at a minimum. The FCC will not stop until all of them are off the air.

"Despite the consequent loss of advertising revenue by the deletion of many of these objectionable broadcasts, I am reliably informed that responsible advertisers have contracted for time on the air far in excess of the amount lost by the deletions, and I venture to predict that the ensuing year will

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN RE: [Illegible Name]  
[Illegible Address]  
[Illegible City, State, Zip]

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show the greatest return in the history of the industry because of the normal revival of business and because the radio industry considers better programming the high point and the essential move toward future success of broadcasting."

Referring to television, the FCC Chairman said:

"The laboratory development has progressed remarkably but it is not yet ready, I am told, to be brought into the sunshine of practical operation, either from the technical or the economic standpoint. Suffice it to say, on that score, that our engineers at the Commission have not yet seen fit to recommend that television be used in any way other than under rigid experimental limitations. Until we of the FCC see fit to lift that experimental barrier, there can be no practical commercial television, and we will not lift it until we are convinced that it is ready for public acceptance and will serve a real public need.

"Withal, I would hazard the assertion that five years from now, you won't be able to recognize your radio receiver. Instead of receiving sound alone, along with short-wave programs, it probably will be fitted for these and for television and facsimile."

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#### COPYRIGHT NEGOTIATIONS FAIL AS ASCAP GIVES ULTIMATUM

Negotiations for a new scale of copyright music rates appeared to have failed January 14 after the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers had wired 390 independent radio stations that they must sign a new five-year license contract by January 15 or be held accountable financially for the broadcasting of ASCAP's music since January 1.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, who has been acting as chief negotiator in New York City for the broadcasters, was shocked by the ASCAP ultimatum cancelling the temporary extension of all licenses and immediately notified stations to sign new contracts at once.

"Broadcasters are over a barrel and have a double-barrel shotgun at their head", he observed. "There's nothing else for them to do but sign up."

The ASCAP telegram also warned broadcasters that any station which did not sign the new license agreements by January 15 would be deemed a copyright infringer if it continued to play ASCAP music and would be held subject to the statutory fine of \$250 for each violation.

The new licenses which broadcasters are thus forced to sign carry the same rates as the old contracts, which included music since withdrawn by the Warner Brothers music publishing

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houses. Broadcasters have been negotiating for the past month in the hope that a lower scale of rates or more advantageous agreement might be obtained.

The last straw, so far as the organized broadcasters were concerned, came the night of January 13 when the ASCAP Board refused to grant Baldwin's request for a last-minute hearing on the January 15 deadline ultimatum.

In a special issue of the NAB Reports, Baldwin outlined the tentative program agreed upon by himself and his Advisory Committee named by the NAB Directors.

"This is not the time or place to comment on the precipitous action taken by ASCAP", he wrote regarding the ASCAP wire. "Until it was taken the Managing Director had every reason to believe that ASCAP would not exercise its right of cancellation of the temporary arrangement without first having further negotiations with him and his committee and without having exhausted all possibilities of reaching an amicable settlement of the issues that have arisen. That hope, it seems, was without foundation."

Admitting that these developments "place increased obstacles in the way of future negotiations with ASCAP", Baldwin said that he and his Advisory Committee "refuse to regard these obstacles as insuperable. Even if they are insuperable, that is all the more reason for bending every effort to carry out the rest of the program", he wrote.

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B U L L E T I N

CONNERY TO INTRODUCE RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE FCC

Representative Connery, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced today (January 14) that he would introduce a resolution January 15th calling for the appointment of a special House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

See lead story of today's release.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the organization in the field of international relations.

2. The organization has been active in various countries, including the United States, Europe, and Asia.

3. The organization has been involved in a number of projects, including the development of a new system of international relations.

4. The organization has been successful in its efforts to establish a network of contacts in various countries.

5. The organization has been able to obtain information regarding the activities of various groups and individuals in the field of international relations.

6. The organization has been able to establish a network of contacts in various countries, including the United States, Europe, and Asia.

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## MEXICAN SONG AT BOTTOM OF DEMAND FOR PROBE OF FCC

It was a little Mexican song, "En Elogio de Silves", sung in Spanish over the NBC-WJZ network last Spring, that started the movement for an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission and materialized in a resolution introduced in the House January 15. The song, which sixteen members of Congress said contained obscene passages, was on a program sponsored and paid for by the Mexican Government. The FCC, after an investigation, declared that the program was not obscene in the meaning of the Communications Act.

Representative Connery, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, introduced the resolution which demanded an investigation of the FCC by a special committee of five members of the House. The probe, the resolution stated, should delve into all operations of the Commission and examine all charges of irregularities made against it. It made no reference to the political scrap between the networks and the G.O.P.

The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee with its fate uncertain. While it was believed the committee, headed by Representative O'Connor (Democrat), of New York, is loath to report the resolution favorably, Connery felt that there are enough disgruntled members to give him 218 signatures, if necessary, to discharge the committee and bring the resolution to the floor.

In introducing the resolution, Connery had the House clerk read correspondence which he had exchanged with members of the FCC and Secretary of State Cordell Hull relative to the Mexican program on NBC. At no time did he explain how sixteen members of Congress were able to translate Spanish sufficiently to know that the Spanish song was obscene.

He asserted that the FCC went back to 1883 "to find a case with which to whitewash the National Broadcasting Company." It was *Duncan v. United States* (48 Fed. 2d 128) and involved a violation of postal regulations.

Connery added that he had received "complaints from all over the nation." Relating an incident in which the FCC allegedly almost took away a Middle-western station's license for stepping up its power, he said:

"That was a small station, but when the NBC comes in and puts a foreign government on the radio for the sum of \$40,000 and sends insidious propaganda and obscene and indecent songs into the homes of American people - songs not fit to be recited anywhere - we have a different story. The National Broadcasting Co. must be and is whitewashed. Why? Does this monopoly control the Commission?"



Republican members of the House sought vainly to link the resolution with the refusal of the networks to broadcast the dramatic skits sponsored by the Republican National Committee, but Connery confined his complaints to the trouble that labor leaders, World War veterans, and others allegedly experienced in trying to air their grievances on the radio.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, on April 5, 1935, sixteen members of the House of Representatives, whose attention having been directed to a broadcast over the NBC network which broadcast contained alleged obscene and indecent utterances, and which program was in the interest of and paid for by a foreign government, filed with the Federal Communications Commission a protest against such programs and, in addition, petitioned said Federal Communications Commission for an immediate investigation of the charges contained in said protest and, further, requested a public hearing on the results of such investigation, and

"Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission, in reply to said petition, stated that an investigation was being made, and

"Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission later replied to the petitioners setting forth that said program was not obscene within the rule laid down in a court decision cited by said Commission, which citation quoted language which is not to be found in the specific decision cited, and,

"Whereas, the Congressional Record of July 31, 1935, contains a full and factual history of this failure on the part of the Federal Communications Commission to properly enforce the Communications Act of 1934, and, in addition, contains excerpts from affidavits which alleged that competent officials of the said NBC admitted that the program complained of contained obscene and indecent utterances, and

"Whereas, the Chairman of the said Federal Communications Commission, in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee admitted that the property of the Government, namely, radio broadcasting licenses or franchises, were the subject of profiteering on the part of individuals and others, and

"Whereas, charges have been made that certain vested interests are alleged to be receiving large sums of money due to the leasing to others of licenses or franchises issued by said Federal Communications Commission, and

"Whereas, it is well known that a monopoly exists wherein a few control all of the valuable franchises or licenses issued by said Commission, while educational, labor, religious and other non-profit making organizations are denied opportunities of securing favorable consideration for radio broadcasting facilities from said Federal Communications Commission, and

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"Whereas, the said Commission, as a result of charges apparently placed before it by the Chairman of said Commission, has now created a committee of five of its seven members to investigate charges of alleged misconduct and alleged corruption on the part of certain persons officially connected with the said Commission, and

"Whereas it is in the public interest that a thorough and exhaustive investigation be made of these and other alleged irregularities

"Therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that a committee of five members of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Speaker, which committee is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and investigate the allegations and charges that have been or may be made relative to irregularities in the granting and renewal of licenses and other matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, or pertaining in whole or in part to the functions of the said Federal Communications Commission; be it further

"Resolved, that the said committee shall make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of allegations and charges that have been or may be made in connection with any and all matters pertaining to the Federal Communications Commission and shall report in whole or in part at any time to the House of Representatives together with such recommendations as it deems advisable; and be it further

"Resolved, That for the purpose of this resolution the said committee is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act during the sessions and the recesses of the present Congress at such time and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere and to employ such expert clerical and stenographic services as may be found necessary and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses; to administer oaths; to compel the production of books, papers and documents by government or private agencies and to take and record such testimony as the committee may deem advisable or necessary to the proper conduct of the investigation directed by this resolution."

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#### RADIO REPRESENTATIVE ON BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Despite the refusal of the organized radio and broadcasting industries to participate in the recent business conferences called by Maj. George Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Progress, Secretary of Commerce Roper this week named a radio representative on the Business Advisory and Planning Council of 18. He is Roland J. Hamilton, President of the American Radio Company of New York.

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1/17/36

STATIC DROWNS G.O.P. SKITS FOR CHAIRMAN FLETCHER

After arranging for the broadcasting of "Liberty at the Crossroads", the G.O.P. dramatic skits, over Station WGN, Chicago, Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, couldn't pick up the broadcast at his home in Washington. Bad atmospheric conditions and the overlapping of other stations were blamed.

Newspaper correspondents interested in hearing the G.O.P. dramatic debut experienced the same difficulty in tuning in the station which ordinarily is clearly heard in Washington.

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HIGHER POWER FOR WSPD; RENEWAL FOR WFEA RECOMMENDED

An increase in daytime power from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW to 5 KW, on 1340 kc., with a continuation of 1 KW nighttime power, was recommended this week for Station WSPD, Toledo, by Examiner Seward in a report to the FCC.

In another report, Seward recommended renewal of the license of WFEA, Manchester, N. H., on 1340 kc., providing that a new antenna system be installed and field intensity measurements be made in the Toledo area and reported to the Federal Communications Commission.

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BROADCAST OF HUEY LONG'S VOICE SETS POLITICAL PRECEDENT

Something new in political campaigning via radio was introduced in New Orleans this week when the voice of Huey P. Long, assassinated dictator of Louisiana, was broadcast over a network of State stations.

Long's words were carried from a recording made of one of his addresses shortly before his death. The broadcast was sponsored by candidates in the January 21 Democratic primary who are members of the Long faction.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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## FCC MAY RULE ON DUPLICATIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The Federal Communications Commission probably will announce a policy shortly on the question of whether duplication of radio communications service on a large scale is to be permitted.

The issue arose in a hearing opened this week on a petition of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., to add Oslo to its service as a point of communication. Ellery W. Stone, operating Vice President of Mackay, told the Commission that his organization would like to establish far-flung radio-telegraph services which allegedly would conflict in many instances with those controlled by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Stone termed the position of RCA "monopolistic" during his testimony and immediately aroused a challenge from Frank W. Wozencroft, RCA counsel, who labelled his remarks "pure demagogy". Wozencroft also pointed out that he had not been notified that the hearing would deal with communications services all over the globe.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart, who presided at the hearing, said that the question is one of policy which will have to be decided by the whole Commission.

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## REA BROADENS RADIO MARKET IN FARM AREAS OF THE COUNTRY

A broader market for radio manufacturers and broadcast sponsors is being made available by the work of the Rural Electrification Administration. Last year 175 per cent more American farms were electrified than during 1934, Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of Rural Electrification announced. Even a greater increase is anticipated in 1936, he said.

The usual trend is for radio receivers to follow close on the heels of rural electrification, and the assumption is that this was the case in 1935.

It is estimated, on the basis of figures submitted to REA by the private utility industry, that in 1935 electric service was extended to approximately 83,000 farms, compared with 30,396 in 1934. This brings the total of farms having central station electric service to approximately 827,000 out of a total of more than 6,800,000 farms in the country.

Industry figures estimate a 50% increase in rural line construction in 1936 over 1935. They indicate that approximately \$80,000,000 will be invested in rural line construction by the private utility companies in the two year period 1935-1936, of which sum approximately \$50,000,000 will be spent in 1936. Over 175,000 farms will for the first time be provided with central station electric service. Another \$80,000,000 is being invested in farm wiring and appliances.

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The following is a list of the lands which have been reserved for the use of the Government, and which are now under the management of the General Land Office.

The lands are divided into three classes, namely, (1) lands reserved for the use of the Government, (2) lands reserved for the use of the public, and (3) lands reserved for the use of the people.

The lands reserved for the use of the Government are those lands which are reserved for the use of the Government, and which are now under the management of the General Land Office.

The lands reserved for the use of the public are those lands which are reserved for the use of the public, and which are now under the management of the General Land Office.

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The lands reserved for the use of the people are those lands which are reserved for the use of the people, and which are now under the management of the General Land Office.

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The lands reserved for the use of the Government are those lands which are reserved for the use of the Government, and which are now under the management of the General Land Office.

## DEMOCRAT LAUDS FLETCHER'S CRITICISM OF THE NETWORKS

The verbal battle between Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the Presidents of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, has evoked a thing strange in national politics - commendation for the G.O.P. stand by a Democratic member of the House.

Representative Scott (Democrat), of California, author of several resolutions to restrict the authority of the Federal Communications Commission, sent the following telegram to Fletcher following publication of the exchange of letters between himself and the network executives:

"Observe with commendation press accounts of your protest against unwarranted censorship of free political discussion over nation-wide radio broadcasting systems stop I call your attention to House of Representatives Bills nine tw two nine to thirty one inclusive and House Resolution three seventy introduced by me stop These bills deprive the Communications Commission of censorship powers and relieve radio stations from liability for remarks made in any broadcasts on public, social, political, or economic issues and would provide for regular periods for discussion of social problems with an equal opportunity for both sides of a controversial issue to expound their points of view and would further provide that all radio stations would be compelled to keep accurate records of rejected applications for time and the reasons therefor stop Will you and your party organization support me in securing passage of these bills to terminate prejudiced, irresponsible, and frivolous censorship of the expression of free political opinion over the American Radio networks?"

The correspondence was placed in the Congressional Record on January 14 by Representative Bolton (Republican), of Ohio, with an indorsement of the move of Representative Connery (Democrat), of Massachusetts, to bring about an investigation of the FCC.

"I would like to see the purpose of the investigation broadened in order that the true situation may be fully disclosed as to the activities of the radio companies and the question which has been raised as to what is the connection, if any, between the large radio companies or chains and the Commission", he said.

"Also, what influence has the present administration in this filed which may be properly termed a public utility in the interest of the general public."

"As the Republican National Committee went forward with its plan to follow up the broadcast over WGN, Chicago, of "Liberty at the Crossroads", with recorded dramatic skits on independent stations, William S. Paley, President of Columbia, wrote another letter to Fletcher denying the charge that the networks feared punitive measures from the FCC.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first volume of the History of the United States of America, published in 1788, was a landmark work in American literature. It provided a comprehensive account of the nation's early years, from its founding to the end of the Revolutionary War. The author, a prominent statesman and philosopher, explored the political and social challenges faced by the young republic.

In the second volume, the author delves into the complexities of the early 18th century, examining the impact of the French and Indian War on the colonies. He discusses the growing tensions between the British and the colonists, which ultimately led to the American Revolution. The text is rich with historical detail and offers a nuanced perspective on the events of that time.

The third volume continues the narrative, focusing on the years following the Declaration of Independence. It details the struggles of the Continental Congress as it sought to establish a stable government. The author analyzes the various proposals for a new constitution and the eventual adoption of the U.S. Constitution. He also touches upon the early years of the new nation, including the challenges of westward expansion and the role of the judiciary.

In the fourth volume, the author examines the early 19th century, a period of rapid growth and change for the United States. He discusses the rise of the Industrial Revolution and its impact on American society. The text also covers the expansion of the nation's territory and the increasing influence of the federal government.

The fifth volume provides a detailed account of the mid-19th century, a time of significant social and political upheaval. It explores the growing divide between the North and the South over the issue of slavery. The author discusses the various reform movements of the era, including the abolitionist movement and the women's rights movement.

In the sixth volume, the author focuses on the Civil War, a pivotal moment in American history. He provides a thorough analysis of the causes of the war, the military strategies of both sides, and the political implications of the conflict. The text also discusses the Reconstruction period and the challenges of rebuilding the nation.

The final volume of the series concludes the history of the United States, reflecting on the nation's progress and the challenges it still faces. The author offers a thoughtful assessment of the American experiment in democracy and the role of the citizenry in shaping the future of the country. The work is a masterpiece of historical writing, offering a clear and compelling narrative of the United States' journey from a collection of colonies to a powerful nation.

He said, in part:

"You are under a misapprehension in all your assumptions that the Federal Communications Commission could - even if it would - take punitive action against us for political reasons or that we live in fear of this administration or any other. There is nothing in the Federal Communications Law which would allow the Commission to act from partisan political motives, and if it did so act, its judgments would very promptly be reversed by the Federal courts.

"Moreover, if this company were subject to such domination by a political party as is implied by you, the American people would be served so shabbily that I should lose all interest in the conduct of this business.

"We believe the American public will uphold us in our view that our own editorial judgment rather than the availability of funds in the hands of others should regulate the amount of time given to the various sides of any discussion. We believe the public will agree that such discussion should be in proportion to the general public interest in the subject."

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#### NEW HEARING DENIED WLTH AND WARD IN "BROOKLYN CASE"

Even while members of Congress were criticizing the Federal Communications Commission in the House for its action in the WVFW (Brooklyn) case, the FCC on January 15 over-ruled a motion by WLTH and WARD, Brooklyn, for an opportunity to be heard before the full Commission and for a postponement of the Broadcast Division's order for deletion of the stations, effective January 22, be postponed from time to time.

The Commission did, however, move up the effective date until February 18 because of "the possible hardship which may result by reason of the immediate application" of the order.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart, as in the former Brooklyn case involving WVFW - renewed his partial objection, namely to the granting of a licenses to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

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#### KWKC DUE TO BE AUCTIONED JAN. 22 FOR DELINQUENT TAXES

Station KWKC, Kansas City, is scheduled to be auctioned off January 22 to satisfy tax delinquencies amounting to approximately \$16,500 against Wilson Duncan, station owner. The sale was advertised in the Kansas City Daily Democrat by George R. Clark, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

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## INDEPENDENT STATIONS ACCEDE TO ASCAP ULTIMATUM

Practically all of the member stations of the National Association of Broadcasters were said at the Washington NAB headquarters to have acceded to the January 15 ultimatum of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers and to have signed new 5-year licenses on former terms.

Whether any of the larger independent stations will hold out and carry the fight to court was not immediately known despite reports that such litigation was impending.

The next move of the organized broadcasters in the copyright tussel was indefinite on January 16 although James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, planned to return to New York to straighten out last-minute tangles. No further negotiations with ASCAP were in prospect.

Warner Brothers meanwhile announced that 26 more independent stations had signed the new contract submitted by the music publishing firms owned by W-B, giving them the right to use W-B music for the first three months of 1936. This brought the total number of stations with W-B contracts to 181.

Broadcasters had in their hands the lengthy report made by Mr. Baldwin earlier in the week on past negotiations with ASCAP and the program proposed for the future by the NAB Advisory Committee.

Mr. Baldwin, in this report, charged the networks and certain independent stations with constituting an obstacle to negotiations with ASCAP because of their contracts entered into previously.

"It must be frankly recognized that the principal obstacle to satisfactory negotiations with ASCAP proceeds from its outstanding contracts with the two network companies and certain individual broadcasters", he said. "Early in June, 1935, as already stated, unconditional five-year renewals were obtained by about fifty-five stations including the network-owned or controlled units. Between June, 1935, and December, 1935, some 70 additional stations sought and obtained five-year renewals, with the condition (already mentioned) as to diminution of ASCAP's repertoire. During the closing days of 1935, some additional stations (the exact number of which is not known), availed themselves of five-year renewals conditioned on ASCAP's repertoire as of January 1, 1936.

"It cannot be denied that the fact that such contracts are outstanding presents a serious problem in any future negotiations, particularly since some of the contracts (e.g. those of the two networks) contain material advantages which will not lightly be surrendered. The Managing Director and the Advisory Committee believe, however, that the early elimination of these discriminatory advantages is an indispensable condition precedent to a stable solution of the copyright problem."

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PRALL ANSWERS 15 QUESTIONS ASKED BY REP. WIGGLESWORTH

A foretaste of what members of the Federal Communications Commission may expect if the Connery resolution calling for an investigation of the FCC is passed by the House is seen in a letter addressed to Chairman Anning S. Prall, by Representative Wigglesworth (Republican), of Massachusetts.

The letter of inquiry, carrying 15 specific questions, and Prall's reply were placed in the January 16 Congressional Record by Wigglesworth during a discussion of Connery's resolution.

"I want to say that I agree with the point of view expressed by my colleague (Mr. Connery), namely, that a full, impartial, non-partisan investigation into the entire field of work covered by this Commission would be in the national interest at this time", he said.

"There is so much smoke that it is not surprising that many are led to believe that there must be some fire."

Wigglesworth's questions concerned the number of clear channels controlled by independent stations, the extent of control by the FCC over leases or assignments by licensees, the protest addressed to the FCC last Spring by 16 members regarding the Mexican program on NBC-WJZ, the connection between the FCC and FTC, and certain data on the Shepard Broadcasting Co., and other matters.

Prall replied at length to all questions, stating that five of the 40 clear channels are assigned to independent stations, that the FCC has no information on the assignment of nighttime to national advertisers, and that the FCC is not the enforcing agency for "cease and desist orders" issued by the FTC.

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CBS GRANTS FULL HOUR TO LIBERTY LEAGUE'S DINNER

The Columbia Broadcasting System decided this week to increase the radio time allotment for the American Liberty League dinner in Washington January 25, from 45 minutes to a full hour. Alfred E. Smith, arch Democratic critic of the New Deal, will make the principal address, which will go on the air at 10 P.M., EST.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you on a confidential basis and is not to be disseminated outside of your office.

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DON FLAMM PUTS ON ROXY MEMORIAL

A tribute to the memory of the late S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel, was broadcast by WMCA in New York and associated stations of the Inter-City Group last night (Thursday). The musical background was furnished by a symphony of 40 musicians, former members of the orchestras used on radio programs under Roxy's direction. David Mendoza, one of Roxy's early proteges, conducted the memorial orchestra. Artists heard included Wee Willie Robyn, member of the original gang, Yasha Bunchuck, cellist and conductor, and Gladys Rice.

Among those who spoke were Donald Flamm, of WMCA, Jack Pulaski, of Variety, a close friend of Roxy, and Miss Martha Wilshinski, Roxy's old press representative.

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NBC REPORTED READY TO BUY SEVERAL AFFILIATED STATIONS

The National Broadcasting Company "has under consideration a proposal to purchase outright several affiliated stations which are located in strategic spots", according to Variety.

"Through such acquisitions the network would feel secure from any further raids by Columbia and also prevent any shiftovers of important outlets to the Mutual Broadcasting System", the story continues.

"It is over four years since NBC has done any buying or long-term leasing of stations. Network has been largely influenced against indulging in this procedure by two factors; one is the operating losses that such control have entailed in most instances, while the other has had to do with wariness of giving cause for cries of monopolistic practices or tendencies. It has preferred to keep its strategic releases in the folk by the good-will or prestige method, and, as later developed, through an upping of the associated stations' compensation."

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FCC INTERPRETS "GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE" RULE

Over the signature of Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, the Federal Communications Commission has sent out to all broadcast licensees a three-page interpretation of "Good Engineering Practice" as used in FCC Rule 132.

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## HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON APPEALS IN SECTION 212 CASES

The Federal Communications Commission on January 15 directed that hearings be held in a number of cities throughout the country on applications filed by officers and directors of telephone and telegraph companies, under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934. An Examiner will preside.

Hearings will take place as follows:

Dallas, Texas - February 6; Los Angeles, Cal., - February 11; San Francisco, Cal., - February 14; Portland, Ore. - February 20; Seattle, Wash. - February 21; Omaha, Neb. - February 24; St. Paul, Minn. - February 28; Madison, Wis. - March 2; Chicago, Ill. - March 4; St. Louis, Mo. - March 5; Indianapolis, Ind. - March 9; Cincinnati, Ohio - March 10.

The Commission's action in bringing an Examiner to the above places to conduct these hearings will save applicants the trouble and expense of a trip to Washington and the necessary delays incident thereto.

The hearings in Dalls, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Chicago will take place in the local offices of the Federal Communications Commission. In other cities the places of hearing will be announced later.

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## APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WMBC, Mich. Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WNYC, City of New York, Dept. of Plant and Structures, New York City; CP to erect auxiliary transmitter at Brooklyn, to be used principally while moving main transmitter from New York City to Brooklyn; KWTO, Ozarks Broadcasting Co., Springfield, Mo., Mod. of CP to extend commencement date to 1/1/36 and completion date to 7/21/36; KRNR, Southern Oregon Pub. Co., Roseburg, Ore., license to cover CP authorizing erection of new station, 1500 kc., 100 watts daytime; WFIL, WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., license to use auxiliary transmitter which was licensed to WLIT, at same location as main transmitter of WRIL; WIND, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt, and increase in day power to 5 KW, 560 kc., 1 KW night, unlt'd.; WABI, Community Broadcasting Service, Bangor, Maine, consent to transfer of control of the Community Broadcasting Service, Inc., licensee of WABI from the First Universalist Society of Bangor to an individual, Frederick B. Simpson; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover CP authorizing increase in night power to 1 KW, day power to 5 KW, and special authority to operate 1 KW night with directional antenna; 550 kc., S-KFUO.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL** — Not for Publication



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No. 895

*[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]*



January 21, 1936

## U. S. BROADCASTERS WILL WATCH EUROPEAN RADIO PARLEY

Although the United States probably will not be officially represented, American broadcasters and short-wave listeners will watch with interest developments at an inter-continental meeting of broadcasting organizations of Europe in Paris, February 27 to March 7 under sponsorship of the International Broadcasting Union.

The meeting was called by the U.I.R. for the purpose of bringing together experts of the principal broadcasting stations of Europe in anticipation of the international preliminary conference in Bucharest early in 1937 and the general meeting of the radio world in Cairo in February, 1938, at which this country will be represented. The Paris meeting will be similar to a session of the National Association of Broadcasters in the United States.

The European conference is of special interest to this country, however, because of the bearing it may have on the international distribution of short-wave frequencies now greatly in demand. Listeners, as well as broadcasters, are also interested in an effort to clear up certain crowded short-wave bands, notably the 49 and 31 meter waves at night.

Gerald Gross, Short-Wave Engineer for the Federal Communications Commission, has obtained copies of the invitation sent out by the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union setting forth the agenda for the conference. It is explained that the more controversial topics probably will be assigned to committees for study.

The importance of greater separation on certain of the short-wave bands, if reception is to be satisfactory, was noted by the FCC in its recent annual report to Congress. The report, prepared by the Engineering Department, stated:

"Many of the European and South American stations, as well as those of other nations were received with regularity both day and night subject to wide variations in fading and interference.

"Experience has shown that channel widths of at least 20 kilocycles are required for reasonably good reception and reproduction to be obtained on these frequencies. This is because of the extreme and rapid fading, average weakness of received signals, carrier frequency tolerance required, average receiver characteristics, etc. Even with the directive antenna systems

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

At the close of the year 1890, the population of the United States was about 62,000,000. The population of the United States in 1912 was about 92,000,000. The increase in population during this period was about 30,000,000.

The increase in population was due to several causes. One of the principal causes was immigration from foreign countries. Another cause was the increase in the birth rate. A third cause was the decrease in the death rate.

The immigration of people from foreign countries into the United States has been a constant feature of our history. It has been especially true since the middle of the nineteenth century.

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and diversity reception, a carrier frequency separation of 10 to 20 kilocycles is necessary for high-grade reception in the present state of the art.

"Assignments are now being made, however, by some nations with separations of only 5 kilocycles and other nations are assigning odd channels with separations even less than this. As a result, this international broadcast service is being greatly impaired by reason of mutual interference. It is very important, therefore, that agreements be made between the various participating nations of the world for the shared use of these frequencies during periods of time when interference may be caused. There are times of the day and seasons when relay stations on certain of the frequencies can transmit and be received in one section of the world but during which time it is impracticable or impossible for other sections of the world to employ satisfactorily the same frequencies because the listening public is not available due to the early morning hours, or because of geographical separations, daylight and darkness distributions, and the seasonal and diurnal changes in propagation characteristics.

"The relay broadcast frequencies have been selected as those most suitable for transmission to great distances or international services, but due to these great distances the average signals are always weak and therefore it is quite important that the power assignments be not less than 5 or 10 kilowatts. This is considered the minimum power with which it is possible to make efficient usage of an assignment.

"A sound engineering and economic allocation of the experimental relay or international broadcast frequencies requires close cooperation, mutual agreements, and treaties between the nations of the world engaging in this service."

The Paris meeting agenda is divided into three major sections, dealing with technical, program, and legal and administrative topics.

The first section covers general broadcasting problems and in addition television and "standardization of recording procedures".

Under "programs" the European experts will discuss the hours best suited for short-wave broadcasting to different continents, the composition of programs, and the means of transmission used, including the choice of transcontinental circuits, the use of records, etc.

The copyright problem, which is such a thorn in the flesh of American broadcasters, heads the list of topics under the legal and administrative section. Other major topics are "protection of the right to transmissions" and "reduction of telegraph and telephone rates".

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1/21/36

## WARING WINS SUIT AGAINST WDAS; FIGHT ON RECORDS SEEN

Fred Waring, leader of Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, on January 17 won his suit against WDAS, Philadelphia, over the latter's use of his records and immediately announced he would launch a campaign through the National Association of Performing Artists against the general broadcasting of phonograph records.

The NAPA, of which Waring is president, had previously announced it would sponsor an amendment to the Copyright Act, similar to that in effect in several foreign countries, whereby the interpreter is given protection similar to that provided the copyright owner.

The point at issue in the Waring-WDAS case was whether a radio station might broadcast a phonograph record without specific permission of the performing artists. Thus in the suit, WDAS brought out that it had a license to broadcast the Waring record and that the orchestra leader had been paid for the original performance by the RCA Victor Company.

Testifying before the Common Pleas<sup>2</sup> Court of Philadelphia December 12, with Maurice J. Speiser, author of the recent book, "Legal Rights of the Performing Artist", as counsel, abetted by such witnesses as Fritz Reiner, Abe Lyman, producer Max Gordon, and Gene Buck, President of ASCAP, Fred Waring contended that his rights as a unique and interpretive artist were invaded by indiscriminate exploitation of his records, licensed to be used privately for home consumption.

In reaching the decision, Judge Harry S. McDevitt concluded, in part, Fred Waring's compositions are interpretive since they add to the original composition. They are unique and they increase the sale of such compositions.

Said Fred Waring: "This is only the beginning of a campaign to be launched by NAPA against the broadcasting of phonograph records."

Some 500 stations throughout the country use records, replacing thousands of musicians in broadcasting studios, he added.

Mr. Waring has not made records for several years, and is at present conducting the Pennsylvanians exclusively for the Ford shows over the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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1/21/36

## CONNERY ASSAILS MAKE-UP OF FCC'S RADIO-EDUCATION GROUP

Following up his resolution calling for an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Connery, of the House Labor Committee, on January 17 assailed the FCC from another angle - for its tardiness in appointing a Radio-Education Committee and for its choice of members.

Connery also called attention to the distribution of clear channels by the Commission as revealed by Chairman Anning S Prall in answer to an inquiry from Representative Wigglesworth (R.) of Massachusetts.

Referring to Prall's report, he said:

"I have looked up this matter, and from accurate information which I have received, it appears that out of these 40 high-powered clear-channel radio stations, 21 are owned, operated, or affiliated with the National Broadcasting Co.; 14 are owned, operated, or affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting Co.; and 3 of these stations are owned, operated or affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting Co. These are the three big chains, and there is a great question as to the remaining two stations being independent. Mr. Prall said there were five independent stations having this high power, clear channel. My information is that there are not over two, one at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and one at Los Angeles Calif. and it is a question as to whether these two are independent. So here is another example of inaccurate information given by the Communications Commission to a member of the Appropriations Committee of this House.

"Two years ago the Congress of the United States passed a resolution telling the Radio Commission to make an investigation with reference to the question of allocating 25 percent of all radio time to education, religion, labor, farmers, veterans, and other nonprofit enterprises and calling for a report as to what recommendation the Commission would make on this subject. About 4 weeks ago, after 2 years, the Radio Commission picked 40 men to investigate this question. These 40 men were supposed to be educators. These are the men who are to make an unbiased study of the question as to what should be done about allocating time on the radio to education, labor, religion, veterans, farmers, and other non-profit-making enterprises. Of these 40, please notice, 18 of the men picked by the Radio Commission either own or operate commercial radio stations; 7 are affiliated with people who run the stations; 2 of the 40 belong to the Communications Commission; leaving 13 educators out of the 40 to whom the general public is supposed to look for relief on this question of allocating time. This is another example of the deceit practiced by that Commission on the Congress of the United States.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This section covers the exploration of the New World, the struggles of the early settlers, and the growth of the colonies.

The second part of the book deals with the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It details the military campaigns, the political debates, and the ultimate triumph of the revolutionary forces over British rule.

The third part of the book focuses on the early years of the United States, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812. It examines the challenges of building a new nation, the development of the federal government, and the expansion of the country's territory.

The final part of the book covers the period from the end of the War of 1812 to the present day. It discusses the growth of the industrial revolution, the rise of sectionalism, and the ultimate achievement of a unified and powerful nation.

"Mr. Chairman, first of all, they flouted the request of 16 Members of this House who asked for a hearing on the obscene matter which was broadcast in the Mexican Government program over the National Radio Broadcasting Co. network. Now, they are trying to deceive the Congress again in their answer to the request of the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Wigglesworth) with reference to the questions which he has propounded."

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PUBLISHERS FOR "FREEDOM OF AIR"; TALMADGE HITS "CENSORS"

In an editorial of the current issue of Editor & Publisher, organ of newspaper publishers, approval was indicated on the stand taken by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System in the controversy with the Republican National Committee over the broadcasting of President Roosevelt's address to Congress. At the same time, Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, joined the G.O.P. in its attack on the two networks for alleged favoritism to the New Deal.

"A cuttlefish cloud of politics obscures the important issue in the radio controversy aroused by President Roosevelt's message to Congress", said Editor & Publisher. "That issue is the right of the responsible owners of broadcasting facilities to edit their programs, to accord and deny their facilities as their consciences dictate, subject, of course, to court processes for prevention of unfair competition, misrepresentation, or restraint of trade.

"The courts have generally upheld these rights as pertaining to the editorial and advertising contents of newspapers. Similar reasoning should be applied to the radio problem. Common sense should dictate to a licensed radio system that it apportion its facilities evenly among political parties.

"The major chains are on solid ground in distinguishing between the President of the United States and a candidate for office. If the President chooses to play politics on the air when the occasion calls for statesmanship, that is something the broadcasters cannot control. By no reasoning can they be accorded the right to censor a Presidential utterance. Good taste and a sense of responsibility toward a medium which is at his mercy must govern the words of the Chief Executive; if they do not, he is open to unlimited criticism by his opponents on the air and in the press."

Said Governor Talmadge: "Whether the radio companies are being influenced or coerced by the New Deal or whether they are going out of their way to conciliate the New Deal is open to question. But there can be no question that the abuse of the power of the radio cannot and will not be tolerated."

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## A. T. &amp; T. COUNSEL EXPLAINS ATTITUDE ON COAXIAL CABLE

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has never intended to restrict the use of the coaxial cable for television experiments to the Radio Corporation of America, as inferred by attorneys for the Federal Communications Commission during recent hearings in Washington, according to Harvey Hoshour, General Solicitor of the Telephone Company.

At each of the three hearings, Mr. Hoshour said, "we have stated and testified that it was not our purpose to limit television experimenters to the RCA or to any other company or companies.

"In fact, the record shows that we have expressly agreed that television experimenters who have appropriate television sending or receiving apparatus may have access to the terminal apparatus of the coaxial cable which we seek to install so as to be able to use the cable for experiments in sending or receiving of television images by means of their own apparatus, such use to be with due regard to our experimental use of the cable, and we have in no manner indicated any disposition or purpose to exclude any reputable concern from this access. Further, we have expressly stated that we have no objection, if we cannot come to terms as to time or other conditions with television experimenters, to the Commission's prescribing proper and reasonable terms and conditions under which such experimenters may experiment with the cable, although it is the opinion of our legal department that the Commission has no jurisdiction as to matters of this kind. In a word, we have attempted to meet every reasonable requirement in this connection so as to avoid any suggestion of discrimination that, as I see it, could possibly be urged by any one."

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## WLXBS TO JOIN INTER-CITY GROUP OF STATIONS

Station WLXBS, New Haven-Waterbury, Conn., will be permanently linked with WMCA and other stations of the Inter-City Group, effective February 1, according to announcement by Donald Flamm, President of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, key station of the Inter-City Group. WLXBS is a high fidelity broadcasting station operating on the 1530 kilocycle channel with 1000 watts power, day and night. It is owned and operated by the Waterbury Republican and American and maintains studios in New Haven and in Waterbury.

This makes nine stations in this group linked together by A. T. & T. wires for twenty-four hours each day. The other stations are WMCA, New York; WIP, Philadelphia; WPRO, Providence; WMEX, Boston; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WOL, Washington, D. C.; WDEL, Wilmington, and WCBM, Baltimore, Md.

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1/21/36

## BRITISH HANDLE KING'S DEATH NEWS IMPRESSIVELY

The continuous ringing of the famed bells of the Church of St. Mary leBow will linger long in the memories of those who listened to the short-wave broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation just preceding and following the death of King George V.

The twelve bells formed a background for the periodical announcements of BBC announcers on the condition of the King prior to his death and between announcements after his death. They rang continuously all night.

All regular BBC programs were cancelled sometime before King George died and were not resumed until the following night. Nevertheless, BBC stations were not only employed to broadcast the news throughout the far-flung British Empire but were kept on the air, in some instances, long after regular closing hours to keep the people throughout the Empire informed of developments.

The Church of St. Mary le Bow, whose bells provided such impressive interludes between news broadcasts, is situated in Cheapside, in the heart of London, half way between St. Paul's Cathedral and the Bank of England.

Just preceding each news announcement the deep notes of Big Ben striking the hour or its quarter were heard. As the King's death was told to a waiting world audience, the announcer said:

"We ask you all to join in reflection and prayer for our King."

A radio choir sang, "Whoever Shall Endure Until the End He Shall be Saved", and then the announcer read:

"Let the motto of our thoughts and prayers tonight be the words: 'In quietness and confidence shall be our strength. Set free, we pray the Lord, our souls from all restlessness and anxiety. Give us that peace and power that follow from Thee.' Now with trusting hearts let us pray for our King."

At one time following the King's death the BBC stations permitted the le Bow bells to fade out long enough to pick up the firing of the minute guns in Hyde Park as a salute to the dead monarch.

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THE NATIONAL STATE BANK OF NEW YORK

The National State Bank of New York is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The bank is authorized to receive deposits, to issue and cash checks, and to conduct all other banking business.

The bank is organized for the purpose of conducting a general banking business, and is authorized to receive deposits, to issue and cash checks, and to conduct all other banking business.

All deposits are held in the name of the National State Bank of New York, and are subject to the order of the depositor. The bank is authorized to receive deposits, to issue and cash checks, and to conduct all other banking business.

The National State Bank of New York is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and is authorized to receive deposits, to issue and cash checks, and to conduct all other banking business.

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NEW YORK

## FCC AGAIN MAKES IT TOUGH FOR NEWSMEN WITH NEW GAG RULE

Failing to profit from its own experience and that of other governmental agencies who have tried to exercise a form of censorship, the Federal Communications Commission has imposed a new gag rule that is making newspaper men grumble.

In an apparent attempt to keep noseys outsiders away, the FCC has ordered its docket section not to reveal any applications or other data without specific authorization of Herbert Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, and George Porter, Assistant General Counsel.

The procedure - which few newspapermen care to follow - is to submit a request in writing to the secretary for permission to see a certain paper. If he approves, the request is then passed on to Porter. If the latter also approves, the newspaper man may carry the doubly-approved note around to the Docket Section and take a peep. . . Meanwhile, several editions of his newspaper will have gone to press.

The relations between the FCC and the press have never been too good, largely because the Commission would not allow its veteran and competent Public Relations Counsel, Franklin G. Wisner, formerly of the Baltimore Sun, to handle publicity matters entirely. Not so long ago the old Federal Radio Commission issued an order that no employee could talk with newspaper men, but this rule was subsequently withdrawn under ridicule.

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## HIGHER POWER FOR INDIANA, ILLINOIS STATIONS URGED

Power increases for WFBM, Indianapolis; WHBU, Anderson, Ind., and WJBC, Bloomington, Ill., were recommended in Examiners' reports submitted to the Federal Communications Commission this week.

Station WFBM asked for an increase to 5 KW daytime from 1 KW, while WHBU applied for a daytime increase from 100 to 250 watts. Station WJBC asked for a power raise similar to that requested by WHBU.

Special authorization for KADA, Ada, Okla., to operate 90 days on its present daytime frequency of 1200 kc., with 100 watts power, at night as well was recommended by Examiner P. W. Seward.

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TOP SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the activities of the [redacted] during the period [redacted]. The information contained herein is classified "TOP SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION" because its disclosure could result in the identification of sources and methods of the [redacted] and thus be injurious to the national defense.

The [redacted] was organized in [redacted] and has since that time been engaged in a variety of activities. The primary activities of the [redacted] have been the collection and dissemination of information concerning the [redacted]. The [redacted] has also been engaged in the development of a network of informants and the maintenance of a file on the [redacted].

The [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] and has been instrumental in the [redacted]. The [redacted] has also been active in the [redacted] and has been instrumental in the [redacted]. The [redacted] has also been active in the [redacted] and has been instrumental in the [redacted].

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## A. P. ENDS ASSESSMENT FOR PURELY LOCAL NEWS BROADCASTS

The Associated Press Board of Directors has decided to remove the October 5, assessment from purely local news broadcasts because of protests of newspapers with station affiliations. The decision, reached at a meeting last week in New York, is explained by Editor & Publisher as follows:

"Recently opposition was expressed in some quarters to A.P. assessments for broadcast where no so-called 'general' news was employed. The ruling that the A.P. would not charge for this broadcasting of local news in no wise affects the status of the A.P. by-laws, governing all member papers, that all local news gathered by a member is the exclusive property of the A.P.

"Where there are two or more members in either field, morning and evening being distinct, it was decided also that the assessment for broadcasting should be against the division of the assessment rather than for the total for the field where only one member broadcasts.

"Refunds will be made to members - or additional assessments made - so that there will exist no inequity for newscasting assessments. Jackson Elliott, Assistant Secretary of the A.P. is adjusting the various accounts.

"Use of A.P. news for bulletins of transcendent importance by members will continue to be free from assessment. Approximately 60 A.P. members have regular newscasts on owned or operated stations. These will pay the assessments, which are from a dollar weekly upward.

"Some members urged the Board to do away with radio assessments entirely, but it was ruled that as the charges accorded with the expression of the membership in annual session the assessments should continue until the members again have opportunity to vote upon the policy."

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## NINE RADIO ADVERTISERS SPEND \$1,000,000 EACH

Following is a list of nine broadcast advertisers spending more than \$1,000,000 each on the National, Columbia, and Mutual broadcasting system in 1935, as reported by National Advertising records:

Procter & Gamble Co., \$2,104,697; General Foods Corp., \$1,948,509; Standard Brands, \$1,938,577; Ford Motor Company, \$1,928,860; Colgate-Palm-olive-Peet Co., \$1,679,037; Sterling Products, Inc., \$1,422,640; American Home Products, \$1,211,568; Lady Esther Company, \$1,100,998; Pepsodent Company, \$1,098,996.

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THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

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## LARGE RADIO TURNOUT AT ALFALFA DINNER

Among the 500 distinguished guests at the Alfalfa Dinner in Washington last Saturday night was a liberal representation of the radio industry. A new member whose initiation took place that night was John M. Littlepage, well known radio lawyer, whose father, Thomas P. Littlepage, was formerly president of the Club. Gene Buck, of the American Society of Composers, as usual, was in charge of the entertainment.

Familiar faces at the dinner, either of those directly or indirectly connected with the radio industry, were:

Sosthenes Behn, President, International Telephone & Telegraph Co.; George T. Bishop, General Electric Co., Cleveland; Thad H. Brown, member Federal Communications Commission; Gene Buck, President, American Society of Composers; Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Broadcasting Co., Washington; Norman S. Case, Federal Communications Commission; T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer, Communications Commission; Col. Manton Davis, counsel, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Donald Flamm, President, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., New York City; Hampson Gary, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, Radio Corporation of America; John M. Littlepage, lawyer, Thomas P. Littlepage, lawyer, Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., Washington, D. C.;

Also, Arthur W. Page, Vice-President, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; Anning S. Prall, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; Lewis J. Proctor, International Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Andrew D. Ring, Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Frank M. Russell, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Eugene O. Sykes, Federal Communications Commission; Eugene S. Wilson, Vice-President, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; W. A. Winterbottom, R.C.A. Communications, New York City; and Frank W. Wozencraft, Assistant General Counsel, R.C.A. Communications, New York City.

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## EX-NEWSPAPER MEN FORM PUBLIC RELATIONS AGENCY

Two former newspapermen, Glenn I. Tucker and John Kelly, have formed a public relations and publicity agency under the name of Tucker-Kelly and Associates, with offices at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Tucker, a former Washington newspaper correspondent, covered the White House for the New York World during the Wilson, Harding and Coolidge administrations. Subsequently he handled the Ford Motor Co. account for N. W. Ayer & Son and was Washington representative of the Radio Corporation of America.

Kelly, after newspaper work in this country and abroad, established the Publicity Department in the former George Batten Co. and has since served as Publicity Director of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, until his withdrawal January 1, 1936, to form the new agency.

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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Col. Malcolm Churchill Rorty, former Vice President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and noted engineer-economist, died January 18 of heart disease. Since 1924 he had been President of the American Management Association.

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"Why aren't editors raising more hell over the feature syndicates' decision to sell their newspaper-nurtured features to radio sponsors?" George Olds, Managing Editor of the Springfield (Mo.) News and Leader & Press, asks in a signed article in the January 18th issue of Editor & Publisher.

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Herbert Moore, President of Transradio Press Service, in a formal statement this week denied that Transradio is abandoning its short-wave delivery service to broadcasting stations. He admitted, however, that the short-wave service is being curtailed because of the increasing popularity of teletype service. Six major stations, he said, have switched from short-wave to teletype circuits within the last month and a half.

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Salary raises of from \$1 to \$5 were given last week at the New York office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Variety.

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While most of New York groped in sudden and complete darkness, subways and elevators ceased running, and even telephone service was disrupted by a short circuit in an uptown power station January 15th, broadcasting at the National Broadcasting Company continued without a break. Emergency power equipment installed in its Radio City studios, and a personnel trained against just such emergencies, enabled NBC to continue on the air without interruption.

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The Birmingham News and Age-Herald this week acquired the ownership and operation of radio station WSGN, Birmingham, from the R. B. Broyles Furniture Co. Licenses for this station were obtained three years ago, the SGN meaning "The South's Greatest Newspaper", a term applied to the News. The station had been leased to an operating company until recently.

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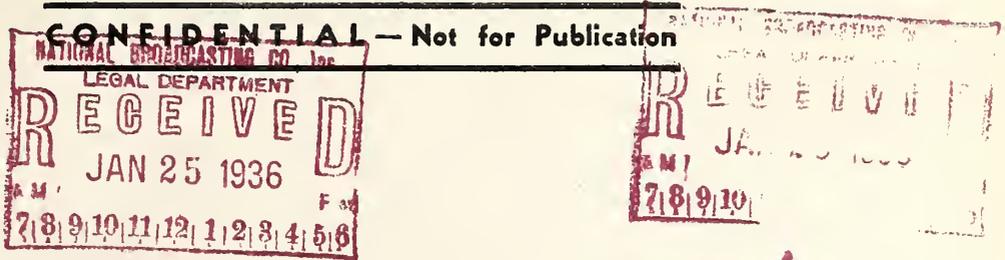
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 896

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## BRITISH WORLD COVERAGE OF KING'S DEATH SETS NEW HIGH

Never in history has there been anything more thorough than the world coverage by the British Broadcasting Corporation of the news of the death and funeral of King George V, and the accession of King Edward VIII. When it became apparent that King George was dying, all regular schedules in the British Empire were cancelled and thereafter throughout the entire night and the following day, news bulletins were continuously flashed by short-wave to the four corners of the globe keeping British subjects everywhere constantly advised with regard to the momentous event.

In the beginning the news bulletins were confined strictly to a repetition of the announcement of the King's death, with Big Ben and Bow Bells, the bells of a church in the heart of London, which rang continuously for over 24 hours, as a standby. Later the firing of minute guns in Hyde Park was heard during the intervals.

When Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, paid his memorable tribute to the late King George Tuesday morning, during the second short-wave transmission of the day, a record was made of this and it was subsequently repeated on all other transmissions during the remainder of the day and throughout the following night.

The same procedure was followed in the case of the ceremonies attending the proclaiming of King Edward VIII; the commands given to the troops were plainly heard, the clattering of horses' hoofs, and possibly most impressive of all, the saluting guns at 30-second intervals punctuating the reading of the proclamation.

Because of exceptionally good weather conditions, the short-wave broadcasts at the time of the King's death were heard with great clarity throughout the United States and no doubt were picked up by thousands of listeners inasmuch as the flash reached here at the dinner hour on the East Coast and the middle of the afternoon in the far West.

Although not used by our own networks, the method of repetition as practiced by the British by means of electrical recording, proved a great success in world coverage. As was no doubt done in other parts of the British Empire, the Canadian Radio Commission rebroadcast the recordings of the BBC. This, however, in the case of Canada, was done at a convenient evening hour where any of the original broadcasts, such as the proclamation, occurred early in the morning their time.

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## BROADCASTING IN SO. AFRICA TO BE UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Radio broadcasting in South Africa after the current year will be under the direct control of the Union Government, a report to the Commerce Department from its commercial attache at Johannesburg states.

The new organization which will take the place of the present South African Broadcasting Company, a private enterprise, will be controlled by a Board of nine governors appointed by the Governor General. The company will be in the nature of a public utility along the lines of the British Broadcasting Company, and it will operate as the exclusive licensee of broadcasting in South Africa under the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

It is proposed to set up advisory committees at various centers in the Union, chiefly for the purpose of assisting the broadcasting company in catering to local tastes. In all other respects the Corporation will have control of its own administration and organization, and will be given full powers by a later Act of Parliament to undertake anything that may be necessary in connection with technical and other broadcasting developments. It will also be given control of any steps that may be necessary in the direction of commercial exploitation of television, it was stated.

The new broadcasting corporation will be given authority to establish subsidiary broadcasting stations when desired for advertising purposes, by means of subsidiary programs. The general policy, however, in connection with advertising is expected locally to follow that of the British Broadcasting Company.

The income of the African Broadcasting Corporation will come mainly from license fees. At present there are 120,000 licensed radio receiving sets in the Union compared with only 54,000 sets in 1933. Any profits realized from its operations will be used for further development, it is pointed out.

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## NEW RADIO SET TABULATION TO BE ISSUED IN FEBRUARY

A certified census of radio receiving sets in the United States, broken down as to States and cities, will be released around February 1 by the Bureau of Station Measurement sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and the Association of National Advertisers. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System also have delegates on the several committees of the Bureau.

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## FCC DELAYS DECISION ON TALMADGE INQUIRY AS CBS GIVES TIME

While the Federal Communications Commission delayed decision on the politically dangerous application made in behalf of Governor Talmaðge of Georgia, for permission to hookup with XEAW, Reynosa, Mexico, the Columbia Broadcasting System removed some of the pressure by deciding to carry the Governor's speech though not the convention of "Jeffersonian Democrats" on January 29th.

Previously Talmadge had complained that both the NBC and CBS declined to carry the convention's proceedings on the basis of their previous stand to bar politics per se until after the party conventions.

Morris A. Bealle, of Plain Talk, a magazine published in Washington, thereupon applied for permission to the FCC to send by telephone the proceedings to XEAW, which is operated by the famed Dr. John R. Brinkley, ousted United States broadcasters and "goat gland specialist". The plan was to have XEAW then broadcast the proceedings for United States consumption.

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## REPRESENTATIVE DALY PROMISES ACTION FOR WARING

A promise that the House Patents Committee would take action immediately upon the submission of a proposed amendment to the copyright law protecting the rights of artists to phonograph records was made in New York at a luncheon this week celebrating Fred Waring's victory in the suit against WDAS, Philadelphia.

Representative Daly (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Patents Committee, before which the Duffy copyright suit is pending, made the promise that hearings would be started within 48 hours after such a bill was introduced.

Paul Whiteman was host at the luncheon to some 200 recording artists, writers, music publishers, and the like in honor of Waring.

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## HARTFORD MERCHANTS TRYING TO HOLD ON TO WTIC

Hartford business men are reported to be soliciting funds to keep Station WTIC in Hartford rather than allow it to be moved to Boston as allegedly contemplated by Cherry & Webb, department store proprietors, who have obtained an option on it.

The Hartford Chamber of Commerce and business men feel that the loss of the 50,000-watt outlet would be a distinct civic and trade loss to the city. Among other things, it is said, the station has brought an increasing number of conventions to Hartford.

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This is the first communication...  
The following information...  
is being furnished to you...  
for your information...  
and is not to be...  
distributed outside...

The following information...  
is being furnished to you...  
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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information...  
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## WINTERBOTTOM CITES RCA EXPANSION IN MACKAY HEARING

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., by means of its broad expansion of services over the world, has saved the public a \$100,000,000 in cable tolls during the last 13 years, William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager, stated as the prolonged hearing continued before the Federal Communications Commission on the petition of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc., to add Oslo, Norway, to its point-to-point radio communication service.

Mr. Winterbottom pointed out that most of the world cables are controlled by British companies and might easily be withdrawn in case of international difficulties. He declared that RCA competition had forced down cable rates to a point where the public has benefitted substantially.

The Mackay Company would be unable to provide as reliable service at Oslo as RCA, he told the Commission, because it proposes to establish only a short-wave circuit, while RCA has both long-wave and short-wave circuits. The former, while not used often, sometimes proves a better carrier than the latter, especially when the Aurora Borealis causes fading.

The hearing, which started out innocently enough on the petition of Mackay for permission to open an Oslo office, has developed into a long drawn-out and rather bitter battle between RCA and Mackay for ultimate control of the world radio communications.

Charges of "monopolistic control" were hurled at RCA by Ellery W. Stone, Operating Vice-President of Mackay, and answered as "pure demogogy" by Frank W. Wozencraft, RCA counsel. At one time the verbal battle became so intense that the lie was passed.

Howard Kern, Mackay representative, accused Wozencraft of disseminating "inflammatory propaganda" while contending that the Mackay duplication of RCA services would cause the United States to lose control of the world-wide radio-telegraph service.

"I say you cannot do this dirty work", Kern said.

"You are a liar", shouted Wozencraft.

Both sides realize that while the Oslo petition is in itself of minor importance that upon the FCC decision may depend the question of whether Mackay will be allowed to challenge RCA's domination of the world radio communications field or whether RCA will be permitted to hold what it has built up over the last 13 years. The issue, according to Commissioner Irvin Stewart, who is presiding at the hearing, is one that must be decided by the whole Commission as a matter of policy.

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The Communications Commission is exercising its rather odd jurisdiction over universal operations of American radio communications companies on the basis of the "convenience and necessity" clause, the slender theory being that the remote offices will have an effect on the American public. Last year the FCC sought to amend the Communications Act to make its authority in such cases more definite, but nothing came of its efforts.

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#### BROADCASTERS CALL BOARD MEETING FOLLOWING W-B SUITS

To be advised as to the next step in the fight between Warner Brothers and the major networks, James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, has called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, to be held in Chicago, Monday, February 3rd, to consider matters concerning copyright. This followed Warner Brothers carrying the copyright matter to court this week in New York City, and at the same time a non-profit station, WNYC, of New York, filed suit against Warner Brothers.

Through its subsidiary music publishing houses, Warner Brothers filed six copyright infringement suits in the United States District Court of New York and a seventh in Philadelphia over the week-end. It was expected more suits would follow against other stations that have refused to sign W-B licenses but have, knowingly or unknowingly broadcast W-B music. The major interest, however, was centered in the W-B network scrap. The suits are:

The Remick Music Corporation vs. the National Broadcasting Company on the ground that WEAJ broadcast "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet" without authority.

M. Witmark & Sons vs WHN, owned and operated by the Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York, and Schenley Products Co., Inc., and the William H. Ranking Co., advertising agency; unauthorized broadcast of "I Like Mountain Music".

M. Witmark & Sons vs WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co.; unauthorized broadcast of "I Like Mountain Music";

Harms, Inc., vs Columbia Broadcasting System; unauthorized broadcast over WABC, of "I Get a Kick Out of You".

Warner Brothers, after filing the four original suits, entered two additional complaints against WNEW and WMCA and then followed with similar action against WIP in Philadelphia, the latter in the U. S. District Court in that city. WNEW was charged with unauthorized use of "Canadian Capers" and "Lullaby of Broadway", while the second WMCA complaint cited "My Buddy". WIP is alleged to have broadcast "Canadian Capers" without authority.

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ATTORNEYS WILL BE HEARD AT THE HEARING

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Warner Brothers asked \$5,000 damages in each of the infringement suits.

The networks are known to have exercised every precaution to avoid using W-B music even several weeks before January 1, when Warner Brothers formally withdrew from ASCAP, but a great deal of confusion has arisen over what music is controlled by W-B and what by ASCAP.

The basis of the WNYC suit, filed against Harms, Inc., was that the New York city-owned station conducts its broadcasts "without profit in the meaning of the copyright laws" and therefore it is entitled to use copyright music without license or the payment of copyright fees.

The suit was allegedly filed in answer to threats from the Warner Brothers that continued broadcasting of W-B controlled music without a license would bring an infringement suit.

Warner Brothers immediately made public a letter to Mayor LaGuardia by Herman Starr, Vice-President of W-B, protesting against the suit.

"The action by the City has come to us as a complete surprise", Starr wrote. "We had notified WNYC of our resignation from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and of the fact that, after December 31st last, it would be necessary to obtain from us licenses for the performance of our copyrighted music on the air.

"We assure you we would have been pleased to license WNYC upon request, but no such application was made. It is now, as it has always been, our policy to charge no fee for the performance of our music on radio stations operated by municipal, religious, educational and charitable organizations which do not sell time. Had the courtesy of a request for a license been extended to us by WNYC, instead of this rather precipitate recourse to litigation, the matter could very easily have been arranged."

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#### "ROXY" LEAVES SMALL ESTATE

Although during his lifetime he had no doubt earned the equivalent of a large fortune, "Roxy" (Samuel L. Rothafel), who died recently, left an estate valued at less than \$5,000. Up to this time no will has been found and according to Mrs. Rothafel, the rest of Roxy's personal estate consists almost entirely of a claim against the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, the value of which she did not know.

"Roxy" was survived by a daughter, Veta Bijur, in New York, and a son, Arthur R. Rothafel, 26 years old, in Hollywood, but the latter has assigned all his claims to the estate to his mother.

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## PHILCO CONDUCTS SURVEY ON EXTENT OF "FREEDOM OF THE AIR"

Presumably as a result of the national controversy that has developed over the refusal of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System to carry anti-New Deal dramatic skits prepared by the Republican National Committee, the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, of Philadelphia, is sending out questionnaires to prominent persons with particular reference to dangers that threaten the "freedom of the air".

Sayre M. Ramsdell, Vice-President of Philco, in an accompanying letter, explains that "as the largest distributor of radios in the United States, we naturally feel a definite responsibility toward the public and the whole future of radio".

He goes on further to say that certain grave problems have grown up in radio broadcasting that deeply affect the present and future of our democracy, and that the country needs the cooperation and considered judgment of leaders to help solve them in a thoughtful and constructive way.

"If we do this, we may help to forestall the dangers that will follow from emotional, haphazard, and contradictory methods that result when private interests and public interests clash, with no clearly defined principles set down to govern such conflicts", Mr. Ramsdell continues.

"Freedom of the press was attained in America only after years of struggle. The problem now facing America is freedom of the air. Neither radio nor the public can wait for the issue to be decided by a policy of drift. This question of freedom of the air and other problems in radio should, in the best interests of the public, be boldly faced and clearly enunciated in the public interest."

The questionnaire follows:

1. What consideration shall be given the matter of freedom of the air?
2. Shall the broadcasting stations, licenses as private-profit institutions to use a certain monopoly wave-band have the sole right to determine who is to broadcast and what is to be said on the air?
3. What shall be the criteria to govern so-called radio neutrality on controversial issues, and who shall be the guiding factor in deciding such issues?
4. What shall be the relation of the government to this great channel of communication - radio - and to what phases of it?
5. What principle shall govern the granting or withholding of licenses to broadcasting stations by governmental bodies?
6. What shall be the attitude of the government in granting licenses for broadcasting stations to labor, educational, veteran, and other non-profit groups?



7. Shall the broadcasting companies be permitted to establish their own criteria in charging for time on the air, granted to them by the government as a monopoly, for which they pay nothing?
8. Shall the editorial judgment of the broadcasting private-profit organizations be the deciding factor in determining what the American people shall be permitted to hear on the air?

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#### RADIO LEAGUE OFFERS NEW INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSOR

A device which is claimed will completely obliterate both man-made interference and perhaps soften static at times, has been perfected by short-wave engineers of the American Radio Relay League at Hartford.

James J. Lamb, of the Relay League, said that it was composed of two vacuum tubes and associated circuits. When attached to the amplifier of either a long or short-wave set, Mr. Lamb declared that the circuit could be made to blot out sharp noise impulses and described it further as follows:

"This is a 'balancer circuit' for man-made interference and in no way is it a 'static eliminator'", he continued. "Ignition noise, particularly, will yield to this device; also the disturbances caused by electric refrigerators and motors on heating furnaces. It softens the crashes of static but it cannot be called a 'static eliminator.' In fact, sharp interference can be reduced by a ratio of 1,000 to 1 in power.

"The general principle comprises one radio tube paralleling a tube in the receiver's intermediate state followed by a rectifier. The rectified noise currents are fed back through a circuit and applied to a previous tube in the receiver's circuit, to block or render that tube inoperative for the duration of the noise.

"The period the device is active may be so small that the ear does not perceive any change in the program. It should prove a boon to professional telegraph or telephone radio operators, as well as to listeners who tune in foreign stations for the pleasure of hearing distant programs."

Instructions to amateur radio operators how to construct the new interference eliminator will be published in the February issue of "QST", the magazine of the American Radio Relay League, of which Mr. Lamb is Technical Editor.

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WOR's audience knew of the death of King George V before it was announced in England, according to a press statement from that station which read: "According to official timing which has now been released, WOR's flash report Monday (January 20) was issued at 7:10:30 p.m. EST, was one of the quickest ever put on the air. The nearest announcement made by other metropolitan stations was 4½ minutes after WOR's flash - at 7:15 p.m."

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Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is Honorary Chairman of the National Radio Committee for the Birthday Ball for the President, with M. H. Aylesworth, Vice Chairman of the Board of NBC; William S. Paley, President of CBS; Alfred McCosker of Mutual and Leo Fitzpatrick, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, as co-Chairmen.

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The following advertisement appeared in the current issue of Variety:

"In case anyone still thinks of WLW in terms of Cincinnati coverage, we would like to point out that if WLW had not one listener in Cincinnati, it would still have 95% of its present audience."

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Edwin S. Reynolds, formerly with WOR, and Jules Dundes, newspaper writer, have been added to Columbia's sales promotion writing staff. Dan Wickenden, newcomer to radio, has been named Assistant to M. L. Gaffney, Director of Trade News.

Douglas A. Norvell has been added to the staff of Radio Sales, a CBS subsidiary.

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Mail response received by WLS, Chicago, during 1935 set a new station record and came to 1,399,312 letters. Previous high was in 1934 when 1,051,041 communications were received.

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67,799 listeners, intrigued by the mysterious goings-on of Omar the Mystic, WOR and the Mutual network's thrilling serial program, went to their neighborhood grocers from January 12 to January 18, to get applications to mail into WOR for the mystic code. This smashed the station's record for mail response - in this particular case - where the listener must first go to his merchant for application forms.

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1/24/36

## PAYNE SAYS U. S. TO CONTROL OWN COMMUNICATIONS

George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner who is up for reappointment next June, and who has been making quite a few speeches of late, addressing the Harvard Business School, turned his attention to the A. T. & T., saying:

"In the Telephone Division great progress has been made in the very momentous undertaking of an investigation of this very large and important company. Seemingly a mere incident in its work, it was a notable accomplishment to establish radiotelephonic communication with France, not without quite a few difficulties. Up to the time that this was done, there seemed to be a belief that the Government had very little to say in the matter because the telephone system, on this side of the water, was a private corporation. By deciding to give part of the existing facilities for radio trans-Atlantic telephone transmission to a country other than Great Britain, we established, I believe, in quarters where there was some confusion on the subject the fact that our Government intends to control its own communications.

"At a recent hearing, the attorney for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. made an illuminating remark. He said: 'If the company has not been completely frank in the past, it will be so in the future.' Such a statement as the able attorney for the American Telephone & Telegraph made augurs well for the future."

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## ASCAP REFUSES TO LICENSE W-B STATION

ASCAP has refused to license KFWB, Warner Brothers-owned station, as an undesirable client on account of insinuations by Manager Jerry King on how the Society whipped stations into line, according to Variety. ASCAP wired warning of legal redress should the stations play numbers in its repertoire.

King, however, says the station will continue to play Society tunes and demand issuance of a license on the grounds that KFWB is included in blanket invitation to all stations to sign new five-year contract.

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On or about the date of the above captioned report, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

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STATE & FEDERAL OFFICIALS

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1/24/36

APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

January 21 - KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WDAS, WDAS Broadcasting Sta., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., CP to install auxiliary transmitter for emergency purposes only, at same location as main transmitter; KIRO, Queen City Brdcstg. Co., Seattle, Wash., CP to move studio and transmitter locally in Seattle, and make changes in equipment; WAAF, Drovers Journal Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill., Mod. of CP approving proposed antenna system and transmitter site; WBNY, Roy L. Albertson, Buffalo, N. Y., Mod. of CP approving antenna and studio sites, and moving transmitter in Buffalo; WPRP, Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, Puerto Rico, Mod. of CP approving transmitter site, change location of studio to Trujillo St. Ponce, and make changes in specified hours; also to extend completion date to 180 days after grant; WLW, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, extension of special experimental authority to operate with 500 KW employing directional antenna system at night, using transmitter of W8XO; WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., Mod. of CP to make changes in equipment, and increase maximum rated carrier power, the same as regular equipment.

Also, KTRH, KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex., license to cover CP authorizing changes in equipment, 1290 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlt'd; WFMD, The Monocacy Broadcasting Co., Frederick, Md., license to cover CP authorizing erection of new station, 900 kc., 500 watts daytime; KTRH, KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Rule 137; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input; KQV, KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., authority to install automatic freq. control; KCRJ, Chas. C. Robinson, Jerome, Ariz., renewal of license, 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime-specified.

Also, New, Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Portable (Chicopee Falls, Mass.), CP and license (Exp. Spec. Exp.), freqs, 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 55500, 60500, 86000-400000 kc.; 500 watts; W9XAA, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., CP to move transmitter locally from Navy Pier Chicago to near Warwick & 39th St., York Twp. DuPage Co., Ill.; New, Conn. State College, Storrs, Conn., license to cover CP (Exp. Gen. Exp.) 86000-400000, 401000 k. and above; 500 w. unlt'd;; New, Tri-State Broadcasting System, Inc., Portable-Mobile, Shreveport, La., Cp. (Temp. Brdcst. Pickup), freqs. 1606, 2020, 2102, 2760 kc., 50 watts, also granted license covering same.

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CONFIDENTIAL TRANSMISSION OF SECURITY INFORMATION

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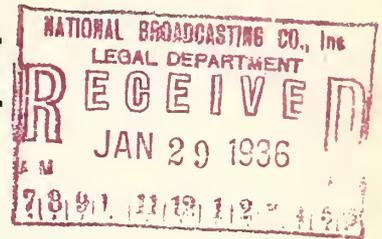
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 897

*My p & g papers*



January 28, 1936

SCOTT SAYS HIS BILLS WOULD SOLVE MANY RADIO PROBLEMS

Representative Byron N. Scott (Democrat), of California, believes his radio bills, introduced last session but left dormant, would solve many of the present administration problems of the broadcasting industry if enacted into law.

Extending his remarks in the Congressional Record of January 24th, he asserted they would prevent further scraps between the networks and the Republican National Committee, accord labor and other minority groups the right to be heard on the air, and give the listeners an opportunity to hear both sides of every question.

The bills, proposing amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 (H.R. 9229, H.R. 9230 and H.R. 9231) as explained by Scott would "deprive the Communications Commission of censorship powers and relieve radio stations from liability for remarks made in any broadcasts on public, social, political, or economic issues; would compel radio stations to set aside regular periods for uncensored discussion of social problems, with an equal opportunity for both sides of a controversial issue to expound their points of view; and would compel all radio stations to keep accurate records of rejected applications for time and the reasons therefor.

He continued: "The controversy between Mr. Fletcher, of the Republican National Committee, and national hook-ups would not have occurred if radio broadcasting stations were required to set aside regular and definite periods at desirable times of the day and evening for uncensored discussion on a non-profit basis of public, social, political, and economic problems, and for education purposes. This in spite of Heywood Broun's contention that liberty at the crossroads is subversive propaganda seeking to undermine the American home.

"The denial of the application for a proposed labor station, KGLC, in southern California, would not be so discriminatory if H.R. 9230 were adopted."

Finally, he asserted that the complaints cited by Chairman Connery, of the House Labor Committee, in his demand for an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission would disappear with the enactment of all three of his measures.

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## BASEBALL LEAGUE PLANS WAR ON "BOOTLEG BROADCASTS"

The American League is planning a campaign to eliminate radio piracy of baseball game reports and to "crack down" on bootleg broadcasts", according to a Chicago correspondent.

William Harriidge, President of the American League, made several announcements recently concerning radio activities at his league ball parks, after conferring with legal authorities. He was careful to point out that regulations were aimed at "bootleg" radio reports, not legitimate broadcasts. No broadcasts, however, will be permitted from American league parks, he said, unless the club involved gives its consent in writing.

In order to cope with spectators who may attend equipped with portable transmitters, the American League has ordered radio regulations to be printed on the back of every admission ticket, pass and baseball writers' credentials, pointing out that admittance to the park does not constitute the right to send radio reports from the park of the games. Ejection from the park for violation of these regulations is the first of a series of means whereby club officials can protect themselves.

President Harriidge also revealed that Western Union Telegraph Company's contracts for exclusive rights to dispatch accounts of ball games has also been altered. Previously the telegraph company sent out detailed reports on games, a service known as "Paragraph One." This report was so complete that radio announcers were able to give the impression that they were eye-witnesses of the game when, actually, there were reconstructing the game from telegraph reports.

Under terms of the new contract between the Western Union and the clubs, the telegraph company merely holds the right to send out such news as the ball club authorizes to be disseminated from its park. "Paragraph One" and other play-by-play accounts no longer can be sent from any park without written permission.

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## RADIO-EDUCATION COMMITTEE WILL MEET IN MID-FEBRUARY

Following several preliminary conferences, the Radio-Education Committee appointed in December by the Federal Communications Commission is scheduled to hold its first meeting in the middle of February.

An agenda is now being drawn up in the U. S. Office of Education with various general proposals to be presented for discussion. The meeting will be executive.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

On this day, the undersigned, Special Agent in Charge, of the Bureau of Land Management, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C., this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

Special Agent in Charge

By \_\_\_\_\_

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Special Agent in Charge

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## CONGRESSMAN RUNS AFOUL OF THE COPYRIGHT CONFUSION

A member of Congress, the picturesque Representative Gassaway, Oklahoma cowboy Democrat, unintentionally learned something about the troubles broadcasters are having with the copyright owners January 25th following an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System's network when he spoke over Station WJSV, in Washington.

After concluding an attack on the Townsend old age pension plan, he asked permission to sing as he had never sung over the air. He was granted seven minutes.

After opening with his favorite number, "Let Me Call You Sweetheart", the Representative sung into another tune, but was promptly cut off the air because of "copyright difficulties". It was also intimated he was unable to find the right key.

"Damn that thing!" was Gassaway's reaction to the announcer's explanation of the "copyright difficulties."

"Now, now, Congressman", the announcer replied, "remember that you're still on the air. The microphone is still open, you see."

The program was finally stopped altogether after the amateur star was unable to think of anything else to sing.

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## NETS NAME ADVISORS TO U. S. EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

U. S. Commissioner J. W. Studebaker, Office of Education, announced January 27th that, at his invitation, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company have appointed representatives to the Advisory Committee of the Educational Radio Project for which WPA funds were recently allocated. Those named are Edward R. Murrow, Director of Talks of CBS, and Dr. Franklin Dunham, Educational Director of NBC.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, Dean of the Division of General Education, New York University, and Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg, Director of Child Study Association of America, New York City, have also accepted Commissioner Studebaker's invitation to become members of the Advisory Committee.

The Committee will confer with William Dow Boutwell, Editor of the Office of Education, who will have charge of the educational radio broadcasts.

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## MACKAY HEARING NEARS CLOSE; CHINA DEAL EXPLAINED

The prolonged Federal Communications Commission hearings on the petition of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc., for authority to open a service point at Oslo, Norway, was nearing a close January 28th as Col. Manton Davis, General Counsel and Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, took the stand to explain RCA dealings with China.

Because the Mackay Company had referred to the China case in its previous evidence, RCA sought to explain how the present arrangement of dividing China's radio communications business between R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay came about.

The story goes back several years when the Federal Telegraph Company had an arrangement with the Chinese government which RCA at one time started to finance. Subsequently RCA sold China equipment for it to establish its own system, but sometime later the Chinese government agreed to turn over its business to RCA and Mackay on a 50-50 basis. RCA protested, but a Board of Arbitration upheld the division.

Among other RCA witnesses who followed William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager, on the stand was L. A. Briggs, RCA London representative.

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## RADIO GROUP DENIED INDUSTRIAL UNION CHARTER BY GREEN

The National Radio and Allied Trades has been denied its two-year plea for a national industrial union charter and as a result may lead the growing labor movement to form an industrial union organization independent of the American Federation of Labor.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council, controlled by craft union representatives, rejected the application and William Green, President, was to so inform the National Radio and Allied Trades this week during the convention in Miami.

Some 25,000 radio workers, forming the federal locals affiliated with the A. F. of L., are to be placed under jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, according to Louis Stark, labor reporter for the New York Times.

Stark also quoted James B. Carey, President of the radio group, as stating prior to the rejection announcement that further refusal of the plea for an industrial union charter would force the radio workers out of the A.F. of L.

The largest single local union in the radio field is that of the employees of the Philco Radio and Television Co., in Philadelphia. It comprises 7,000 members.

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## HARRIS HITS SERVICES SELLING NEWS FOR SPONSORSHIP

A preview of some of the discussions expected to occur over the still unsettled problem of news broadcasts at the Spring convention of the A.N.P.A. was given January 24th in an address by E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, before the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association in Harrisburg.

In substance, according to Editor & Publisher's account, he urged that newspapers "protect their own news" by requiring in contracts with the United Press and International News Service "a provision which will give to each newspaper client a property right in all the news of the association and prohibit the press association from selling this property to any broadcasting station or to any advertiser for sponsorship over the air without his consent."

"A news service", he said, "sold by one of the press associations to advertisers to be used over the air may damage newspaper property many miles away. Radio waves carry the news over many circulation territories not contemplated from the origin of the broadcast, thereby damaging individual newspapers within the listening facilities of the broadcasting station. The remedy for this situation lies entirely with individual publishers who contract with one or both of the privately owned press associations." He recommended "withdrawal as clients' as a remedy for newspapers."

Regarding other developments in rapid news transmission, he said:

"If the facsimile machine is practical, then the newspapers should control this machine before it controls the newspapers. Or, let me say in all seriousness that if publishers are content to rest upon their past laurels and think that nothing can damage the newspaper nor destroy its power they are like the man who fiddled while Rome burned. There is an old saying that there is none so blind as he who will not see. The question that publishers should ask themselves is whether the unlimited broadcasting of news is not gradually undermining the newspaper as a newspaper."

Questioning whether the practical value of newspaper ownership of radio stations has been proved, Mr. Harris said: "On the other hand, we find no publisher who is willing to relinquish his broadcasting license."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first European settlers in the early 17th century, who established colonies along the Atlantic coast. Over time, these colonies grew into a powerful nation, fighting for independence from British rule in 1776. The United States then expanded westward, acquiring vast territories and eventually becoming a global superpower.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a struggle for self-determination and the right to govern oneself. The Founding Fathers drafted the Constitution, which established a system of checks and balances. This document has served as the foundation of the United States government ever since.

The 19th century was a time of great change and challenge. The Civil War (1861-1865) was a bloody conflict over the issue of slavery. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. Following the war, the United States experienced rapid industrialization and territorial expansion, reaching the Pacific Ocean.

The 20th century was marked by significant events, including World War I and World War II. The United States emerged as a leading world power after the war. The Cold War era saw a tense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The space race and the civil rights movement were also major events of this period.

The United States continues to play a major role in the world today. It is a leader in technology, culture, and international relations. The challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change and global terrorism, require the cooperation of all nations.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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The automotive industry last year spent \$4,338,928 for radio; \$2,492,374 of which went to the Columbia Network, according to a CBS press statement. This figure is 74.8% ahead of the industry's expenditures on any other network during that period.

Motor companies using CBS in 1935 included: The Chevrolet Motor Company, Dodge Brothers, Fisher Body Company, Ford Motor Company, Hudson Motor Company, Lincoln Motor Company, Nash Motors, Packard Motor Car Company and Studebaker Sales Company.

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NBC has issued a booklet entitled "Statistical Robot" explaining a machine that automatically computes for advertisers the potential circulation for any group of stations. It also shows the amount of overlap in any area where two stations cover part of the same territory. The machine will do 40 man-hours of work in four hours.

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The 1936 Year Book of Editor & Publisher, published on January 25, carries the following radio sections: books on radio and the press; radio editors on U. S. and Canadian newspapers; and radio stations, newspaper-owned and otherwise.

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"Political Broadcasts" is the title of a brochure issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System and reprinting the complete file of correspondence between CBS and the Republican National Committee. The letters set forth the non-partisan political attitude of the network.

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NAVAL VESSEL NAMED FOR CRAVEN'S GRANDFATHER

The Secretary of the Navy announced this week that a sponsor had been chosen for the launching of the U.S.S. "Craven" named in honor of the late Commdr. Tunis Augustus MacDonough Craven, U.S.N., great grandfather of T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission. The ship will be launched late this year at Quincy, Mass. The sponsor is Mrs. Frank Learned (Ellen Craven), of New York City, daughter of the late Commander.

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INVENTORY

The automotive industry last year spent \$4,000,000,000 on research and development, a 10% increase over the \$3,600,000,000 spent in 1955. This figure is 14.5% above the industry's expenditure on any other sector during that period.

Motor companies which spent 10% or more in 1955 included: Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Chrysler, Kaiser-Frazer, Packard, Oldsmobile, Buick, and Cadillac.

The 1956 Year Book of Radio & Television, published by the National Association of Broadcasters, contains the following information: The number of stations in the United States which broadcast on a full-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956. The increase in the number of stations is due to the fact that the number of stations which broadcast on a part-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956.

The 1956 Year Book of Radio & Television, published by the National Association of Broadcasters, contains the following information: The number of stations which broadcast on a full-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956. The increase in the number of stations is due to the fact that the number of stations which broadcast on a part-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956.

"Political Broadcasts" in the title of a brochure issued by the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Association of Television Broadcasters, contains the following information: The number of stations which broadcast on a full-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956. The increase in the number of stations is due to the fact that the number of stations which broadcast on a part-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956.

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INVENTORY

The Secretary of the Navy announced that the Navy will spend \$100,000,000 for the development of the U.S. Navy's "Fleet" in 1956. This figure is 10% above the \$90,000,000 spent in 1955. The increase in the number of stations is due to the fact that the number of stations which broadcast on a full-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956. The increase in the number of stations is due to the fact that the number of stations which broadcast on a part-time basis has increased from 1,100 in 1955 to 1,200 in 1956.

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## DIRECTORS OF RCA TO ACT ON KENNEDY REPORT SOON

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has announced that the RCA Directors will meet at an early date to consider fully and probably act upon a report submitted last week by Joseph P. Kennedy in connection with his study relating to the corporation's capital structure, together with his recommendations.

Mr. Kennedy said that in his study of the capital structure and the various plans submitted to deal with dividend arrears on the Class B preferred stock and the general situation with respect to recapitalization he had carefully considered the status, rights and nature of each class of stock, which comprise one common and two preferred issues.

The rights of the various classes, he said, were treated fairly in the complete plan. Upon its approval by the Board the plan is expected to be submitted to stockholders, but whether at a special meeting or at the annual meeting on May 5 will not be known until later.

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## U. S. YEARLY RADIO BILL 700 MILLIONS, SAYS CALDWELL

Nearly three-quarter billion dollars was the cost of entertaining America by radio during the 12 months just closed, according to figures given before the Radio Club of America at Columbia University, New York City recently, by Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, editor of "Radio Today", and former Federal Radio Commissioner.

Five and three-quarter million radio sets and 73,000,000 tubes purchased during 1935, cost the public \$367,000,000. To operate the nation's 28,500,000 radio sets now in use, listeners paid \$150,000,000 for electricity, batteries, etc. And they called in service repairmen to the tune of \$68,000,000.

Meanwhile \$86,000,000 of "time on the air" was sold by the nation's 630 broadcasting stations, and talent for these programs cost the sponsors \$25,000,000 additional.

Already there are far more "homes with radio" than homes with either telephones, automobiles, or electric light. Dr. Caldwell revealed. Homes with radio sets now total 22,500,000. Of these 3,000,000 have "second sets", not counting the 3,000,000 automobile sets now on private cars, - bringing the grand total of radio sets now in use to 28,500,000. These sets represent a past investment of over two billion dollars on the part of the listening audience.

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## HARBORD WRITES OF "THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE"

Maj. General James G. Harbord, retired, now Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, tells what is alleged to be the "complete and authentic story of the A.E.F." in "The American Army in France", which will be published March 6 by Little Brown & Co., Boston, Mass (\$4 advance price; then \$5).

Because he was Chief of the Staff of the A.E.F. from May, 1917, to April, 1918, General Harbord is called "the man best qualified to write" the inside story of the A.E.F.

Newton Baker, Secretary of War when Harbord was making his splendid record in France, is quoted as follows:

"There was no soldier in the American Army whose contact with the whole Expeditionary Force was comparable to that of General Harbord. In addition to this, General Harbord's fine equipment as a writer and his wide knowledge of human affairs assure us that this book will be interesting, accurate and authoritative."

General Pershing said:

"The scope of his experiences in France enabled General Harbord to become familiar with the activities of our armies from the beginning to the end of the war. He is a keen observer. He has decided talent for writing, and what he says in his new book will, without doubt, be a valuable contribution to the history of Americans in Arms and, as such, it should be extremely interesting to the American public."

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, added:

"No book like it will hereafter be written . . . it will rank as the most authoritative exposition of the formation, the experience and the culminating accomplishments of the American Army in France."

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## WASHINGTON POLICE TRY TWO-WAY RADIO EQUIPMENT

A new type of ultra-high frequency two-way radio transmission is being experimented with by the Washington Police Department and probably will be installed within a few weeks.

Lieut. James Kelly, Supervisor of the Police Radio system, is working with engineers of the Graybar Electric Co. to develop the Western Electric set. The apparatus for police scout cars weighs only 15 pounds and is compact in that it is only 20 by 8 by 10 inches.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1. The Department of Defense is pleased to announce the results of the study conducted by the RAND Corporation on the subject of "The Impact of the Vietnam War on the American Economy". The study, which was completed in 1971, is available in the RAND Report R-71-1, "The Impact of the Vietnam War on the American Economy".

2. The study was conducted by a team of economists and statisticians from the RAND Corporation, under the direction of Dr. Robert H. Anderson. The study was funded by the Department of Defense and the RAND Corporation.

3. The study found that the Vietnam War had a significant impact on the American economy. The war caused a large increase in government spending, which led to a large increase in the federal deficit. The war also caused a large increase in inflation, which led to a large increase in the price level. The study also found that the war had a significant impact on the labor market, leading to a large increase in unemployment.

CONCLUSIONS

4. The study concludes that the Vietnam War had a significant impact on the American economy. The war caused a large increase in government spending, which led to a large increase in the federal deficit. The war also caused a large increase in inflation, which led to a large increase in the price level. The study also found that the war had a significant impact on the labor market, leading to a large increase in unemployment.

5. The study also found that the war had a significant impact on the American people. The war caused a large increase in government spending, which led to a large increase in the federal deficit. The war also caused a large increase in inflation, which led to a large increase in the price level. The study also found that the war had a significant impact on the American people, leading to a large increase in unemployment.

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APPENDIX A - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6. The appendix contains a summary of the findings of the study. The summary is organized into three main sections: (1) The Impact of the Vietnam War on the American Economy, (2) The Impact of the Vietnam War on the American People, and (3) The Impact of the Vietnam War on the American Government.

7. The appendix also contains a list of the sources used in the study. The sources are listed in alphabetical order and include books, articles, and reports.

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### DALY INTRODUCES COPYRIGHT BILL TO AID ARTISTS

Keeping the promise he made at Paul Whiteman's New York luncheon, Representative Daly (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, on January 27 introduced a voluminous bill to amend the Copyright Act in order to protect artists as well as composers and authors.

The main purpose of the measure is to prevent broadcasts of records without specific permission of the artists who made the records. Sponsored by Fred Waring and the National Association of Performing Artists, of which he is president, the bill was referred to the House Patents Committee, of which Daly is a member.

A synopsis of the bill will be carried in the next news letter.

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### ECONOMIST SEES GREAT IMPROVEMENT FOR BROADCAST INDUSTRY

The best years of the radio broadcasting industry are still ahead, providing there is no change in the present system of commercial operation, in the opinion of a leading economist.

Writing for the Harvard Business Review on "Some Fundamental Aspects of Radio Broadcasting Economics", copies of which have been made and distributed by NBC, Dr. Herman S. Hettinger concluded his review as follows:

"The broadcasting structure of the United States and the service which it renders is still in its infancy. Numerous technical developments are possible. Stations may be connected for the simultaneous broadcasting of programs by radio waves rather than by telephone lines, with possible marked modifications in present network structure and operation. Wired radio, whereby programs are sent into hotels, restaurants, offices, and conceivably homes, over wires and as a regular service, has again raised its head following several years of comparative quiescence. Facsimile broadcasting - whereby printed matter is scanned photo-electrically, broadcast, and recorded in the home by means of an attachment to the radio set - makes possible the broadcasting of illustrations, diagrams, instructions, trade marks, news bulletins, and a variety of material. It also possesses a great variety of uses outside the general listener field. Television also presents the possibility of marked changes in economic structure and operation of broadcasting.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

The first section of the Act provides that the Secretary of State shall have power to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

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The ninth section of the Act provides that the Secretary of State shall have power to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

Assuming a continuation of the present structure for a number of years, broadcasting should witness considerable improvement in general economic level. The continued growth of network volume should force, at least to some degree, a broadening of the economic base of the industry. The improvement of the general level of small station management, now becoming apparent, should aid in the same direction. The growing sense of interdependence in the industry also should be of assistance, as should the further perfection of the advertising technique of the medium."

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#### NETS COOPERATE IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

The University Broadcasting Council, a cooperative radio enterprise sponsored by the University of Chicago, Northwestern University and DePaul University, has been completed in Chicago. Cooperating with the universities are the three national broadcasting chains (CBS, NBC and MBS) and local radio outlets. Financial backing is said to be coming from the three schools, outlet units and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The object is to dramatize educational material, through a series of programs covering a wide range of topics, by employment of professional talent, but not sponsored commercially. The aim of the programs will be to "engross rather than to entertain", according to Stewart Hayden, Assistant Program Director.

Activities of the Council are being coordinated and directed by a Board of Trustees, composed of two members from each university.

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#### ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY TESTS SLOW BECAUSE FEW LISTENERS

Interest in ultra high frequency experimental broadcasting is growing, the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission stated in the FCC report to Congress, but "the full possibilities of the frequencies for local broadcasting are developing slowly due to the very limited number of broadcast receivers that will tune in this band of frequencies.

"The very high frequencies above 30 megacycles have such characteristics that they serve a small area and then beyond this range no interference will be caused to other stations. This is different from the propagation characteristics of the stations on the regular broadcast frequencies (550 to 1500 kilocycles) which have a moderate primary service area but the signals continue for hundred of miles so that their interference range is enormous compared with the primary service area.



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Due to this characteristic of the very high frequencies, it has been considered that they offer a means of supplying strictly local service to any number of centers of population with frequency assignments duplicated at relatively low mileage separations. The individual stations would serve only a few miles, probably in the order of 2 to 10 miles depending upon the power, location of the transmitter, its efficiency, and the radio propagation characteristics of the surrounding terrain."

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#### EDITOR FINDS COPYRIGHT FIGHT DISRUPTS STATION'S PROGRAM

While broadcasters and the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers and the Warner Brothers battle over how much copyright music is worth when put on the air, the effect of the row on the public is apt to be over-looked.

The Radio Editor of the Washington Post, John Heiny, carried this story in his column "On the Air Today" recently:

"A remarkable demonstration of the state of copyright affairs, growing out of the secession of Warner Brothers from ASCAP, was given Sunday night by WJSV. There may have been others during the day's broadcasting but two notable ones came to this writer's attention.

"Ed McConnell first fell afoul of the extreme caution guiding the broadcast industry's activities since the first of the year when Warner Brothers withdrew thousands of songs from radio use. McConnell was taken off the air twice while a stand-by pianist filled in until the offending song was completed.

"At midnight, the LaParee Midnight Skyride was shot full of holes as questioned musical numbers were begun. The vigilance maintained by WJSV, in seeing that no selections are played that might possibly result in copyright suits, was demonstrated when a tune written by a member of LaParee Orchestra particularly for Marie Fowler's use was cut off the air. A phonograph record filled in until Miss Fowler had completed the number."

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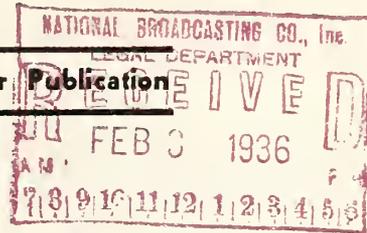
*Advis - 3rd Committee on Radio - p. 6.*

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL** - Not for Publication



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No. 898

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## FCC MODIFIES RULE TO ALLOW WIDER USE OF RECORDS

Recognizing the trend toward more extensive use of recordings in broadcast programs, the Federal Communications Commission this week modified Rule 176 regarding announcements of mechanical reproductions in compliance with persistent demands of broadcasters and disk manufacturers.

Not so many years ago there was a distinct public revulsion against the broadcasting of any sort of records. The public felt gyped when it listened to a recording rather than live talent. Then, however, recordings were rather crude affairs and often merely phonograph records such as one could play at home.

Within recent years the making of recordings has reached almost a mechanically perfect stage so that a recorded program is not distinguishable from a live talent program to the average listener. Only the announcement required by the FCC warns any over-sensitive listener that the program is synthetic.

Foreign stations, particularly the British, have long ago found recordings invaluable even in the broadcasting of news events. For instance, recordings were made of the funeral of King George V and were broadcast over the short-wave empire service several times after the rites so that listeners in the far corners of the world who did not care to rise before daylight for the original broadcast might tune in the recording later in the day.

Harry Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Manager of WJSV, Alexandria, Va., has made transcriptions of several of President Roosevelt's early morning addresses and rebroadcast them at night.

While recordings are not used very extensively now on the networks, except as background for other programs, they are gaining a substantial foothold among independent stations, particularly in the smaller communities which have a scarcity of entertainment talent.

American disk makers are becoming so adept, particularly in the manufacture of sound effects, that they have already started to market what is called "canned noises" over the world. As Variety observes: "Cows moo, owls hoot, brooks gurgle pretty much the same the world over . . . Upon this fact is based the recent emergency of a new international sound effects 'industry' within broadcasting."

The revised Rule 176 promulgated by the Communications Commission still requires announcers to inform listeners whenever

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the time of the discovery of the continent to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of the nation's development, from the early years of settlement to the formation of the federal government. He also touches upon the major events and figures that have shaped the country's destiny.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed account of the American Civil War, examining its causes, course, and consequences. He explores the role of the Union and the Confederacy, the impact of the war on the nation's economy and society, and the long-term effects of the conflict on the American people.

The final part of the book focuses on the Reconstruction era and the subsequent years of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The author discusses the challenges of rebuilding the South, the struggle for civil rights, and the rise of industrialization and urbanization. He concludes by reflecting on the nation's progress and the path forward.

a recording is used, but it permits greater laxity as to the frequency and manner of announcements. The new rule follows:

"Each broadcast program consisting of a mechanical reproduction, or a series of mechanical reproductions, shall be announced in the manner and to the extent set out bellow:

- "1. A mechanical reproduction, or a series thereof, of longer duration than fifteen minutes, shall be identified by appropriate announcement at the beginning of the program, at each fifteen minute interval, and at the conclusion of the program; provided, however, that the identifying announcement at each fifteen minute interval is waived in case of a mechanical reproduction consisting of a single, continuous, uninterrupted speech, play, symphony concert or operatic production of longer duration than fifteen minutes;
- "2. A mechanical reproduction, or a series thereof, of a longer duration than five minutes and not in excess of fifteen minutes, shall be identified by an appropriate announcement at the beginning and end of the program;
- "3. A single mechanical reproduction of a duration not in excess of five minutes, shall be identified by appropriate announcement immediately preceding the use thereof;
- "4. In case a mechanical reproduction is used for background music, sound effects, station identification, program identification (theme music of short duration), or identification of the sponsorship of the program proper, no announcement of the mechanical reproduction is required.
- "5. The exact form of the identifying announcement is not prescribed but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood by the listening public. The use of the applicable identifying words such as 'a record', 'a recording', 'a recorded program', 'a mechanical reproduction', 'a transcription', 'an electrical transcription', will be considered sufficient to meet the requirements hereof. The identifying words shall accurately describe the type of mechanical reproduction used, i.e. where a transcription is used it shall be announced as a 'transcription' or an 'electrical transcription' and where a phonograph record is used, it shall be announced as a 'record' or a 'recording'."

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## BRITISH WARN AGAINST EXPECTING TOO MUCH OF TELEVISION

The British Broadcasting Corporation, which this Spring will begin operation of a regular television station at London, warns the public against expecting too much of the early transmissions.

"The early history of television will necessarily differ from that of sound broadcasting for two critical reasons", the BBC explains. "There is no apparatus for receiving television comparable in simplicity and cheapness with the crystal set, and the range of stations is limited by certain physical factors over which engineering can exercise no control.

"For these reasons, television cannot hope to grow with the incredible rapidity with which broadcasting covered Great Britain and the U.S.....in 1922 and 1923. When television programs from the new BBC station at the Alexandra Palace start this year, they will be capable of reception only by people in the London area. In addition, these programs will be experimental in every sense of the word. Apart from the many technical problems attending the inauguration of a regular service by methods as yet comparatively untried, the program side itself is virtually a virgin field. Both the resources and the limitations of high-definition television have yet to be explored.

"It may be some time before television becomes more than a luxury supplement to sound broadcasting. The Television Committee estimated that ten ultra-short wave stations would be necessary to serve fifty per cent of the population, so it is obvious that the one station at the Alexandra Palace will possess only an academic interest for the bulk of listeners. But the importance of a new development is not always proportionate to its initial effects, and we have no hesitation in predicting that the coming of television will prove in the long run to have been the most momentous happening in the radio history of the New Year."

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## NEW FREQUENCY LIST OF LONG-WAVE STATIONS AVAILABLE

The Federal Communications Commission this week issued a new list of long-wave broadcasting stations of the United States, compiled according to frequencies, with listings up to January 1, 1936. Copies may be obtained from the publicity office or the Secretary of the FCC.

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SECTION 10. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five (5) members, who shall be elected by the shareholders at the annual meeting of the corporation.

The Board of Directors shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the corporation, and to cause the corporation to be incorporated in any state or territory of the United States.

The Board of Directors may also have the authority to make, alter, or repeal the bylaws of the corporation, and to fill any vacancies in the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may also have the authority to make, alter, or repeal the bylaws of the corporation, and to fill any vacancies in the Board of Directors.

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SECTION 11. THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Board of Directors shall have the authority to elect and appoint the officers and employees of the corporation, and to determine their terms of office and compensation.

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## PRALL CORRECTS HIMSELF ON NUMBER OF NON-NET CHANNELS

A letter in which Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the Federal Communications Commission, corrected himself on the number of clear channels not affiliated with the networks was placed in the Congressional Record of January 29 by Representative Wigglesworth (Republican), of Massachusetts.

On January 4th, Prall wrote Wigglesworth that there were five clear channel stations independent of the major networks. The statement was challenged by Representative Connery (Democrat), of Massachusetts, author of the resolution to investigate the FCC.

Prall thereupon wrote another letter to Wigglesworth in which he corrected his former statement to say that there are only three non-network clear channel stations. He explained that WWL, New Orleans, and KWKH, Shreveport, La., acquired chain affiliations after their last renewal applications had been set for hearing, and that the change consequently was not reflected in the FCC records.

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## CANADIAN STATIONS PROTECTED IN EXAMINER'S REPORT

Chiefly because two Canadian stations would suffer from interference, Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the applications of WCAO, Baltimore, WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., and WIP, Philadelphia, for increased night time power be denied.

"It is obvious that if all three applications were granted substantial increase in interference to Canadian station CFCF, Montreal, Quebec, operating on 600 kc., with 400 watts, and CRCW, at Windsor, Ontario, operating on 600 kc. with 500 watts at night, would be involved", Dalberg said. WCAO and WICC operate on 600 kc, while WIP uses 610 kc.

Continuing Dalberg says: "The granting of these applications would undoubtedly limit the service area of one or more Canadian stations. Therefore, it is considered that, under the arrangement between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada effected by an exchange of notes entered into on May 5, 1932, and designated as Executive Series No. 34, the granting of all the instant applications would constitute a hostile act to the station or stations affected. It is also obvious that the granting of the application of WIP and the denial of the other two would adversely affect the latter."

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## GENERAL ELECTRIC EXPLAINS ATTITUDE ON SHORT-WAVES

The General Electric's interest in short-wave broadcasting is purely experimental at present and does not contemplate commercialization of the medium in the near future, according to Boyd W. Bullock, Assistant Manager of Broadcasting. General Electric operations station W2XAF at Schenectady, N. Y.

In an interview over the air recently, Bullock explained to E. S. Darlington, in Charge of Short-Wave Broadcasting, that "we feel that if we intelligently play with short-wave broadcasting, that we probably will learn some things that will help develop maybe the radio art and, if not that, gain some knowledge that will make electricity useful in some other field."

"Yes, I see that, but shrely short-wave radio-program broadcasting can't be called pure scientific research", Mr. Darlington said. "How can it fit in with major research developments?"

"If I could answer that question specifically, probably we wouldn't have to broadcast and you wouldn't have all the fun you get out of your job", Mr. Bullock replied. "The answer is that no one knows what the results of the broadcasting will be, but we have faith in the intelligent curiosity of our engineers and scientists and in our listeners all over the world."

"Evidently, then, you are not very much interested in the idea of commercializing short-wave broadcasting", said Mr. Darlington.

"No, frankly, I personally am not, at least at the present time", Mr. Bullock replied. "While I realize that short-wave broadcasters have no means at present of receiving income from this broadcasting to cover their costs of operation, I look upon these operations as overhead charges which can be considered part of the cost of operating long-wave commercial stations."

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## SENATOR WHITE NAMED HEAD OF AMERICAN RADIO GROUP

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (Republican), of Maine, was elected President of the American Section, International Committee on Radio, at a meeting held at the University Club, Washington, this week. Other officers elected are:

Louis G. Caldwell, Vice-President; Howard S. LeRoy, Treasurer; and Paul M. Segal, Secretary. Members of the Executive Council are William R. Vallance, Chairman; A. L. Ashby, FCC Commissioner Thad H. Brown, FCC Chief Engineer T.A.M. Craven, J. H. Dellinger, and F. P. Guthrie.

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## MACKAY HEARING ENDS; EARLY FCC DECISION PROMISED

The long drawn out hearing on the application of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. to open a radio communication service point at Oslo, Norway, ended January 28th following testimony by Col. Manton Davis, Vice-President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart allowed ten days for the attorneys to file briefs and five additional days for replies but urged them not to consume any more time than necessary. He promised the FCC will make an early decision on the case involved and the more important question of policy as to whether Mackay is to be permitted to enter foreign fields where RCA now has monopolies.

During final questioning of William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Colonel Davis, it was brought out that RCA felt that where there is a monopoly, as by the government in Germany, of radio communication at the foreign end of a circuit, there should be only one contract at the United States end, but that where there are several circuits abroad competition should be allowed here.

Colonel Davis explained that American companies should not be permitted to injure each other by bidding for such exclusive contracts to the benefit of a foreign government. He suggested that bidding for such a contract should be controlled by the Communications Commission.

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## BROADCAST ADVERTISING FOR 1935 HITS \$87,523,848

The total sale of time on the air by the nation's networks and independent stations amounted to \$87,523,848 in 1935, or 20 per cent over the broadcast advertising sold in 1934.

National network advertising showed a gain of 13 per cent, reaching \$50,067,686, while regional network time sales rose 54.7 per cent to \$1,110,739. Local broadcast advertising experienced a rise of 20.6 per cent and aggregated \$19,281,735, while national non-network advertising increased 26 per cent to \$17,063,688.

Broadcast advertising for December gained 5.8 per cent over November, gross time sales amounting to \$8,686,359.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/50, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/50, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/50.

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## DALY COPYRIGHT BILL GIVES PERFORMERS BROAD RIGHTS

Copyright rights practically equal to those of the composers or authors are accorded performers or "interpreters" by the bill introduced in the House this week by Representative Daly (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, at the request of the National Association of Performing Artists.

The bill seeks to amend the Copyright Act of 1909 by including performers and/or interpreters in the provisions. The communication of any copyrighted work by "radio broadcasting, radio facsimile, wired radio, telephone, television or other means of transmission" is made "subject to the rights of the interpreter or performer of such work, hereby established."

Works for which copyright may be secured "shall include all writings of an author, whatever the mode or form of expression, and all renditions and interpretations of a performer and/or interpreter of any musical, literary, dramatic work or other compositions, whatever the mode or form of such renditions, performances, or interpretations."

Transcriptions especially prepared for broadcasting and phonograph records are expressly made subject to the copyright restrictions.

Even a broadcasting performance may be copyrighted under the terms of the bill by the deposit in the U. S. Copyright Office, prior to the performance, of a description of the work to be performed, a statement of the name of the performer, and the date of the proposed broadcast. The copyright will continue in effect for 60 days or for the full copyright term and renewals thereof if two copies of the reproduction of such broadcast are deposited.

The term of the copyrights authorized by the bill is 56 years, but it does apply only to compositions copyrighted since July 1, 1909, and does "not apply to works which have been lawfully adapted to mechanical instruments before this sub-section, as amended, takes effect."

The bill carries a penalty for infringement "of any rendition, interpretation, or performance by any means whatsoever" of from \$250 to \$5,000.

Finally, the measure authorizes the President to take steps to make the United States a member of the Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The bill, if passed, would become effective August 1, 1936.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in the common schools.

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## EXAMINER REJECTS HONOLULU SHORT-WAVE UNIT APPLICATION

Despite the fact that the Honolulu Advertiser was reported to have begun making preparations for regular short-wave broadcasts to the United States, Examiner Ralph L. Walker this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the application for an experimental permit be denied. The Honolulu Advertiser, in conjunction with its own long-wave station KGU, had planned to set up a directional antenna to reach North America.

While admitting that the applicant appears legally qualified to construct the short-wave transmitter, the Examiner questioned whether enough money is available for experimental research as well as construction and maintenance of the station.

The applicant "does not appear to be 'engaged in fundamental research or improving the technique of the radio art' as contemplated by Paragraph 307 of the Rules and Regulations", Examiner Walker said. "There is not sufficient showing of proposed programs to determine whether they would be of particular interest to an international audience."

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## RMA DIRECTORS OPTIMISTIC OVER PROSPECTS FOR 1936

The Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association are optimistic over the prospects for 1936, according to the January 31st issue of the RMA News Bulletin.

"The RMA Directors look forward to another excellent year", the bulletin states. "Some industry leaders even feel that the record-breaking sales of 1935 will be exceeded in 1936."

The presidential election campaign and the payment of the soldiers' bonus were cited as the principal sales factors for the new year.

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## DISCOVERER OF HEAVISIDE LAYER GETS ENGINEERING PRIZE

Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one of the discoverers of the Kennelly Heaviside layer which reflects radio waves, has been awarded the Mascart Medal for his contributions to science.

The theory that a conducting layer exerted an influence in the atmosphere on long-distance radio transmission was advanced by Dr. Kennelly as early as 1902. It since has been verified experimentally.

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The National Broadcasting Company is expected to increase its telephone line payments to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company by \$400,000 in 1936, chiefly because of the two loops opened between Omaha and the West Coast and the anticipated addition of eight stations to the Blue Network east of the Rockies. NBC's line bill last year was \$2,400,000 as compared with \$2,150,000 in 1934, while the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1935 spent \$200,000 above the \$1,600,000 outlay in 1934 for hookups.

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"Television is being given consideration by the film biz", Variety reports. "No policy has been formulated thus far, although Haysian officials are mulling the situation to determine whether to encourage it, ignore it or to combat it."

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Expansion of broadcasting facilities at the NBC Chicago headquarters, with the addition of three new studios and a pipe organ chamber containing a new Wurlitzer organ constructed especially for radio, is rapidly nearing completion in the Merchandise Mart. It is expected that two of the new studios will be in operation within approximately three weeks.

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By contracting this week for a new hour program, five days a week, on the Columbia Broadcasting System, General Mills becomes one of the leading radio advertisers with an annual advertising budget for broadcasting of \$3,000,000. The deal was handled through Blackett-Sample-Hummert.

The new program is scheduled to begin about April on some 60 stations of a coast-to-coast hookup. The shows will originate in Chicago. The CBS program, it is said, will not effect the majority of other radio programs sponsored on networks and independent stations by General Mills.

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A clever presentation of the success of one of its advertisers, the Julian & Kokenge Co., is "The Case of the Curious Footprints" just issued in brochure form by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The story deals with the findings of Detective Timothy O'Hara and his sleuth-like deductions and ends with a typical program prepared by Aubrey, Moore & Wallact, Inc., Chicago, advertising agents for the sponsor. The CBS booklet is the work of Victor M. Ratner, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the network.

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## CROSLY HEADS NEWLY-FORMED GENERAL PROGRAM SERVICE

The General Program Service, Inc., headed by Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Radio Corp., began operation this week with headquarters in the Union Central Annex, Cincinnati. Lewis M. Crosley is Vice-President, and John L. Clark, General Manager of WLW and WSAI, is one of the incorporators. Edgar A. Wegert, of WLW, is General Manager.

The new enterprise will serve as a talent bureau for Crosley and other stations and handle bookings of its artists for theater engagements, screen work, and club and convention dates. It will also maintain its own transcription plant and sell disks to advertisers or agencies.

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## RCA STOCK GAINS $5\frac{1}{2}$ POINTS ON REORGANIZATION RUMOR

After the New York News Bureau had announced that it was reliably reported that the plan Joseph P. Kennedy submitted for capital readjustment of the Radio Corporation of America had been approved by the RCA Board of Directors, the RCA preferred B stock gained  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points on January 30th.

The New York Times reported the market gain as follows:

"Although no public information has thus far been made available on the proposed plan of recapitalization of the Radio Corporation of America that was delivered to the Directors by Joseph P. Kennedy last Friday, a heavy influx of overnight buying orders delayed the opening of the Class B preferred stock on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday until sufficient selling orders could be found.

"After a lapse of nearly twenty-five minutes, during which the committee on arrangements exerted its efforts to adjust selling and buying orders to avoid a one-sided market, the B preferred stock was opened with a sale of 1,600 shares at 93, up  $3\frac{3}{4}$  points. The stock later advanced to 95 and closed at  $94\frac{3}{4}$  for a gain of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points. The volume was 11,000 shares.

"With officials of the Radio Corporation silent on the nature of the plan, gossip on its terms was general in the financial district. The delay in making the plan public, it was held, was probably due to negotiations for financing it."

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## APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

January 28 - WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn. Omaha, Neb., licence to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt. installation of new antenna and transmitter site; 590 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlt'd.; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R.I., Mod. of CP extending completion date from 2/4/36 to 6/4/36; WBOW, Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt. and increase in day power to 250 watts; 1310 kc., 100 w. night, unlt'd.; WBBM, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., extension of Exp. Auth. to continue to operate synchronously with station KFAB from LS to midnight for period 2/1/36 to 8/1/36; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., extension of special Exp. Auth. to continue to operate synchronously with station WBBM from LS to midnight for period 2/1/36 to 8/1/36; WBAL, The WBAL Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., extension of special Exp. Auth. to operate on 1060 kc. with power of 10 KW simultaneously with Station KTHS from 6 AM to sunset at Hot Springs and alone from sunset at KTHS to 9 P.M. EST, to operate synchronously with station WJZ on 760 kc. with power of 2½ KW from 9 PM EST to midnight employing directional antenna for period 2/1/36 to 8/1/36.

WESG, Cornell University, Elmira, N. Y., extension of special exp. Auth. to operate daytime to sunset at New Orleans on 850 kc. with power of 1 KW; WTIC, The Travelers Brdcastg. Serv., Corp., Hartford, Conn., extension of special Exp. Auth. to operate unlt'd. time simultaneously with Station KRLD on 1040 kc. with power of 50 KW for period 2/1/36 to 3/1/36; KRLD, KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex., extension of Spec. Exp. Auth. to operate simultaneously station WTIC for period 2/1/36 to 8/1/36; KTHS, Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., extension of Spec. Exp. Auth. to operate on freq. 1060 kc. with power of 10 KW simultaneously with station WBAL from 6 AM to LS from 2/1/36 to 8/1/36, sharing after sunset (KTHS operates unlt'd. 8 PM to midnight; normally licensed 1040 kc. 10 KW S-KRLD); WCAZ, Superior Brdcastg. Service, Inc., Carthage, Ill., Mod. of license to increase hours of operation from S.H. daytime to unlt'd. daytime; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with the terms of Rule 137.

Also, KGFG, Okla. Broadcasting Co., Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla., Consent to the transfer of control from R. S. James, Elizabeth E. Hibbert and Marcia A. Shaffer to Hale V. Davis; WCAU, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., renewal of license 1170 kc., 50 KW, unlt'd. time, also granted renewal for auxiliary, 1170 kc., 1 KW; WLS, Agricultural Brdcastg. Co., Chicago, Ill., extension of present license for period of 90 days; same for auxiliary purposes; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., extension of present license for period of 30 days; same for auxiliary; WWVA, W. Va. Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., extension of present license for period of 90 days; same for auxiliary; WHO, Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., extension of present license for period of 90 days.

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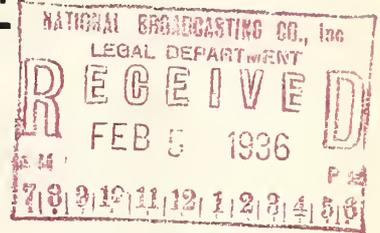


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



*Handwritten:* B. H. Heinl  
Hall file

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No. 899

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February 4, 1936.

## INQUIRY BUG APPEARS TO HAVE SEIZED FCC; CONGRESS WAITS

While House leaders are holding off the demands of a handful of members for a thorough investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, the FCC is getting the habit of launching a formal inquiry at the least complaint, apparently with the aim of convincing Congress it is protecting public interest.

The latest FCC probe is into the unrestrained language of Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, outspoken critic of the New Deal and President Roosevelt. While impartial observers believe that the FCC could do little to shut up Talmadge even though it found his language objectionable, the Commission's Legal Department "is looking into the matter".

The complaint was registered by the National Housewives, Inc., of Baltimore, and called attention to the Georgia Governor's "abusive language" in political broadcasts and cited his conduct as "a concrete example of what seems to us the misuse of radio facilities of the nation."

Chairman Anning S. Prall, who is responsible for most of the recent FCC inquiries, referred Talmadge's address to the Macon convention of "Jeffersonian Democrats" to the Legal Division for an opinion on whether it violated any provisions of the Communications Act.

Meanwhile the FCC is engaged in an investigation of rumors that one of its own members has been submissive to undue political influence, and the Justice Department is making a second probe after dismissing the original report as baseless.

The Connery resolution for an investigation of the FCC meanwhile is being held up by the House Rules Committee with no indication as to when it may be reported, if at all.

House leaders are known to be trying to discourage all Congressional inquiries during this session because of the approaching elections, and they are particularly anxious to avoid any probe that might affect their relations with the broadcasting networks and large independent stations, upon whom they will depend largely for carrying political addresses during the next nine months.

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [Name] dated [Date] at [Location] regarding the activities of [Organization]. It is noted that [Organization] has been active in the [Area] and has been identified as a [Type] organization. The activities of [Organization] are of a [Type] nature and are being conducted in a [Type] manner. It is recommended that [Action] be taken to [Purpose].

The information received from [Source] indicates that [Organization] is currently active in the [Area] and has been identified as a [Type] organization. The activities of [Organization] are of a [Type] nature and are being conducted in a [Type] manner. It is recommended that [Action] be taken to [Purpose].

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## REVISED PRESS-RADIO PLAN DRAFTED AS NEWS SOURCES FIGHT

The Press-Radio Bureau plan of providing restricted news to broadcasting stations is being revised to overcome present objections as wire services now selling news to radio grumble at a speech made by E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, suggesting that newspapers penalize the news agencies.

The new Press-Radio plan will be submitted to the meeting of the ANPA Board of Directors in New York City the middle of February, after it is passed upon by Jerome D. Barnum, ANPA President.

Harris' attack on the sales of news for radio sponsorship by the United Press and the International News Service brought a quick retort from Hugh Baillies, President of United Press, while Joseph V. Connolly, President of I.N.S., declined to answer Harris on the ground he was not speaking officially as Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee.

While even many publishers consider that the Press-Radio Bureau plan has already practically expired from lack of support, the attack made by Harris in a Harrisburg speech appears to have split the publishing and news-furnishing ranks further.

Newsdom, a rival organ of Editor & Publisher, which is supporting Harris and the Press-Radio Bureau, in an editorial suggests that Harris seems more interested in the Associated Press because of its advertisements calling attention to its refusal to sell news to radio stations.

After pointing out that no one denies the U.P. and I.N.S. are run for profit, Newsdom says:

"When it comes to action, the diehards and those professionally jealous of their more enterprising rivals, assume the role of obstructionists. That appears to us to be the crux of this press-radio controversy.

"It is not, as foes of newscasting contend, that radio is slowly strangling the press; that the publishers will soon be playing second fiddle to the men who run the radio stations; that news bulletins are killing off newspaper circulation. The contrary is true - if 'the blind who will not see' will take the trouble some rainy Sunday afternoon to look at the figures.

"Wake up, Mr. Harris, and if you find a microphone under your bed, do not run away from it - speak right into it. And don't squirm uneasily in your armchair when you hear more than one or two news bulletins coming out of your radio. It should be a reminder to you that the two largest independent press associations in the world, and the many other dependable news gathering groups, are on the job."



The statement of Mr. Baillie follows in part:

"It was no action on the part of the U.P. or I.N.S. which 'nullified' the efforts of the Press-Radio Bureau.

"The Press-Radio Bureau never prevented the broadcasting of sponsored news. Many independent stations which declined to take the Press-Radio Bureau service obtained news for sponsorship from such sources as Trans-radio Press, Radio News Association, Intercontinental and Yankee News Service. Of course, to the extent that this was so, the efforts of the Press-Radio Bureau were not effective.

"If Mr. Harris has any program by which radio stations might be prevented from obtaining news for broadcasting under commercial sponsorship he has failed to mention it. I put in more than a year with Mr. Harris and other distinguished colleagues on the Press-Radio Committee studying the problems and nobody had the answer. Experience amply demonstrated that if advertisers want to sponsor news they will get news to sponsor. They will either get it from the established press associations or radio will build up powerful press associations of its own which will be entirely independent of the newspapers.

"If Mr. Harris has any formula which merely contemplates shutting the U.P. and I.N.S. off the air, it doesn't meet the problem."

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#### PRESIDENT GIVEN NEW RADIO WITH HINT TO TUNE IN OPERA

The White House, already well equipped with radio receivers, gained a new set on President Roosevelt's birthday. a group of the Chief Executive's friends who helped him in his campaign for the vice-presidency in 1920 gave it to him.

The President, in revealing the gift at a press conference, explained that the donors thought he should listen to more grand opera. He only laughed when someone suggested that he might want to tune in political speeches, as he reputedly did when Al Smith made his address to the American Liberty League.

It is expected, however, that the President will continue to dodge questions regarding political attacks on the New Deal on the ground that he didn't hear the speech delivered.

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## FCC EXPLAINS GROUNDS FOR NEW TRANSCRIPTION ORDER

Following the issuance of a new and more liberal order affecting the use of transcriptions on the air (see last release), the Federal Communications Commission on February 1st issued a statement explaining the grounds for its decision.

The order was an outgrowth of prolonged hearings and investigation brought about by the petition of the World Broadcasting System, Inc., for an amendment to, or clarification of, Paragraph 176 of the Rules and Regulations. The petition was filed October 17, 1934. The American Federation of Musicians filed a brief in the case.

The Commission's ground for its decision is explained, in part, by the following statement:

"It appears from this record without contradiction that mechanical reproductions are a necessary established service and of value to the programs of a broadcast station. It also appears that for economic reasons the smaller stations find it necessary to use transcription service and phonograph records because live talent is not always available to them, and in many cases where live talent is available the continuous use of it is quite costly. Under the existing rule, the use of mechanical reproductions is widespread, and has existed for some length of time; a modification so as to require less frequent announcements would not necessarily increase the use of mechanical reproductions. In clarifying or modifying the rule it would seem necessary to make a clear statement of requirements to make possible the conveyance to the listener by the station of such information that the listener will know the origin of the program, will not be deceived and at the same time not tired by too frequent announcements. It is believed that the rule herein announced will accomplish such purposes.

"There is no doubt but that the listener's interest is enhanced by the knowledge that the artist is performing simultaneously with the reception in the home. Likewise it is most important to guarantee the continuance of such appearances both from the standpoint of the public and from the viewpoint of continuing the gainful employment of the artists who have contributed so much to the art of broadcasting. Indeed radio broadcasting would lose much of its appeal to the public if the rendition of live talent programs is in any way curbed.

"A resolution was presented from the National Association of Broadcasters, in which it is alleged that the use of the transcription method of broadcasting programs is generally accepted by the stations and listeners and has become an important economic factor in the operation of broadcasting stations; that the existing requirements of the rule result in loss of income to stations; that the broadcasting industry would be greatly benefited by the removal of existing restric-



2/4/36

tions. The National Association of Broadcasters urges the Commission to alter the existing regulations.

"It is a well established principle of administrative law that primarily an administrative ruling must be reasonable. While the Commission considers the economic situation of the broadcasting industry of the country as an element of reasonableness in promulgating its regulations, nevertheless, the fact that stations experience a loss of income cannot be determinative of public interest where the regulation is designed, as is Rule 176, to protect the public from deception.

"From the record before the Commission, it is of the opinion and finds:

- "(1) That some regulation in the nature of the existing Rule 176 is necessary to protect the listening public from deception and the artists and producers from unreasonable injury.
- "(2) That at the same time the economic situation from the stations' standpoint (which involves the furnishing of a free service to the public) must be recognized.
- "(3) That in all cases, save a few as specifically set out in the rule as amended, the use of mechanical reproductions of any duration should be announced in accordance with reasonable standards.
- "(4) That requirements for the announcement of mechanical reproductions are necessary and in the public interest; and,
- "(5) That public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by a clarification or amendment of Rule 176."

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SECRET SERVICE HEAD, RADIO HOSTESS ARE MARRIED

Col. Edwin W. Starling, stalwart Chief of the White House Secret Service force, and Mrs. Ida Lee Bourne White, hostess at the Washington offices of the National Broadcasting Company, were married February 1st.

This is not the first time that Colonel Starling has figured in radio news. When Hoover was President, he devised a microphone manuscript holder for the convenience of his chief.

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## EXCISE TAX COLLECTIONS UP 26% LAST YEAR

Increase of 26 per cent in Federal Excise Taxes collected on radio and phonograph apparatus in 1935 over 1934 graphically records the substantial improvement in the radio industry, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. In December 1935, the radio 5 per cent tax collections were \$730,002.69, an increase of 28.5 per cent over the December, 1934, collections of \$568,117.99, and brought the total collections for the calendar year 1935 to \$4,436,423.34.

The improvement in radio sales indicated by the RMA tabulations especially is striking in comparing taxes of 1933, the 1935 collections being 70.85 per cent larger. Another interesting note is that taxes were smaller in January and February of 1935 than 1934. In 1935 sixty-two per cent of taxes were collected during the last six months of the year, with December taxes the largest of any month during the life of the law. Since the law became operative June 20, 1932, the industry has paid total radio taxes of \$11,738,401.16, exclusive of additional automotive taxes.

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## FLAMM LAUDED BY COLUMNIST FOR SPEECH AT DINNER

Donald Flamm, President of WMCA, New York, was given a paragraph in Louis Sobol's column, "The Voice of Broadway", in the New York Journal, on January 30 for a witty speech at the New York Hershfield dinner, attended by Federal Communications Commission Chairman Anning S. Prall; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; Alfred McCosker, President of WOR, Newark, and others in the radio industry. Sobol wrote:

"Donald Flamm is the young President of Radio Station WMCA - and like Al McCosker, President of WOR, a former newspaperman and press agent. There is no more affable fellow than Flamm and he is quite well liked but no one, I venture to say, would ever accuse him of being a sparkling or witty conversationalist. I don't recall that he has ever been guilty of a single funny gag or quip in all the time I have known him. Sunday night after Comedian Bobby Clark had convulsed the assembly at the Hershfield dinner in the Astor - after Comedian Phil Baker had tied them up in knots as the saying goes - after Gene Buck had wrung tears from us with his sentimental references - Donald Flamm was called upon. He delivered what is generally conceded by all who heard him as a show-stopping line of chatter - a belly-laff in every line. He topped one laugh with a bigger laugh - and kept it up for fifteen minutes. A distinguished gentleman sitting on the dais turned to a reporter next to him and murmured: 'I have heard Cantor and Benny and Phil Baker on the air - but I don't remember ever hearing that young man or seeing him on the stage. Somebody is missing a good bet if they don't put him on the air, don't you think?'"

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## NAB MEETS ON COPYRIGHT AS REMICK CORP. SUES CBS

While the Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters were meeting in a special session in Chicago on the copyright situation, the Remick Music Corp., subsidiary of Warner Brothers, filed suit for \$670,000 February 3rd in U. S. District Court in New York against the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The suit, which followed a half-dozen actions against individual stations, alleges that CBS, through its chain of 67 stations, violated the copyright law by broadcasting two songs controlled by Remick without permission.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of NAB, asked instructions of the Directors at the Chicago meeting before he proceeded further in the copyright scrap in which ASCAP and Warner Brothers have clearly won the first rounds.

As the situation now stands, some 240 independent stations have signed separate contracts with Warner Brothers for three months, ending March 31, whereas ASCAP has obtained 558 license renewals on a five-year basis.

CBS officials said they welcomed the Remick suit because it "provided the means for a judicial determination of the position of the broadcasters as affected by the purported withdrawal of the Warner group of publishers from the ASCAP." They explained CBS's defense would be that it was relicensed by ASCAP for five years at a time when Warner Brothers' music publishing houses were still members of the Society, or prior to January 1, 1936.

The songs that are the basis of the suit are "That Old-Fashioned Mother of Mine", broadcast from Station WJR, Detroit, on January 23 through 66 stations of the Columbia network, and "Some Sunny Day", broadcast over 68 stations through station WCAU, Philadelphia, on Jan. 25.

The Remick concern, represented by Wattenberg & Wattenberg, attorneys for the Warner Brothers music companies, demands \$5,000 for each of the 134 alleged infringements. The total sum demanded is the largest on record to be asked in such actions against broadcasting companies in New York district.

Additional complaints, Warner Brothers' representatives said, are being drawn against other networks as well as individual stations which have "made themselves liable for separate infringement suits."

"That Old-Fashioned Mother of Mine", it is explained in the complaint, was copyrighted on Dec. 31, 1913, and "Some Sunny Day" on April 24, 1919.

CBS officials said their investigation showed that the disputed songs had not been published by Remick, but were songs of the same titles published by houses which have remained members of the Composers' Society.

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## TESTIMONY VIA RADIO STARTS CONGRESS THINKING

The Virginia General Assembly got the drop on Congress and also the headlines for an innovation in conducting committee hearings. As a result members of Congress got to wondering whether its hearings might not also employ radio where witnesses are not immediately available.

A Virginia Legislative Committee desired to hear the testimony of Mrs. Allen G. Hammer on the same day this week that she had to be in Washington. So she arranged to telephone her testimony to WRVA, Richmond, which broadcast it for the benefit of the committee and any others who cared to tune in.

As Congressional committees often have to adjourn for a day or so when witnesses are called suddenly from distant cities, it will not be surprising if the Virginia precedent is adopted as a national policy.

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## ADMINISTRATION OF KWKC QUESTIONED BY FCC EXAMINER

A hearing to determine whether KWKC, Kansas City, Mo., has attempted, or is attempting, to transfer its license or operation rights without the consent of the Federal Communications Commission was recommended last week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

The Examiner recommended denial of the application of the Mid-City Broadcasting Co., of Kansas City, for the facilities of KWKC - 1370 kc., 100 watts, - but at the same time declined to approve KWKC's application for renewal of license.

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## RADIO WEEKLY SETS CIRCULATION RECORD

The net sales of the Christmas number of the Radio Times, the official journal of the British Broadcasting Corporation, totalled 3,069,178 copies. This circulation has never been equalled by any other weekly magazine, according to the BBC.

The primary purpose of the Radio Times is to provide listeners with a service of information about BBC programs, in order that they may enjoy their listening more; its secondary purpose is to produce profits which go to the general funds of the BBC, to be used in the interests of listeners.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The Virginia General Assembly has passed a bill which would allow the state to sue private citizens for damages if they are found to have violated the state's privacy laws. The bill is expected to be signed into law by the Governor in the next few weeks.

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## PRIVATE RADIO STIMULATES INTEREST IN NEW ZEALAND

A notable stimulus to radio interest in New Zealand is anticipated as a result of the new Labor Government's determination to permit private radio broadcasting stations to compete on an effective basis with the Government-operated stations, according to a report from the American consulate-general, Wellington, made public by the Commerce Department.

Up to now, it is pointed out, the policy which has dominated the administration of radio broadcasting in the Dominion has been the desire to make the local system a counterpart of the British Broadcasting Corporation in England. To this end several private stations were closed down and those remaining prohibited from broadcasting advertising. With the usual sources of revenue thus cut off, the few private stations remaining have struggled on through voluntary contributions or through fees paid for membership in radio clubs, according to the report.

While the private stations were being eliminated or restricted, the Government proceeded to install more powerful transmitters in the four principal cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. There are now two broadcasting stations in each of these four centers. Government broadcasting operations, it is pointed out, are financed by annual license fees collected on each radio receiving set in the country.

It is not yet known how the private broadcasting stations will be financed but the present Prime Minister has given assurances that some means whether from advertising or license fees will be found, it was stated.

There are approximately 180,000 licensed radio sets in New Zealand at the present time, compared with 75,000 sets on March 31, 1932.

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## NEW ALBANY, IND., DAYTIME STATION IS RECOMMENDED

Issuance of a construction permit to the North Side Broadcasting Corp., New Albany, Ind., for a new station to operate daytime on 1370 kc., with 250 watts power, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner George H. Hill. He urged denial of the application for night-time operation with 100 watts.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 11th instant, in which you advised that you had received a copy of the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/11/54, captioned as above.

The Bureau is advised that the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/11/54, captioned as above, is being reviewed by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20535

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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Reviews of the radio markets in the following countries have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce's Electrical Division: Norway, Cuba, Spain, Australia, South America, France, Uruguay, and Chile. A report on German television and facsimile developments has also been issued. Copies may be obtained at 25 cents.

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CBS is circulating copies of a letter written by Roy E. Larsen, Vice-President of Time, Inc., to Tide Publishing Co., Inc., explaining why "The March of Time" program has returned to a weekly series.

"The daily 'March of Time', far from being a flop", the letter states, "has brought Remington-Rand, so they tell us, and ourselves the best returns we have ever obtained from radio promotion."

The letter added that Time, Inc., now wants to "give the party ourselves" and therefore is returning to the weekly half-hour.

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Boake Carter, Philco's commentator on the Columbia Network, has received upwards of 100,000 requests for copies of his talk on the death of King George V, broadcast the same evening the British monarch succumbed, according to the CBS Trade News Division. It constitutes one of the greatest avalanches of mail as the result of a single broadcast in radio history.

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KENNEDY EXPLAINS RCA PLAN; 1935 INCOME \$5,100,000

Joseph P. Kennedy, who was employed to work out a new capitalization plan for the Radio Corporation of America, explained a proposal which ultimately will leave RCA with only common stock outstanding on January 31 in the presence of General James G. Harbord, Chairman; David Sarnoff, President, and other officials of RCA.

At the same time, Sarnoff released a statement showing an estimated net income of RCA and subsidiaries for the calendar year 1935 of \$5,100,000, which was \$850,000 more than that of 1934.

In summary, the plan formulated by Mr. Kennedy at the request of the Directors and approved by them for submission to stockholders at a special meeting to be held on April 7th was as follows:

1 - The borrowing of \$10,000,000 from seven banks at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent annual interest for five years, repayable in whole or in

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

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part, at any time prior to maturity, in order to maintain working capital at an appropriate ratio to business turnover.

2 - The retirement of all the outstanding Class A preferred stock for cash at the callable price of \$55 a share, requiring \$27,257,835, and accrued dividends.

3 - The exchange of each share of Class B preferred stock, including all accrued dividends at present amounting to \$21.66 a share, for a block of securities consisting of one and one-fifth new first preferred shares and one common share.

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### CBS WINS SIX OF TEN "FIRSTS" IN PROGRAM POLL

For the fifth consecutive year Columbia talent and programs received more votes in the New York World-Telegram's annual radio poll than were given to any other network, according to the CBS Trade News Division. "In the first ten 'favorite programs', six were broadcast over CBS last year, three over the NBC Red network, and one over the NBC Blue", the statement goes on.

"Other divisions of the poll, which tabulates the opinions of 239 radio editors in the United States and Canada, reveal the following network preferences:

"Of the 1st ten comedians: CBS 6; NBC, Red, 3; NBC Blue 1;  
Of the 1st ten dance orchestras: CBS, 8; NBC Red, 3; NBC Blue, 1;  
Of the 1st ten girl singers: CBS, 6, NBC Blue, 3; NBC Red, 1;  
Of the 1st ten musical programs: CBS, 4; NBC Red, 4; NBC Blue, 2;  
Of the 8 dramatic shows listed: CBS, 4; NBC Red, 2; NBC Blue, 2."

A tabulation of "first places" among all divisions polled also gave CBS 10; NBC Red 8, and NBC Blue 6.

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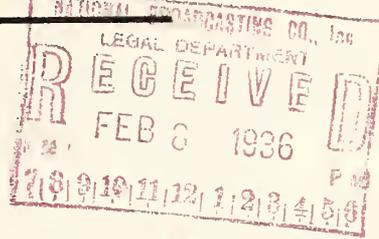


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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## GERMANY CONDUCTS SECRET TESTS OF MILITARY TELEVISION

The secretive manner in which the Nazi Government of Germany is conducting experiments in television under the supervision of the War Department is proving disturbing to the United States and other countries.

While the State and War Departments obviously have no comments on the German efforts to adapt television to military use, the Commerce Department is not bound by diplomatic traditions.

Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has just issued a statement on German television developments that is rather bristling in comparison with the customary staid trade reviews. His facts are based on reports from Roland Welch, Assistant United States Trade Commissioner at Berlin.

"There seems to have been a subtle change in the development of television in Germany during the last six months", Cruse said. "There is very little that publicly points to this change, but the fact that television developments have been taken over by the German War Department seems to be explanation enough for an extraordinary veil of secrecy which has fallen over efforts in the German television field.

"The following facts seem self-evident:

"1. Publicity regarding television service for the general public has declined tremendously in the local press;

"2. Although many radio manufacturers had received virtual instructions from the Government to place television apparatus on sale coincident with the opening of the National Radio Exhibit, not one retail store is carrying any models and not one manufacturer has any price list to offer;

"3. It is unofficially reported that present television experiments made either by private companies or by the Post Office Department, which is in charge of all radio-technical matters in Germany, are directed toward the application of radio and television to military purposes;

"4. Among television technicians interest now seems to be directed not toward public entertainment programs but toward the development of apparatus for airplanes, especially in the development of apparatus to transmit facsimiles between airplanes and ground stations.

"When television was introduced to the public during the Autumn radio exposition it proved vastly disappointing. Newspapers during the past year had been filled with publicity regarding Germany's leadership in television developments and

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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flowery stories promised television developments and flowery stories promised television receivers in public homes at fair prices and daily programs broadcast from 12 different German stations. Most people who saw television receiving apparatus on display at the exposition marvelled not at the fact that they were seeing something that happened in another section of the country. They expressed disappointment at the size of the image, the flicker of the picture, and the size and tremendous cost of the apparatus itself.

"The radio show brought forth very few inquiries from prospective purchasers of television sets. The public did not seem to want them but the public seemed, nevertheless, to feel that a cheap and satisfactory television receiver, combined with a regular radio receiver, might be put on the market at any time and they held off from buying available radio sets. Radio manufacturers have complained long and loud about the very poor business they have enjoyed since the show and many of them have blamed the publicity which practically promised cheap television to the public.

"This may have been the cause of the sudden decline in television publicity in the censored press. On the other hand, the Government, after transferring the television affairs to the highly secretive War Department, may have decided against developing television for the public and for the development of television for military purposes. A fire at the radio show burned up half a dozen television sets displayed by several manufacturers and also destroyed a sending apparatus owned by the Government, and operated at that time by the Post Office Department. The destruction of this broadcaster is also given as an excuse for the sudden hush that has fallen on television developments here. But the Government owns at least one sender, including the one it formerly used for its daily broadcast. It is still in operation broadcasting television programs several times a week, but little or nothing is said about it in the daily press.

"The manufacturing companies are going ahead with the development of television for public entertainment but they seem to be under some hesitancy, possibly not knowing themselves what trend official Government interest may be taking. Since the Government controls the broadcasting, the manufacturers naturally must proceed as the Government directs.

"Several of the manufacturers have published advertising pamphlets and have produced advertising motion pictures of their television sets. But their publicity and advertising departments admit frankly that they are under orders from higher officials who tell them what nature of publicity they may undertake.

"As an example, the advertising and publicity department of Telefunken has prepared several brochures and an advertising motion picture film in sound, covering their television apparatus for home use. These advertisements familiarize the public with the theory of television and they also include some diagrammatic drawings of the Telefunken television receiver. The press department of the company states, nevertheless, that it is not allowed to make public full diagrammatic drawings or



photographs. Oddly enough, although having gone so far as to advertise this apparatus in this form, Telefunken has no price lists available, and is frankly unable to meet any great public demand should it develop.

"The private companies say that they are continuing their efforts toward producing cheap receiver, but what else they may be doing in their experimental laboratories is not known. All developments undertaken by the Government are guarded with the utmost secrecy, but it is very plain in discussing television with the private technicians of the manufacturers that their interest is being directed toward the use of television in aviation. For example, it is impossible to talk long with any television expert before he voluntarily gets upon the subject of the part television may play in aviation."

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WARNER BROTHERS SUITS CONTINUE AS STAFF CHECKS RADIO

Reputedly organizing a staff of 112 persons to keep check on station broadcasts of songs throughout the country, Warner Brothers on February 4th filed its second suit against the Columbia Broadcasting System for alleged copyright infringement and continued preparation of several other suits.

The latest suit was filed in the name of Harms, Inc., against CBS and Station WABC, New York, key station of the network. Damages of \$895,000 were asked for the unauthorized broadcast of Rudolph Friml's "Chasonette" over 89 stations on January 18, 1936.

The suit was the twenty-fourth filed by Warner Bros. in the copyright litigation, bringing the total damages sought to \$1,750,000.

Infringement suits were reported in preparation against Stations KMOS, St. Louis; WWL, New Orleans, and KMTR, Los Angeles.

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MCCOSKER TO BE DINNER GUEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Alfred J. McCosker, Jr., President of WOR, Newark, and Mrs. McCosker, will be dinner guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House on February 11th. The McCoskers will stop off in Washington en route to Palm Beach, Fla.

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## "BROOKLYN CASE" REHEARING GRANTED UNDER CAPITOL PRESSURE

After flatly rejecting applications for a rehearing in the now famed "Brooklyn case", the Federal Communications Commission on February 5th ordered a rehearing of the whole matter involving five Brooklyn stations. The case involves the previous refusal of the FCC to relicense WARD, WVFW, and WLTH, all of Brooklyn, and the granting of a new construction permit to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co. and increased time to WBBC.

Political pressure from Capitol Hill was believed responsible for the sudden turn about by the Commission. The three stations whose licenses had been held up were due to go off the air on February 6.

Chairman Connery, of the House Labor Committee, who hails from Massachusetts and therefore is not interested in Brooklyn, took occasion to assail the FCC again upon hearing of the reversal. He demanded action on his resolution calling for an investigation of the Commission.

"This is but another indication of the ineptitude of the Commission and the need for an impartial and fair investigation by Congress", he said.

The original order eliminating the three Brooklyn stations from the air was issued December 17 and was to become effective January 22. Early in January an application for rehearing was denied over the protest of Commissioner Irvin Stewart, but the license life of the three stations was extended until February 6.

Stewart's position was that the deletion of the three stations was sound but that there was no necessity for the granting of a new permit to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

The rehearing will be before the full membership of the FCC at a date as yet unspecified.

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## WDAS FILES EXCEPTIONS IN WARING SUIT OVER RECORDING

Exceptions to Judge McDevitt's decision in the case of Fred Waring against Station WDAS, Philadelphia, over the unauthorized broadcast of a Waring phonograph record have been filed in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court No. 1 by counsel for the station and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Arguments will be heard February 24, and an appeal is expected regardless of the decision.

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## U. S. EDUCATIONAL RADIO PROJECT STAFF IS NAMED

Maurice Lowell, Production Director of the Chicago Division, National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed head of the technical staff of the Educational Radio Project being conducted by the U. S. Office of Education, United States Commissioner of Education J. W. Studebaker, announced February 6.

Mr. Lowell, on leave of absence for the duration of the project, will have charge of producing a series of educational programs made possible by a grant to the Office of Education from Emergency Relief Funds. William Dow Boutwell, Editor of School Life, official monthly journal of the U. S. Office of Education, is director of the Educational Radio Project. Mr. Boutwell, since April, 1933, has conducted "Education in the News" radio programs presented by the Office of Education every week over a nation-wide NBC network.

A graduate of New York City and Milwaukee public schools, Mr. Lowell obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He did his graduate work in speech. As a member of Eva La Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre, New York City, he also assisted in directing the apprentice group. In 1934 he accepted a directorship in the NBC Chicago studios.

Commissioner Studebaker also announced that Rudolf Schramm, of Washington, D. C., will be Music Director of the Educational Radio Project. Educated at Koenigliches Katoliches Gymnasium, Glogau, Germany, and at Leipzig State Conservatory, Mr. Schramm was conductor of Hirshberg Municipal Opera House and Louis Bauer German Operatic Company. Since 1928 he has served as music conductor for more than 30 nationally-known radio programs.

Other members of the Radio Project supervisory staff announced today include:

James D. Strong, Project Manager, in charge of the radio workshop. Mr. Strong is a graduate of Yale University. He served as camp educational adviser for the Civilian Conservation Corps in New York State, and later as district educational adviser, with headquarters at Fort Ontario. Throughout his service he encouraged development of radio broadcasts in CCC camps and conducted an educational radio series for one year.

B. P. Brodinsky, Station and Listener Relations Director. He is a graduate of the University of Delaware, was granted a Masters Degree in Education from the University of Pennsylvania, and later served as CCC camp educational adviser for the State of Delaware. He is on leave of absence from his position as Associate Editor of the United States Society, Washington, D. C., where he had been employed since 1934.

Philip H. Cohen, Personnel Director. He is a graduate of Harvard University. He served as camp educational adviser, Sheffield, Pa., and has had extensive professional experience in radio work.

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## STATE DEPARTMENT AID SEES PASSAGE OF DUFFY BILL

Prospects for the passage of the Duffy copyright bill that would make the United States a member of the International Copyright Union are "greater now than ever before", Joseph T. Keating, Assistant to the Chief of Treaty Division of the State Department, told members of the Federal Barr Association in Washington this week.

Keating pointed out that the bill has already passed the Senate and is now before the Patents Committee of the House of Representatives.

If enacted, the measure will set up in this country on a reciprocal basis the same standards governing literary and musical "piracy" that are now in force in 50-odd countries. It will also eliminate the \$250 minimum fine for copyright infringements in broadcasting.

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## VIRGINIA REGIONAL BROADCASTING CHAIN IS ORGANIZED

The first regional broadcasting chain in Virginia has been organized under the name of the Virginia Broadcasting System, Inc. Stations in the network are WLVA, Lynchburg; WGH, Norfolk-Newport News; WPHR, Petersburg-Richmond; WCVA, Charlottesville, and WBTM, Danville.

Officers of the new regional chain are Hugh M. Curtler, of WHCV, President; Edward E. Bishop, of WGH, Vice-President; S. C. Ondarcho, WBTM, Secretary-Treasurer; Albert E. Heiser, WLVA, Chief Engineer. All the units with the exception of Petersburg are 250-watt daytime, 100 night. Petersburg has 500 watts daytime.

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## EELS-BELLOWS ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON

The engagement of Henry Adams Bellows, widely known in broadcasting circles and formerly Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasting, and Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mrs. Alice Rickey Eels, of Washington, was announced February 5 by the parents of the bride-to-be, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norris Rickey, formerly of Cleveland, and now living at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington. The wedding will take place in the Spring.

Mrs. Eels is a graduate of Dana Hall and Pine Manor School at Wellesley, Mass., and is a member of the Washington Junior League. Mr. Bellows, a graduate of Harvard University, where he received a Ph.D. degree, is a member of the Metropolitan Club in Washington.

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## NAB DIRECTORS ADOPT BULK OF BALDWIN'S COPYRIGHT REPORT

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, presented to the Board of Directors at their Chicago meeting last Monday, February 3, his report on the copyright situation, with recommendations. This dealt with the policies of Mr. Baldwin and the Advisory Committee with respect to copyright, the advisability of seeking further amendments to the Duffy Copyright Bill, the need for the establishment of a corporation comparable to the Radio Program Foundation, the importance of the international copyright problems, the approval and ratification of actions of the Managing Director and the Advisory Committee, the printing of the report presented by the Managing Director and assistance to him.

The following recommendations dealing with the first five points above, were adopted by a majority vote of the Board:

"That the actions of the Managing Director and his Advisory Committee in the Field of Copyright since the December meeting of the Board of Directors be approved and ratified, both generally and particularly with respect to the following: (a) Their attempts to negotiate a better license arrangement with ASCAP and their acceptance in the interim of a temporary arrangement cancellable on two days' notice; (b) Their attempts to negotiate a better license agreement with Music Publishers' Holding Corporation and their actions in advising broadcasters of the improved terms of the revised contract and in acting as intermediary for stations desiring to accept said contract; (c) Their adoption of the 'Tentative Program of Activity in Behalf of the NAB', as contained in the printed NAB Bulletin and issued January 13, 1936."

Policies with Respect to Copyright

"That the resolutions adopted by the NAB at its 1935 and earlier conventions, declaring in favor of the per-piece or measured service plan of compensation for performing rights be re-affirmed.

"That all discriminations in license agreements in respect of commercial stations be declared wrongful and against the best interests of the broadcasting industry and of the public, and such discriminations should be done away with.

"That, in the case of network programs, the NAB declare itself in favor of clearance of copyright at the source so that only the originating station will be held responsible for infringement and affiliate stations will be under no obligation to secure licenses with respect to such programs or to bear responsibility for any infringements that may occur therein.

"That the action of ASCAP in refusing to reduce its fees by an amount corresponding to the diminution of its repertoire consequent on the withdrawal of the Warner Brothers group be declared to be arbitrary and unjust.



"That the Officers and Directors of the NAB be authorized and instructed to take any and all necessary and proper steps to put the foregoing policies into effect."

Duffy Copyright Bill

"That the Managing Director be instructed to bend every effort to bring about enactment of the Duffy Copyright Bill (#.3047) in the form in which it passed the Senate, and to oppose any attempt to insert or restore minimum statutory damages or penalties for infringements; and, if it should appear that enactment of the bill in satisfactory form is impossible at this session, the Managing Director is further instructed to consider and to report back to the Board of Directors on the advisability of seeking further amendments to accomplish the following objectives:

- "(a) To render any licensing pool illegal unless it operates on a per-piece or measured service basis, is open on fair and equitable terms to all persons owning controlling performing rights, and preserves competition between such persons;
- (b) To confine infringement suits, in the case of network programs, to the originating station."

Radio Program Foundation

"That the need for the immediate establishment of a corporation having substantially the same purposes and powers as the Radio Program Foundation be recognized, and that the Managing Director be instructed to prepare and submit to the Board at an early date a detailed plan and program for the establishment of such a corporation and its successful operation."

International Copyright Problems

"That the importance of the copyright questions to be discussed at the U.I.R. meeting to be held at Paris, beginning February 27, 1936, and to be determined at the conference to be held at Brussels, beginning September 7, 1936, be recognized and that the Managing Director be instructed to take any steps that may be necessary to protect the interests of American broadcasters in the questions to be discussed and decided."

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SURVEY TO SHOW USE OF RADIOS IN NATION'S SCHOOLS

The National Visual Instruction Survey, now being conducted by the U. S. Office of Education under the direction of Dr. Cline M. Koon, Specialist in Radio and Visual Education, will tabulate the number of radios, phonographs, and centralized radio-sound equipment in public and private schools.

The survey is now being devoted principally to a survey of visual aids used by schools. The final report will not be ready for six or eight months.

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## WOMEN SUGGEST CHAINS CHECK FACTS IN RADIO SPEECHES

Just as the major networks were taking a breathing spell in their battle with the Republican National Committee, the National Housewives, Inc., a Baltimore organization, came through with the suggestion that they check the facts of every radio address before permitting it to be broadcast.

Just the thought of trying to check the statements made by a politician during the presidential campaign is reported to have added a few gray hairs to network executives.

The author of the letter, Miss Aimee Weber, head of the organization, previously had complained to the Federal Communications Commission against the remarks of Governor Eugene Talmadge over the air. The FCC agreed to investigate.

"It seems important", said Miss Weber in a letter to the broadcasting chains, "that public opinion in regard to public issues, especially as to governmental functions and politics, be molded from facts because in the final analysis our form of government, is the result of public opinion crystallized into legislation.

"Recent charges of communism, socialism and fascism in relation to our Government as uttered over the radio by political demagogues are not reliable contributing factors toward the formation and clarification of our national thought. On the other hand, lectures or speeches on these subjects from individuals with the necessary educational qualifications for presenting the subjects accurately, would be helpful."

Miss Weber said she was making the suggestions in a "friendly spirit" in the behalf of housewives and homemakers who listen to the radio in their homes and "are not in a position to check such statements."

"We appreciate the opportunity that radio affords for entertainment, education features and its splendid efforts towards the public welfare in time of national and local disaster over land and sea", she said. "We are offering these suggestions in a spirit of helpfulness and trust that you will accept them as such."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a better life. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but their determination and courage led to the establishment of a new nation.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the country's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, fought between 1775 and 1781. The revolution resulted in the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which declared the United States to be a free and sovereign nation.

The Constitution of the United States was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788. It is the supreme law of the land and provides the framework for the government. The Constitution is based on the principles of federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights.

The United States has a long and rich history of innovation and achievement. From the discovery of America to the moon landing, the country has made significant contributions to science, technology, and culture. The American dream of a better life for all has inspired people around the world.

The United States is a land of diversity and opportunity. It is a country where people from all backgrounds and ethnicities can live together in harmony and pursue their dreams. The United States is a country that values freedom, justice, and equality for all.

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## SARNOFF DECORATED BY GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

The decoration of Officer of the Oaken Crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, was presented recently to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, by William H. Hamilton, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General of the Grand Duchy, at the command of H.R.H. the Grand Duchess Charlotte. The ceremonies took place at the New York home of Consul General Hamilton in the presence of a small gathering. The announcement by the Consul General of the honor his government had bestowed on Mr. Sarnoff stated in part:

"This decoration is rare and distinctive. Among the few Americans who have been so honored are General Pershing, Major General Henry T. Allen, the present Under-Secretary of State, William Phillips, and the Ambassador to Brazil, Hugh Gibson.

"Mr. Sarnoff was awarded this honor in recognition of his pioneering work and contribution to the radio art."

The Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor was bestowed on Mr. Sarnoff by France last year. In 1924 the Polish Government conferred on him the Order of "Polonia Restituta", Officers Grade.

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## GENE BUCK IN CHARGE OF GARNER PARTY FOR PRESIDENT

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, was again in charge of a program of entertainment at the annual party given by Vice-President Garner for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the Washington Hotel February 4.

George Burns and Gracie Allen were the principal radio entertainers on the program that followed the dinner. Some of the patter that the comedians engaged in went as follows:

George explained to Gracie in their act that the President was at the dinner.

Gracie replied: "Why"

George: "For entertainment."

Gracie: "What does he do, sing or croon?"

George: "The Vice President is here, too."

Gracie: "I have heard of vice, but I never knew it had a president."

Postmaster General James A. Farley, who is in Florida, came in for ribbing when George said he had seen Farley at a banquet recently.

Gracie replied: "Farley is always eating out."

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The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be disseminated outside of your office.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

Three officials of the Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, have been added to the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System. They are Powel Crosley, Jr., Louis M. Crosley, and John L. Clark.

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David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has authorized the use by all companies under the RCA banner, of the expression "A Service of RCA", or "An RCA Service". The word "Subsidiary" is to be discontinued except where the full name of the particular company and its connection must be stated, as in legal papers.

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The U. S. Bureau of Standards has just issued, through the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a map showing the time zone divisions of the United States as of October 1, 1935. Copies are on sale at 10 cents by the Superintendent of Documents Washington, D. C.

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"Understanding Advertising", a series of programs dedicated to the advertising business and produced by WOR, Newark, and the Mutual network, in conjunction with the magazines Printers' Ink, Advertising and Selling, Advertising Age and Tide, have met with critical success, not only from consumer-listeners, but the advertising and business world as well, according to the WOR Press Department. The fourth program will be heard Saturday, February 8, at 4:45 P.M., EST, and again will be produced by the editors of Printers' Ink. The other magazines will take over the program after the sixth program, in the above order.

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MORE DATA ON DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS REQUIRED BY FCC

The Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission has adopted the following policy in regard to applications for construction permits for broadcast facilities:

"No application for a construction permit specifying a directional antenna will be accepted by the Commission unless a definite site and full details of the directional antenna are given with the application. Any application not complete in these details will be returned to the applicant as 'incomplete' under Rule 104.1 and 103.9."

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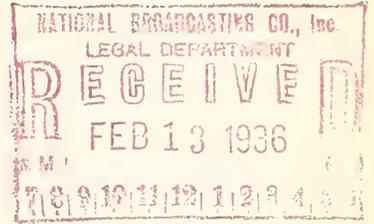


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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*all references*

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February 11, 1936

PRALL CALLS CONFERENCE TO PREPARE FOR C.C.I.R. MEETING

Not to let European broadcasters get the drop on the United States, the Federal Communications Commission has called a conference of radio experts to prepare for the fourth meeting of the International Radio Consulting Committee in Cairo, Egypt, sometime in 1938.

The FCC parley was called rather abruptly by Chairman Anning S. Prall after the International Broadcasting Union called a conference of representatives of European broadcasting organizations in Paris for the latter part of February.

Because the battle for desirable frequencies is become constantly fiercer and problems of congestion on certain wavebands, causing interference in short-wave broadcasting, are increasing, the forthcoming Cairo meeting of the C.C.I.R. will be the most important of the four called to date.

A preliminary international conference in anticipation of the C.C.I.R. meeting will be held in Bucharest in the Spring of 1937.

The FCC conference will be held at 9:30 A.M., February 14, in Room 7121, new Interstate Commerce Commission Building.

The International Radio Consulting Committee was established by the International Radio Conference of Washington, 1927, and reestablished by the International Telecommunications Conference of Madrid, 1932. Its function is to advise the radio administrations of the world on technical radio questions submitted to it.

The general objective of the work of the C.C.I.R. is the reduction of radio interference. It is made up of representatives of governments and of radio operating companies.

The three previous meetings have been at The Hague in 1929, in Copenhagen in 1931, and at Lisbon in 1934.

A list of questions to be discussed at the FCC parley follow:

Selectivity curves; Harmonics; Synchronization of broadcast stations; Broadcast frequency separation; Reduction of Electrical interference; Reduction of interference in shared bands; Wave propagation curves; Wave characteristics in respect to direction finding; Field intensities necessary for reception; Anti-fading antennas; Single sideband in broadcasting; Revision and renumbering of opinions; radio symbols and terminology;

February 11, 1947

ALL CHAIRS SHOULD BE KEPT TO BE WITH THE CHAIRS

The first of the two main projects of the National Commission on the Administration of Justice is the study of the organization of the courts. The Commission is currently engaged in a study of the organization of the courts in the various States and is expected to report to the President in the near future.

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Methods of measuring field intensity and noise; Measurements and tolerances, electrical interference to broadcasting; Mitigation of electrical interference in receiving equipment; Measurement and tolerances, background noise; High-frequency mobile calling.

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## RADIO WORKERS REFUSE TO JOIN ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION

Following up threats previously made, representatives of 30,000 radio workers on February 9 rejected a move to unite them in the Electrical Workers Union and thus insure their continuation with the American Federation of Labor. As a result the radio workers are expected to join hands with John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers in organizing an industrial union federation if they are unable to overthrow the present control of the A.F. of L.

In the face of an appeal for reconsideration by Daniel Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a member of the Federation, the radio workers shouted their disapproval at a meeting in Washington.

Only two dissenting votes were cast. William Beedie and Emil Katz, both of New York, voted to accept the Electrical Workers' proposal. James B. Carey, of Philadelphia, President of the Radio Workers, contended, however, the New Yorkers represented only about 300 workers. Carey said the action of the delegates probably would mean the organization's expulsion from the Federation.

The Radio Workers, organized on a temporary basis as Federal Labor Unions by the Federation, applied some time ago for a national charter as an industrial union. This application was turned down by the Federation's Executive Council at its recent Miami meeting. At that time, the Council voted to place the group under the jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers, a craft union.

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## LIST OF BROADCAST STATIONS BY ZONES AND STATES AVAILABLE

A revised list of radio broadcast stations by Zones and States, as of January 1, 1936, is now available at the Federal Communications Commission. A list of stations by frequencies was issued about a week earlier.

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2/11/36

ADVERTISING MANAGERS RAP U. P. NEWS SALES TO RADIO

A resolution calling upon member newspapers of the United Press to urge it "to immediately cease and desist" from selling spot news for radio broadcasts was adopted unanimously by the Interstate Advertising Managers' Association February 1 at its annual meeting in Philadelphia.

The resolution, introduced by John C. Marscher, Vice-President and Advertising Manager, Philadelphia Daily News, and Chairman of the Association's Resolutions Committee, reads as follows:

"Whereas, this organization notes with serious concern the steady increase in the amount of spot news broadcast by many radio stations and the grave effects of such service on legitimate newspaper circulations, and since the bulk is purveyed and being provided by the United Press and many members of this organization are also members of the United Press and by loyalty and support have helped make the United Press a leading press association service, be it

"Resolved, that it is the unanimous and emphatic judgment of this body here assembled that the United Press be requested by all of its member newspapers to immediately cease and desist from supplying spot news matter to radio broadcast concerns and to confine its service to the field for which it was originally planned and to which it owes its present outstanding position in the newsgathering field."

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NEW CALIFORNIA STATION RECOMMENDED BY EXAMINER

The Federal Communications Commission was advised this week to grant a construction permit to Royal Miller, of Sacramento, Calif., to erect a broadcasting station for operation on 1210 kc., with 100 watts power, daytime, by Chief Examiner Davis G. Arnold.

At the same time the Chief Examiner recommended that an application from the Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., of Sacramento, for a construction permit on 1310 kc., with 100 watts power, unlimited hours, be denied.

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ADVISING MANAGERS OF THE NEWS PAPER

A resolution calling upon the managers of the newspaper to advise the public of the news paper's financial position was passed at a meeting of the board of directors held on February 1st at the office of the newspaper.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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2/11/36

FCC RELAXES "GAG RULE" PENDING FURTHER STUDY

The Federal Communications Commission on February 10 voted to relax until February 15 the "gag rule" against which newspaper men and others had complained. The rule was publicized for the first time in the Heintz News Service (January 21).

The rule was relaxed, the FCC explained, "for further study" after which it is expected to be modified or cancelled altogether. The rule (100.6) now reads:

"Subject to the provisions of Sections 4(j), 412 and 606 of the Act, the files of the Commission shall be open to inspection as follows:

- "(a) Tariff schedules required to be filed under Section 203 of the Act and annual and monthly reports required to be filed under Section 219 of the Act.
- "(b) Hearing dockets, only as to applications, licenses, and other instruments of authorizations, notices, appearances, motions, petitions, and other pleadings, depositions, transcripts of testimony, exhibits, examiners' reports, exceptions, and orders of the Commission.
- "(c) Other files, in the discretion of the Commission, upon written request describing in detail the document to be inspected, and the reasons therefor."

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BALDWIN BUSY FOLLOWING NAB BOARD'S INSTRUCTIONS

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, this week was busily occupied with carrying out the instructions of the NAB Directors regarding further steps in the copyright controversy, but he stated he had nothing to announce as yet.

"I'm working on it", he said, "but it's quite a task."

Baldwin is given broad authority to carry out the policies enunciated by the Directors favoring the per-piece plan of compensation for performing rights, elimination of discriminatory clauses in license contracts, and clearance of copyright at the source so that only originating stations on networks may be held responsible for copyright infringement.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

The [redacted] was found to have been active in the [redacted] area during the period [redacted] to [redacted]. The [redacted] was found to have been active in the [redacted] area during the period [redacted] to [redacted].

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2/11/36

DECISION ON COAXIAL CABLE POSTPONED BY COMMISSION

After some discussion of the policy issue involved, the Federal Communications Commission at its meeting February 10 postponed its decision in the coaxial cable case.

The Commission must decide whether it will insist on its original requirement that the coaxial cable proposed to link New York and Philadelphia by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company be opened to other television experimenters besides the Radio Corporation of America.

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WARNER BROTHERS TURNS LEGAL GUNS ON NBC NETWORK

Following the filing of two infringement suits against the Columbia Broadcasting Company and a half-dozen or more against independent stations, Warner Brothers, through one of its four music publishing subsidiaries, M. Witmark & Sons, on February 19 filed suit in U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, against the National Broadcasting Company, seeking \$995,000 damages.

The plaintiff also asks an accounting of the profits for the alleged infringement in 199 separate performances of a Witmark copyright number entitled "Painting the Clouds with Sunshine".

"Painting the Clouds with Sunshine" was used on four network broadcasts of approximately 50 stations each on January 1st and 2nd of this year, the petition states, the broadcasts originating from Station WMAQ, Chicago, on the program known as "Gene Arnold and the Ranch Boys." An individual suit against Station WJZ of the NBC network was brought earlier this year for the use of the same song, seeking \$5,000 damages for the infringing use of the number.

The latest in the Warner music publishing companies' actions against networks and individual stations is the largest filed to date, based on damages of \$5,000 each for the 199 separate performances. The song was written by Al Dubin and Joe Burke and is from the Warner Bros. picture "Gold Diggers of Broadway."

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## PHILCO SURVEY INDICATES U. S. RADIO SYSTEM IS PREFERRED

A preliminary study of replies to the letters of inquiry sent out by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation shows business leaders throughout the country favor retention of the private ownership of broadcasting facilities, according to Sayre M. Ramsdell, Philco Vice-President.

"I have been delighted at the deep thought and the seriousness of approach with which those to whom I sent my letter, responded", Ramsdell writes. "There is a very general recognition on the part of thoughtful men that the whole question of radio and its relation to the public needs to be studied and to be acted upon, in the public interest, after such study.

"I have been particularly impressed with the grasp that has been shown of the problems confronting radio, and of the diversified attack on these problems.

"It is too early, of course, to come to any very definite general conclusions, except the very broadest ones, for these letters need more than casual study. They demand the most thorough and diligent thought and attention. That is what I am attempting to give them.

"In the meantime, let me give an indication of what preliminary study of the letters shows. It would appear that leaders throughout the country recognize the importance of retaining the basic fundamentals of the present American system of broadcasting; that is, private ownership or control of broadcasting stations as opposed to government ownership or control, and the maintenance of the present system of commercially sponsored programs. Freedom of speech is, of course, stressed as one of the essentials. On this matter, however, there is a wide range of definition and a questioning as to exact methods of checks and balances to be used."

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## BRITISH PLAN DAILY BROADCASTS FROM "QUEEN MARY"

When the giant British liner, "Queen Mary", sails from Southampton in May on her maiden voyage to New York, the British Broadcasting Corporation will have her equipped for daily broadcasts to the British public and the BBC empire service, which is heard in this country.

"The 'Queen Mary' will carry a flying squad from the BBC, with microphones placed at strategic points throughout the complicated structure of the big ship", the BBC reports. "From the time she sails to the time she docks in New York, British listeners will be in daily contact with her; they will be able to hear at first hand what progress she is making, and how life goes on among the thousands of people on board. From engine-room to crow's nest, the microphones will convey an impression of the multifarious activities of passengers and crew."

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2/11/36

## STRICT REGULATION OF SHIP RADIOS PROPOSED IN BILL

Radio communication facilities, which have proved indispensable to ships at sea, are to be placed under drastic regulation if a bill now pending before the Senate Commerce Committee becomes a law. The measure is one of several growing out of the Senate investigation into the "Morro Castle" and "Mohawk" disasters.

Passage is expected at this session of Congress, according to Senator Royal S. Copeland (D. N.Y.), Chairman of the Commerce Committee and author of the bill.

The bill amends the Communications Act so as to include vessels operated by U. S. shipping companies and makes provisions for equipment, length of watches for operators, and authority over operators.

In amending the Communications Act, it requires.

1. All cargo ships of 1600 gross tons and over and all passenger ships leaving a port of the United States on an open sea voyage or on the Great Lakes be equipped with radio.
2. Installation of a direction finder on all passenger ships of 5000 gross tons or over.
3. A minimum of two operators on passenger ships and on cargo ships which are not fitted with an automatic alarm and continuous watches by operators on both classes of ships.
4. A radio operator shall have at least six hours off duty within 12 hours immediately preceding the time of sailing and the number of hours an operator may perform duty must be limited.
5. The master of the ship shall have supremem control of radio equipment, operators, watches, and radio service of the ship.

The bill also requires all ships with radio equipment to disseminate weather conditions and dangers to navigation, such as derelicts, without charge; that radio equipment be installed in all motor life boats required by the international treaty; and that officers of any government agency may act to enforce the act.

Forfeitures in addition to penalties provided in the original Communications Act are levied. Any ship which leaves part violating therules of the Commission are subject to a \$100 fine.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were first settled by Englishmen in 1607, and they grew in number and importance until the Revolution of 1776.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Revolution. The Revolution was fought between 1775 and 1783, and it resulted in the independence of the United States.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the Constitution. The Constitution was adopted in 1787, and it has since then been the basis of the government of the United States.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War. The Civil War was fought between 1861 and 1865, and it resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of Reconstruction. Reconstruction was the period between 1865 and 1877, and it was a time of great change and struggle.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Gilded Age. The Gilded Age was the period between 1870 and 1900, and it was a time of great wealth and corruption.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the Progressive Era. The Progressive Era was the period between 1900 and 1920, and it was a time of great reform and progress.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the history of the World War. The World War was fought between 1914 and 1918, and it was a time of great conflict and sacrifice.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the history of the New Deal. The New Deal was the period between 1933 and 1945, and it was a time of great change and reform.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Cold War. The Cold War was the period between 1945 and 1991, and it was a time of great tension and conflict.

## HEARING DATE SCHEDULED IN "BROOKLYN CASES" BY FCC

Public hearings before the full Federal Communications Commission will be held in the so-called "Brooklyn cases" on April 6, beginning at 10 A.M., at the offices of the Commission, it was announced February 10.

The hearing will go into the entire controversy over the proposed deletion of three Brooklyn stations - WLTH, WARD and WVFW - and the increase in time on the 1300 kc. channel for WBBC and the granting of a new construction permit to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle to share time on the same frequency.

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## KING GEORGE V SPOKE OVER RADIO ONLY 19 TIMES

While the voice of the late King George V was known around the world, the British monarch was not a frequent speaker over the radio in comparison with President Roosevelt.

During the last twelve years he had spoken over the air only 19 times, according to figures released by the British Broadcasting Corporation. President Roosevelt during the year 1935 alone spoke 21 times over Columbia Broadcasting System and 15 times over the National Broadcasting Company networks. His total addresses over CBS up to January 1, 1936, numbered 63.

King George's first broadcast was on April 23, 1924, on the occasion of the opening of the British Empire exhibition at Wembley. His last was the widely-broadcast Christmas day message, which was rebroadcast in this country by the networks.

The complete list of his radio addresses follows:

April 23, 1924, Opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley; April 21, 1927, Opening of National Museum of Wales at Cardiff; July 19, 1927, Opening of Gladstone Dock, Liverpool; January 21, 1930, Opening of the London Naval Conference; July 8, 1930, Opening of India House, London; November 12, 1930, Opening of India Round Table Conference; July 10, 1931, Opening of the new Dock at Shieldhall, Glasgow, and naming by H.M. Queen Mary: "King George V Dock"; July 18, 1931, Opening of the King George Hospital, Ilford; December 25, 1932, Christmas message to the Empire; June 12, 1933; Opening of the World Monetary and Economic Conference; London; June 22, 1933, Opening of South Africa House, London; July 26, 1933, Opening of new Graving Dock at Southampton; December 25, 1933, Christmas message to the Empire; July 18, 1934, Opening of the Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool; September 26, 1934, Launching of "Queen Mary", by H.M. Queen Mary; December 25, 1934, Christmas Message to the Empire; May 6, 1935, Jubilee Message to the Empire; May 9, 1935, Replies to addresses presented on behalf of the House of Lords and House of Commons in Westminster Hall, London, December 25, 1935, Christmas Message to the Empire.

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Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, and David Sarnoff, President, both of the Radio Corporation of America, were among the guests at the 36th annual wallow of the Military Order of the Carabao at the Willard Hotel in Washington on February 8. John B. Kennedy, of the National Association of Broadcasters, spoke.

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E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, will discuss the issues at stake and new proposals relating to the Press-Radio Bureau February 18 on the opening day of the annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago.

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CBS billings for January totalling \$1,901,023, strongly indicate another record year for Columbia in 1936, according to the CBS Trade News Division. Leading by 7.5% the same month in 1935, last month was the highest January in CBS history. With the exception of October, 1935 (with a total billing of \$1,930,512, of which \$143,000 was credited to the Ford World Series broadcasts), the billings for January 1936 were higher than any previous month on the Columbia network. The record: January 1935 \$1,768,949; January 1936 - \$1,901,023.

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PUBLIC LEADERS TO DISCUSS "RADIO AND PUBLIC" IN CBS SERIES

"Broadcasting and the American Public" is the subject of a public forum which started over the Columbia Broadcasting System on February 7. Boake Carter, news commentator, discusses with prominent public leaders problems of radio in its relation to the American people.

George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, will speak on "Government Relations in the Issue", Saturday, February 15, at 10:45 P.M., EST. David Lawrence, noted political writer, publicist and editor of the United States News, will discuss "Freedom of the Air", on February 17; Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, radio editor, will speak on February 19, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, on February 21, all at 10:45 P.M.

Invitations were extended by CBS to Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Postmaster General James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but replies have not as yet been received from them.



2/11/36

This forum was originally projected by the Philco Radio and Television Corporation in its regular scheduled periods over the Columbia network. Philco had overlooked Columbia's established policy not to sell time for the discussion of public issues but to allot such time for speakers to discuss these subjects in their own way. Columbia called Philco's attention to this policy and the network's decision to make the series a sustaining feature of its own and Philco gladly consented to the change.

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### UNICONTROL RADIO SET FOR ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCIES

A new type of ultra high radio frequency receiver, which operates on a different principle from the usually used is described in the Journal of Research for December (RP856). The customary tuning condensers and coils between amplification stages are all eliminated and their place is taken by a special arrangement of brass tubes 20 inches long and about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter with an inner concentric tube 3-16 inch in diameter. This construction is called a concentric transmission line. Tuning is made possible by a metallic plunger which slides up and down in each line. These plungers are ganged so that they may all be moved by one adjustment knob and they change the length of the lines by moving the ground to various positions along the lines. One end of each inner line is connected to the plate of one electron tube and the grid of the following electron tube. When the line is adjusted by means of the plungers to have an electrical length some value shorter than a quarter wave, it acts as a very high interstage coupling impedance and an amplification of 2 per stage may be obtained at 300 mc/s (1 meter), 6 per stage at 200 Mc/s (2 meters), and over 16 per stage at 100 Mc/s (3 meters).

The 5 concentric lines used in a 4-stage amplifier and detector stand vertically and are arranged in a circle. The electron tubes (type 954) are in shielding compartments into which the lower end of each line terminates. Insulating rods attached to the plungers extend through the top end of each line. These are all connected to a common control knob with means for independent adjustment if desired.

The effective frequency (tuning) range of a receiver using line 20 inches (50 cm) long is from 300 Mc/s (1 meter) to 100 Mc/s (3 meters).

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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## APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

KWJJ, KWJJ Broadcast Co., Inc., Portland, Ore., C.P. to install new antenna, move transmitter and studio locally; WIS, Station WIS, Inc., Columbia, S. C., Mod. of CP to extend completion date from 2/10/36 to 5/10/36; KOMO, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash., Mod. of CP to extend completion date from 2/25/36 to 4/25/36; WSAY, Brown Radio Service & Lab., Rochester, N. Y., Mod. of CP to change type of eqpt; move transmitter and studio sites locally; extend commencement date to this date; WIL, Missouri Brdcstg. Corp., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new eqpt; 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlt'd; WSYR-WSYR- Central New York Brdcstg. Corp., Syracuse, N. Y. license to cover CP authorizing installation of new eqpt, 570 kc., 250 w. unlt'd. time; KIEV, Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Cal., license to cover CP authorizing new eqpt. and increase in day power to 250 watts, 850 kc., daytime.

Also, KMLB, Liner's Brdcstg. Station, Inc., Monroe, La., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt, 1200 kc., 100 w. unlt'd; WPFB, Forrest Brdcstg. Co., Inc., Hattiesburg, Miss., license to cover CP authorizing new eqpt, change in hours of operation from S. H. to unlt'd. and move transmitter locally, installing new antenna, 1370 kc., 100 w. unlt'd. time; WMFR, Hart & Nelson (J. A. Hart & Wayne M. Nelson), High Point, N. C., license to cover CP authorizing new station, 1200 kc., 100 w. daytime; KHJ, Don Lee Brdcstg. System, Los Angeles, Cal., license to cover CP authorizing new station, 900 kc., 1 KW, night 5 KW day, unlt'd; also granted license for auxiliary transmitter for auxiliary purposes only; KPRC, Houston Printing Co., Houston, Texas, license to cover CP authorizing removal of transmitter to Deepwater; installing new eqpt. and increasing day power to 5 KW, 920 kc., 1 KW night unlt'd.

Also, KGMB, Honolulu Brdcstg. Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T.H., license to cover CP authorizing move of transmitter and studio locally, installing new eqpt. and increase in power to 1 KW, 1320 kc., unlt'd. time; KNET, John C. Welch, Wm. M. Keller, Bonner Firzzell, d/b as Palestine Brdcstg. Assoc., Palestine, Tex., license to cover CP authorizing erection of new station, 1420 kc., 100 w. daytime; KRLH, Clarence Scharbauer, Midland, Tex., license to cover C.P. authorizing new station, 1420 kc., 100 w. daytime; Standard Radio, Inc., Hollywood, Cal., authority to transmit electrical transcription to foreign stations; KPRC, Houston Printing Co., Houston, Tex., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in accord. with Rule 137; KDYL, Intermountain Brdcstg. Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah; amended CP to move transmitter site, install new eqpt., increase day power from 1 to 5 KW;

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European explorations to the establishment of the first colonies. It covers the period from 1492 to 1776, and includes a detailed account of the life of the early settlers, their struggles with the Indians, and their efforts to build a new society in a new land.

The second part of the book deals with the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It covers the military and political events of the war, and the role of the Continental Congress in the struggle for independence.

The third part of the book deals with the early years of the new nation, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1796. It covers the early years of the new government, the struggles of the young nation, and the role of the first President, George Washington.

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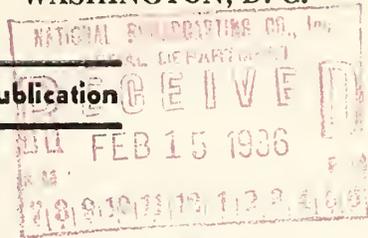
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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## MOVE STARTS TO DISLodge DUFFY BILL: FCC PROBE PIGEON-HOLED

With the two pieces of legislation in which broadcasters are most concerned apparently pigeon-holed, a move has been started on the House floor to force action on the Duffy Copyright Bill and another threatened to dislodge the Connery resolution calling for an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

Representative Zioncheck (Democrat), of Washington, this week filed a petition in the House to discharge the House Patents Committee from consideration of the Duffy Copyright Bill and made an appeal on the floor for members to sign it. The petition must have 218 signatures before it becomes effective.

Simultaneously, Representative Connery (Democrat), of Massachusetts, charged the House Rules Committee with pigeon-holing his resolution and indicated he would circulate a petition if Chairman O'Connor continues to ignore his demand for a hearing.

Both measures are being held up largely by the authority of two Committee Chairmen. Representative Sirovich (Democrat), of New York, is admittedly opposed to the Duffy Copyright Bill, which the National Association of Broadcasters has indorsed, and won't even schedule hearings on it.

Chairman O'Connor, of the House Rules Committee, likewise refuses to listen to the demands of members dissatisfied with the administration of the FCC. While it is know that House leaders are trying to discourage all Congressional investigations this year because of the impending elections, it is also believed that O'Connor has a deeper interest in seeking to block a FCC inquiry.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Commission, is a New York Tammany Democrat of the same school as O'Connor, and the two have been good friends for many years.

Zioncheck, who has been appealed to by the Washington State Association of Broadcasters, at first filed a petition to discharge the House Patent Committee from consideration of the House Copyright Bill. Later he substituted a petition to dislodge the Duffy Bill on the ground that the Senate would not accept the House measure.

"The only reason it is necessary to file this petition", he said, "is that the Chairman of the Committee on Patents refuses even to hold hearings upon a bill that the Senate has passed unanimously. I think this is arbitrary and capricious.

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 15th day of March, 1901.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

"The purpose of the Senate bill is to amend and consolidate the copyright laws and to allow more equitable rights to authors and writers and at the same time to keep people who use their works from being punished arbitrarily and harassed with useless litigation."

What broadcasters are most interested in is a provision to eliminate the minimum damage clause for copyright infringement to \$250 for each performance and the right to seek an injunction. The Duffy bill would leave the damages to court decision and would disallow injunctions which would stop broadcasting under certain conditions.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is strenuously opposed to the bill as it wants the \$250 minimum damage provision retained. Mr. Sirovich, broadcasters are aware, has for years styled himself as an author, composer, and playwright although he has received nothing but ridicule from Broadway critics.)

Supporting his appeal for signatures on the discharge petition, Zioncheck placed in the Congressional Record a letter he had received from the Washington State Association of Broadcasters. It read as follows:

"Marion Zioncheck,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"Senate bill 3047, commonly called Duffy copyright bill, now in Committee on Patents, under Sirovich, from New York. Radio, hotels, and other users of music have been victimized for years by music racketeers, and Duffy bill affords equitable relief to all alike, including composers. Sirovich is admittedly unfriendly to this bill, and it appears ridiculous that this man can hold up a bill that has the unqualified endorsement of radio, theaters, hotels, granges for the sake of a small group from tin-pan alley. We sincerely and respectfully ask all Washington Congressmen to hold a meeting today and blast that bill out of committee, by petition if necessary. In the event the petition is necessary, we will have every radio station and hotel in the country wire their Congressmen to sign it. This is a life-and-death fight for us, and if we can count on you to help us, you can rest assured that you will have our gratitude. We understand that a petition to bring a bill out can be sufficiently supplied with signatures. Wire us and we will have every Congressman contacted. The bill is equitable to all and should be passed without any amendment."

The association, the letter explained, is composed of the following broadcasters: KOL, Seattle; KIRO, Seattle; KRSC, Seattle; KVI, Tacoma; KXA, Seattle; KFIO, Spokane; KGA, Spokane; KHQ, Spokane, KMO, Tacoma, KVL, Seattle; KUJ, Walla, Walla; KIT, Yakima, KPQ, Wenatchee, KGY, Olympia, KVOS, Bellingham; KXRO, Aberdeen, KRKO, Everett.

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## SARNOFF SEES RADIO AS HOPE OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Upon the proper use of the modern means of communications, the chief of which is radio, depends the future of democracy in the United States, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared in an address on "Communication and Democracy" February 14th before the Third Annual Woman's Congress in Chicago.

"The hope and the promise of the new communications era which science has brought us", he said, "lies in the service which it renders to a democratic society, in the maintenance of its ideals of freedom, its principles of self-government, and its preservation of human liberties."

Asserting there is no limit to the inventive genius in science, he cautioned:

"The final value of these achievements of science and invention must be measured in terms of their usefulness and significance to man. Unless such developments bring a fuller, freer, happier existence to the mass of mankind, their gifts are worthless.

"The truth of this statement is especially manifest in the field of scientific development covered by radio communications. Speed and accuracy of communication between man and man, between nation and nation, have become the symbols of civilized progress. New methods of transportation - and even more so, new methods of communication - have telescoped time and space and provided us with powerful instrumentalities for bringing knowledge and entertainment, and a sense of human kinship, into the most remote and barren lives. Today it is axiomatic that communication is civilization.

"Through the progress of our modern communications, nations have been turned into neighborhoods and the accumulated riches of music, and the vast resources of education and entertainment have been made available to tens of millions previously cut off from such opportunities. Radio has drawn the most distant places and the most forgotten lives into the orbit of civilization. Science has thus put art and knowledge on a broad, popular basis. Culture is no longer the prize of the few, because modern communication has brought its gifts within easy reach of the humblest. It has served as the most effective impulse and instrument of democracy and government. Free discussion of all sides of public questions has been made easier, more direct, more complete. The barriers of distance that once separated and elected heads of self-governed nations from the people, have been removed. Improved communications have become the strongest allies of civilization and of democratic government wherever these channels remain untrammled.

"But, under the dictatorships of Europe we find a different picture. There, these new and great instrumentalities of communication have been converted into tools of reaction, intoler-

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Army are  
[illegible text]

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

2/14/36

ance, cruelty and despotism. There, the press, from a living and untrammelled force, has been turned into an instrument of blind prejudice; there radio broadcasting, motion pictures, theatres, and the printed word, have only the function of echoing the official propaganda. Because of its command of these new instrumentalities of communication and education, absolutism has become more dangerous to mankind, for never before has it been so well equipped, so efficient in mobilizing hatreds, so powerful in extending the sphere of its domination.

"When America looks across the seas, it may well ask: Will the present and the new forces liberated by science and invention be used for the betterment of peoples or misused for their destruction? Will they enlarge freedom of thought of opinion, and of democratic action? Or, will they become the tools of autocracy and dictatorship? In the answer to these questions, lies the significance of America's next step."

"It is, as it should be, a matter of pride to all of us that in our own country the instrumentalities of science are still wide-open channels for democratic thought and opinion. We accept freedom of the press and freedom of the air so much as a matter of course that we tend to underestimate their value. It is a wholesome thing to pause occasionally and to take stock of our great democratic possessions."

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#### NEW STATION FOR GEORGIA RECOMMENDED BY EXAMINER

Issuance of a construction permit to the Waycross Broadcasting Company, Waycross, Ga., for operation on 1200 kc., with 100 watts powers and unlimited hours, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Examiner P. W. Seward at the same time recommended an increase in power from 100 to 250 watts for KRSC, Seattle, Wash., and a change in operation hours from daytime to unlimited.

Denial of applications from F. W. Atkinson, Watsonville, Calif., for a permit to operate on 1310 kc., with 250 watts daytime, and from Carter & Wolfe, Mansfield, Ohio, for a permit to operate on 1370 kc., with 50 watts nighttime and 100 watts daytime, unlimited hours, were recommended by Examiners Bramhall and Walker, respectively.

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2/14/36

KOBOK RESIGNS AS NBC SALES HEAD; OTHER CHANGES RUMORED

The first executive to quit the National Broadcasting Company since the appointment of Maj. Lenox Lohr as President, is Edgar Kobak, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, who has tendered his resignation, effective March 15th. He will then join Lord & Thomas, advertising agency, as Vice-President.

Announcement of Kobak's resignation stirred up numerous rumors regarding other NBC officials, but all were denied at NBC headquarters in New York. While Kobak's successor has not yet been chosen, Roy C. Witmer will serve as acting head of the Sales Department.

Kobak, who came to NBC two years ago from McGraw-Hill, has an unusual first-hand knowledge of the advertising field and personal friendship with important advertisers. He is Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America and has been serving in official capacity for this organization for some time.

Kobak laughed at the reports of any rift between him and NBC officials. He stated that he believed his job had been accomplished at NBC in the way of reorganizing the sales force. No financial problems were concerned either in the decision to resign, he said. As a matter of fact, Kobak said he was considering going to Lord & Thomas just before joining NBC. His resignation was originally handed in a few weeks ago but officials sought to change his mind.

As an example of some of the rumors that were circulating in broadcasting circles the following is quoted from Billboard:

"Past week saw a new crop of rumors relative to NBC officials being on the spot. These include Mark Woods, Treasurer; John Royal, Program Department head; Frank Mason, R. C. Patterson, Executive Vice-President and one or two others. While something may be in the wind, it is pointed out that Woods recently turned down an outside job of importance and has more NBC duties than ever, which also goes for Mason. Patterson was more or less relieved of his duties automatically when the new President, L. R. Lohr, issued an order to the effect that all department heads would report to him directly. One wild rumor went so far as to have M. H. Aylesworth going with CBS and Frank Mason to Chicago for NBC. Not a little talk linked David Roseblum, NBC official from Trade Ways, in the middle of much commotion, but this does not seem to be substantiated. Lord & Thomas, incidentally, handle both RCA and NBC advertising accounts."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book deals with the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European settlements to the end of the eighteenth century. It covers the period of the colonial era, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new nation.

The second part of the book deals with the history of the United States from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the end of the Civil War. It covers the period of westward expansion, the struggle for slavery, and the Civil War itself.

The third part of the book deals with the history of the United States from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the twentieth century. It covers the period of Reconstruction, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fourth part of the book deals with the history of the United States from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present. It covers the period of World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.

The fifth part of the book deals with the history of the United States from the present to the future. It covers the period of the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the current political and social issues.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use as a textbook in schools and colleges. It provides a comprehensive overview of the history of the United States, and is an essential reading for anyone interested in the subject.

2/14/36

NAB NAMES ATTORNEY AS BALDWIN MAPS COPYRIGHT FIGHT

As the first step in carrying out instructions given by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters relative to the copyright fight, James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, on February 13th announced the appointment of Elmer W. Pratt as attorney for NAB.

Pratt, attorney and Examiner of the old Federal Radio Commission, since 1933 has been engaged in the private practice of law, specializing in radio.

While a formal statement says Pratt "will devote all of his time to NAB work and will deal primarily with matters relating to State and municipal taxation", it is expected that he will take a hand in the legal matters pertaining to the NAB campaign for better copyright privileges for broadcasters.

A graduate of the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., Pratt was employed by former Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, for five years. He was the first attorney to enter the employ of the Federal Radio Commission and was the first Examiner.

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RADIO QUOTA INCREASED BY U.S.-SWISS TRADE PACT

American radio manufacturers will gain from the United States' Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Switzerland, which becomes effective February 15th, according to the State Department.

The quota on radio apparatus has been increased from 110,000 pounds to 176,000 pounds. The latter figure corresponds roughly to 5,600 sets. Pennsylvania and New York are the principal manufacturing centers that will benefit.

Exports of U. S. radio apparatus to all countries have been increasing, jumping from a total of \$10,000,000 in 1929, to \$15,000,000 in 1934. Production, meanwhile fell from \$273,000,000 in 1929, to \$69,000,000 in 1933. As a result of the contrary trends, U. S. exports, which in 1929 amount to only three percent of total production, by 1933 had mounted to 14 percent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

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2/14/36

WARNER BROTHERS SAYS ASCAP HOLDS NONE OF ITS MUSIC

Music Publishers Holding Corporation, the song publishing subsidiary of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., in a statement issued February 14 said:

"There has been brought to our attention what purports to be a quotation from a statement released by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to the effect that the small performing rights of various numbers published by our subsidiaries are not necessarily withdrawn from the repertory of the Society.

"Our only comment is that the statement is erroneous and is misleading and if relief upon by stations which have no license from us may result in many actionable infringements."

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WTFI MOVE TO ATLANTA APPROVED BY FCC EXAMINER

Removal of WTFI from Athens, Ga., to Atlanta, which already has three broadcasting stations, was recommended by Examiner Ralph L. Walker in a report to the Federal Communications this week. WTFI operates on 1450 kc. with 500 watts power, unlimited time.

Atlanta, with a population of 270,336, now has WSB, operating on 50 KW unlimited time; WGST, 500 watts night 1 KW until local sunset, unlimited time, and WATL, 100 watts, unlimited time. WSB is affiliated with NBC and WGST is associated with CBS.

"It appears from the record that there is a need in the Atlanta area for the additional service which the applicant proposes to render", the report states, "and that the operation of WTFI as contemplated will not result in any material increase in objectionable interference to existing stations."

The approval is made condition upon installation of a proper antenna and the submission of the transmitter site to the FCC for approval.

Examiner R. H. Hyde recommended denial of an application by the L & S Broadcasting Co. for a permit to erect a new station at Atlanta for operation on 1210 kc., 100 watts daytime.

"The evidence presented in support of the application does not show there is a public need for the construction and operation of the proposed new station", Hyde stated.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

## POPULARITY OF RADIO IN SWEDEN SHOWS NOTABLE INCREASE

The popularity of radio in Sweden showed a striking increase during 1935, a report to the Commerce Department from its Stockholm office indicates.

The total number of receiving sets registered at the close of the year was 843,143, or 133.8 per 1,000 inhabitants, against 733,190 on December 31, 1934. The increase of 109,953 sets in 1935, it is pointed out, exceeded by more than 50 percent that of any of the last eleven years.

It is estimated locally that from 150,000 to 175,000 radio receiving sets valued at from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 crowns (\$7,700,000 to \$8,970,000) were sold in Sweden in 1935.

Local interest in the international situation, together with the unfavorable Autumn weather, contributed toward making 1935 a record year in the Swedish radio industry from the standpoint of sales turnover, it was stated.

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## FCC ISSUES LIST OF GENERAL, SPECIAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission this week issued a revised list of general and special experimental radio stations as of January 1, 1936. The list includes telegraph, telephone, and broadcast outlets and was prepared by the FCC Engineering Department.

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## STATION LINES UP SPONSOR WHILE BROADCASTING FIRE

A new record for fast work in signing up a radio sponsor was established recently when WNBC, of New Britain, Conn., sold a two-hour sponsored broadcast of a disastrous fire in the United Building to a local insurance firm.

The station covered the fire from every angle and even had a woman member of the continuity staff give the women's angle. Prominent citizens and the two fire chief were enlisted to give their impressions of the fire in front of a microphone.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

The University of Michigan Library is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new volume in the series of the University of Michigan Press. This volume is a reprint of the original edition published in 1955.

The volume is a reprint of the original edition published in 1955. It is a hardcover book with 300 pages. The price is \$15.00. It is available in paperback for \$8.00. The book is a reprint of the original edition published in 1955.

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2/14/36

## CHARGES RADIO GETS AMATEURS FROM PROFESSIONAL RANKS

When is an amateur radio performer not an amateur? Obviously, when he is a professional.

Carrying on its campaign against the use of amateurs on the air, Variety, in its current issue, published the following in a front-page box under the heading "Those Professional Amateurs":

"Radio's impressarios of amateur talent are now openly combing the professional ranks for material to fill out their broadcasts. The great number of such programs on the air, with nearly every station in New York having at least one simon-pure airing a week, are burning up talent to such a great extent that there aren't enough certified tyros to go around.

"Vaudevillians are especially being solicited to go on the air as ams., agents being approached to feed acts for the simon-pure broadcasts."

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## COSTA RICA SEEKS TO CLEAR UP INTERFERENCE WITH U. S.

The government of Costa Rica is taking steps to clear up interference of its stations with reception of broadcasts from the United States, according to Leo R. Sack, U. S. Minister to Costa Rica, and a former Washington newspaper man.

"In this little country there are more than twenty stations which broadcast on long waves and, incidentally, on several bands, so that they frequently interfere distressingly with broadcasts from the United States and other countries", he writes. "The Government is now giving attention to clearing up the interference and to provide stricter regulations in the future, and I have been informed that the next Congress will enact the necessary legislation.

"Long wave reception from the United States has been exceptionally fine lately. Short-wave reception is always good from stations like WGY, KDKA and Boundbrook. The long waves come in splendidly from Texas and throughout the South, from the Middle West and as far West as Denver, and the Eastern seaboard stations, including WEA, KDKA and WOR. Our best reception time is after ten o'clock at night when the local stations are going to bed. Often our reception is as clear as if we were sitting in our homes in Washington listening to WRC or WJSV."

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be disseminated outside your office.

The information indicates that [redacted] has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is noted that [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area and has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

The information also indicates that [redacted] has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is noted that [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area and has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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2/14/36

## AMATEURS ACTIVE IN RUSSIAN TELEVISION FIELD

In the Soviet Russia television field there is only one director, one editor, and one engineer, according to the Department of Commerce. Amateurs of television in a number of cities, however, are constantly experimenting, and television is duplicating the early stages of radio development; these amateurs, without waiting for sets to be available in shops, have developed their own, by studying the foreign literature on the subject. During the past 6 years some 1,500 amateurs have already adopted the science, and all over the country receiving stations "see" Moscow. Under the present system, an image is divided into 1,200 "elements", sufficient to transmit fairly clearly faces or objects projected on a small screen inside of a neon lamp. But a large scene comes out like a cross-stitch embroidery, and a badly executed one at that.

Subdivision into 1,200 elements is not all that has been accomplished; experiments have been made with division of images into 19,200 and even 75,000 elements. Transmission by this system gives images as sharp as a good photograph or motion picture film. But to date such transmission is possibly only for a few dozen kilometers, while with 1,200 elements any distance is possible.

This year it will be possible in Moscow to see the "winters" on Dickson Island, where a television transmitter and receiver are being shipped by plane. The men there will be able to both hear and see their relatives and friends. At present the Moscow studio can send pictures and sounds depicting actors in a dramatic scene, singers in a duet, even a ballet-dancer, though its movements must be slowed up to remain distinct.

The single television editor maintains an active correspondence with amateurs, and supplies them with typed copies of articles and drawings made by him, to show how television sets may be built. It is not possible yet to buy the necessary parts, though they cost only 50 to 70 rubles, not even Hipkov disks, which can be stamped from paper, card-board, or tin, but must be very accurate. There is no literature on the subject available.

The All-Union Radio Committee placed an order with a Leningrad factory for 750 television sets, using the Breitbart system. These are manufactured but not yet assembled, and it is difficult to predict when even this small number of sets will be on sale. When they are, they will not remain long on the shelves of the shop.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The first of the papers read at the meeting was by Mr. J. H. ...

The second paper was read by Mr. J. H. ...

The third paper was read by Mr. J. H. ...

The fourth paper was read by Mr. J. H. ...

The fifth paper was read by Mr. J. H. ...

INDUSTRY NOTES

Radio markets supplements were issued by the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, this week for the Netherlands (television), France (television) and Spain (patents).

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Maj. Lenox Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Co., and Mrs. Lohr were among the guests at the annual dinner given by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Byrns on February 11th at the White House.

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Rep. Betrand Snell, minority leader of the House, has been added to the list of notable persons to be interviewed by Boake Carter, news commentator, on the general subject: "Broadcasting and the American Public." Snell was heard from the studios of WJSV in Washington, D. C., over the WABC-CBS network on Thursday, February 13th.

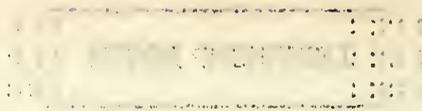
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Addition of WCSC, Charleston, S. C., and WFBC, Greenville, S.C., to the networks of the National Broadcasting Co. was announced yesterday by NBC. The additions bring the total of NBC stations to 96 throughout the nation. The new stations will operate as optional units in the NBC southeastern group, presenting programs from NBC-WEAF and NBC-WJZ national networks, beginning on March 1. WFBC is operated by the Greenville News on a frequency of 1300 kilocycles with 5,000 watts daytime power and 1,000 watts at night. WCSC is operated by the South Carolina Broadcasting Co. on a frequency of 1360 kilocycles with 1,000 watts daytime power and 500 watts at night. Addition of the two additional stations brings the number of NBC units in the southeastern group up to 11 outlets.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

February 11 - WJBC, d/b as Kashaskia Brdcastg Co., Bloomington, Ill., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Arthur Malcolm McGregor and Dorothy Charlotte McGregor, his wife, a partnership; WFBC, Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., mod. of CP to make changes in equipment; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., application in part, authorizing station to move locally and install new antenna system; WIBA, Badger Brdcastg. Co. Inc., Madison, Wis., extension of special temp. auth. to operate with reduced power of 500 watts night, employing non-directional antenna from Feb. 9-March 9, in order to facilitate completion of construction authorized by CP.



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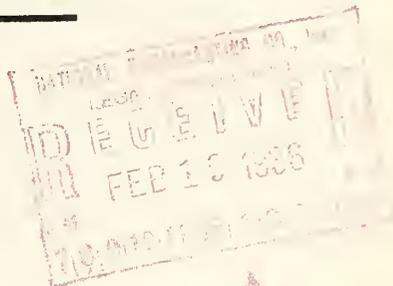
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 903

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February 18, 1936.

FCC COMMITTEE UNABLE TO VERIFY CHARGES OF "BRIBERY"

After more than a month of investigation, the special committee of the Federal Communications Commission announced February 15th that it had found no basis for charges that a member of the Commission could be "bought or controlled" and that it was unable to trace the responsibility for the rumor that threatened a split in the FCC.

The investigation had been demanded early in January by Commissioner Eugene O. Sykes after Chairman Anning S. Prall had, upon his own responsibility, called upon the Justice Department to probe the rumor and had subsequently announced the G-men found no basis for the charges.

The second inquiry was conducted by five members of the FCC after both Prall and Sykes asked to be excused. Irvin Stewart was Chairman, and the other members on the committee were Thad H. Brown, Paul A. Walker, Norman S. Case, and George Henry Payne.

Their report follows in full:

"On January 9, 1936, the Commission appointed the undersigned as a committee to investigate what was known as the Willard Hotel incident. The committee immediately began its work, and on January 10, 1936, it requested the Department of Justice to make a full and complete investigation of the matter. Pursuant to that request, a report was submitted to the committee on January 25, 1936. The committee then requested the Department of Justice to procure certain additional information, pursuant to which request a supplementary report was made by the Department on February 1, 1936. With this report the Department of Justice informed the committee that 'this closes the investigation'. The committee itself examined, among others, all persons now on the Commission's staff who participated in the hearings on the applications of the Howitt-Wood Radio Company, Inc., owners of Station WNBK, Binghamton, N. Y., and the Knox Broadcasting Company, Schenectady, N. Y. for facilities on 1240 kc.

"The committee has obtained sworn statements from all persons interrogated either by the Department of Justice or by it. Upon the basis of those statements and of other information obtained by it, the committee submits the following report:

"On September 5, 1935, after the recess of the afternoon session of the hearing on the application of the Knox Broadcasting Company, Mr. Cecil D. Mastin, of Binghamton, N. Y., Mr. Harold E. Smith, of Albany, N. Y., Mr. C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Mr. Alfons B. Landa, of Washington, and Mr. Maurice Jansky of Madison, Wisconsin,

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

It is the policy of the University of Chicago to admit students to the graduate program on the basis of their performance in the undergraduate program. The University of Chicago is a leading center of research and scholarship in the United States and abroad. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities.

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List of Graduate Students

1. Name of student  
2. Department  
3. Advisor  
4. Date of admission  
5. Degree program  
6. Expected date of graduation  
7. Contact information

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met in Mr. Mastin's room (803) at the Willard Hotel. There they discussed and criticised the hearing which they had just left. Highballs were served, but some of those present state that they did not participate.

"Mr. A. Mortimer Prall was registered in Room 804, which adjoined Mr. Mastin's room. With him that afternoon was Major Malcolm M. Kilduff.

"Mr. Prall and Major Kilduff joined Mr. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Mr. Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, at Chairman Prall's apartment for dinner that evening. There they told the substance of a conversation which they said they had overheard late that afternoon in Room 803. The essential feature of the overheard conversation, as Mr. Mortimer Prall and Major Kilduff state it was told to Chairman Prall and Mr. Pettey, was that Mr. Harry Butcher could straighten out Station WNBC's difficulties with the Commission for \$25,000, and that one of the speakers was prepared to pay \$25,000 or \$50,000. This story was told to an agent of the Department of Justice who came to the apartment that evening to begin an investigation in response to a request from Chairman Prall.

"Mr. Pettey has informed the committee that the alleged conversation as it was reported to Chairman Prall and himself that evening also included (1) a description of a person connected with the Commission who could be 'gotten to', which description was discussed by those present, although the person was not identified; and (2) an intimation that the described person had been in the pay of some company for a number of years. Mr. Pettey's recollection was that the description was given to the agent of the Department of Justice; this does not accord with the agent's report. The intimation that the described person had been in the pay of some company was not passed on to the agent.

"Mr. Mortimer Prall states that on September 6 he told Chairman Prall and Mr. Pettey that upon his return to his room about 12:40 A.M. he had heard one man in Room 803 tell another that a described, but not named, Commissioner had instructed the Examiner what to recommend. That same day Mr. Mortimer Prall told the Department of Justice agent that he had given the agent all the information in his possession, but he did not mention the description or the purported instructions to the Examiner. A short time thereafter Chairman Prall and Mr. Pettey informed the agent that they had no information in addition to that which had already been furnished to him.

"The investigation by the Department of Justice was suspended early in September, after Chairman Prall had told the agent that the psychological moment for pursuing it had passed and that the investigation could be more advantageously pursued later.

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"Upon receiving a report on the matter from Chairman Prall on December 18, 1935, the Commission directed the Chairman to request the Department of Justice to continue the investigation. Except for a letter the committee has seen no report from the Department of Justice prior to that of January 25, 1936.

"Each of the occupants of Room 803 has sworn that he made no such statements as those reported by Mr. Mortimer Prall and Major Kilduff; likewise each has reported that he did not hear any such statements made by anyone in the room. Mr. Butcher has sworn that never upon any occasion did he make any statement that anyone on the Commission 'could be bought or controlled'. All of the persons involved have declared that they have never made any statements reflecting upon the character and integrity of any member of the Commission.

"The Examiner who heard the Knox Broadcasting Company application has testified that no member of the Commission, or any other person, spoke to him about his recommendation or about any phase of the hearing. The committee's investigation within the Commission reveals no irregularities in the handling of either the Binghamton or the Schenectady application.

"The committee is unable to state whether the alleged conversation ever took place. If the purported statements were made, they have been completely repudiated. Grave responsibility for unsupported statements attacking the integrity of a Government official lies at the door of some person involved in this matter. If the individuals responsible could be identified, they should be prosecuted as relentlessly as the maligned person should have been had the charges been substantiated. While we conclude that there is no basis for the charges made, we keenly regret that we cannot fix the responsibility for them."

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#### SNELL HOLDS CONTROL OF RADIO IS TOO TIGHT

The minority leader in the House, Representative Snell, of New York, declared in a radio interview over the Columbia Broadcasting System last week that conditions surrounding the broadcasting of political speeches would be better "if government control as it is asserted today were lessened."

Controversy over the use of radio arose after the broadcast of President Roosevelt's message to Congress early last month, Republicans charging that his address was of political caliber and that their party should have comparable time on the radio. Snell's attitude was expressed in a broadcast talk with a commentator, Boake Carter, in the CBS series on "Broadcasting and the American Public".

Snell said he believed the American system of radio was preferable to the European government control, but that "it still would be better \* \* \* if Government control as it is asserted today were lessened."

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2/18/36

MACKAY FILES BRIEF WITH FCC IN SCRAP WITH RCA

Supplementing testimony offered at a prolonged hearing before the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission, the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company has filed a brief with the FCC in connection with its application for authority to establish a radio communications circuit between New York and Oslo, Norway.

Mackay stated in its brief that "under present laws, opposed as they are to monopoly", the FCC cannot refuse to grant the request.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has filed a brief opposing the new circuit on the ground that existing facilities are adequate. The R.C.A. Communications, Inc., which took the lead in opposing the Mackay application at the hearing, is expected to file a similar opposint brief this week.

Upon the decision of the FCC in the case will depend the future policy of Mackay regarding expansion into foreign fields where RCA now exercises a monopoly.

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KRGV CLAIMS EXCLUSIVE DAYTIME COVERAGE IN ITS AREA

A unique claim in these times of crowded airwaves is that of Dick Niles, President of Station KRGV, Weslaco, Texas, that his station has exclusive daytime coverage of the lower Rio Grande Valley during daytime hours, covering some 25,000 homes.

"We are sosituated in this remote section", he writes, "that we have virtually an exclusive audience all during the daytime and up until about 8 o'clock when State reception improves."

The Mexican Consuls at McAllen and Brownsville cooperate with the station, he said, because the Mexican population of the area is interested in the Mexican programs of a local character carried by KRGV. A Mexican news period carries bulletins direct from Mexico City, and the Mexican Consuls provide special features.

Niles has prepared and issued a pamphlet explaining the coverage and results of KRGV. The station, he adds, is located in the "richest agricultural section of the State of Texas."

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THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of ... State of Texas

Know all men by these presents that ...

... of the County of ... State of Texas ...

... do hereby certify that ...

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 19...

... of the County of ... State of Texas

... do hereby certify that ...

... do hereby certify that ...

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... of the County of ... State of Texas

2/18/36

## SEVEN MILLIONTH PHILCO RADIO COMES FROM PRODUCTION

The seven millionth radio receiver came out of Philco's plant last week, received its final inspection, and was then removed from the lines by Mayor S. David Wilson, of Philadelphia.

The Mayor extended the city's compliments upon the unprecedented record that Philco has established in the radio industry by manufacturing and selling 7,000,000 Philco radios since the company began the manufacture of home and automobile receivers in 1928; and thanked Philco for its contribution to the community's industrial life.

Sayre M. Ramsdell, Vice-President in Charge of Advertising, gave credit for this unparalleled achievement to the power of advertising, of which Philco has been a consistent user since it entered the radio field.

"We have always used large space in the advertising of our products", Mr. Ramsdell said, "and are convinced that this advertising has greatly increased the demand for Philco, thus permitting us to greatly lower production costs and give the public greater performance and value than ever before possible in the industry."

Mayor Wilson also expressed his city's gratitude to Philco for having given steady employment to thousands of Philadelphia citizens, and for having added more than \$37,000,000 to the city's payrolls.

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## PATENT COMMITTEE MEMBER TO TALK ON DUFFY BILL

The Duffy Copyright Bill, which proposes elimination of the \$250 minimum fine for copyright infringement, will be discussed by Representative Braswell Deen (Democrat), of Georgia, over an NBC-WEAF network on Wednesday, February 19, at 10:30 P.M., EST.

Representative Deen is a member of the House Committee on Patents, where the bill is now pending after having passed the Senate.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE, January 10, 1917.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS DURING THE YEAR  
1916.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1917.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
HONORABLE WILLIAM B. HAY, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS BILL TO END ZONE SYSTEM

Urged by the Federal Communications Commission, the Wheeler Bill to abolish the zone system of allocating broadcasting facilities on the basis of population was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce February 17th. Pending in Congress for the last two sessions, the measure was the only specific legislation requested of Congress by the present Commission. The House Committee on Interstate Commerce has been asked by Chairman Anning S. Prall to report a similar bill, but there is no assurance that it will pass either house.

The Wheeler Bill seeks to substitute for the old Davis Equalization Amendment, adopted in the early days of broadcasting and later incorporated in the Communications Act of 1934, the following provision:

"In considering applications for licenses, and modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is a demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide an equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same."

The section of the law which the bill aims to amend states that the Commission "shall make a fair and equitable allocation of licenses, frequencies, time for operation, and station power to each of the States and the District of Columbia, within each zone, according to the population."

While the zone law has not been strictly observed by the FCC or its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, it has proved a thorn in the flesh of the Commission and especially of the FCC Engineering Department.

Should the old Davis Amendment be scrapped, the way will be open for the Commission to allocate broadcasting facilities on the basis of technical feasibility rather than according to population. It would probably result eventually in a shakeup of the present assignments of frequencies, and for that reason is opposed by many stations who would be in danger of losing their licenses.

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## COMMITTEES ASSIGNED STUDIES FOR C.C.I.R. MEETING

Four Technical Committees were set up to study specific problems in preparation for the fourth meeting of the International Radio Consulting Committee in Cairo, Egypt, sometime in 1938, at a conference held all day February 14 at the call of Chairman Anning S. Prall of the Federal Communications Commission.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DISTRICT COURT

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF JAMES EARL RAY, DECEASED  
Case No. 73-100000

Before the Court is a motion for summary judgment filed by the Defendant, the United States Trustee in Bankruptcy, and the Plaintiff, the Estate of James Earl Ray, deceased.

The motion is supported by the following facts: The Defendant has established that the Plaintiff's claim is barred by the statute of limitations. The Plaintiff has failed to establish any facts that would entitle it to summary judgment.

Accordingly, the Court grants the Defendant's motion for summary judgment. The Plaintiff's claim is dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 15th day of June, 1973.

U.S. District Judge

U.S. Trustee in Bankruptcy

U.S. Trustee in Bankruptcy

The FCC parley was called after the International Broadcasting Union invited European broadcasters to meet and prepare a list of demands for the International Conference of the C.C.I.R. The most pressing problem facing all the nations is international interference caused of the crowding of certain short-wave bands.

The committees set up at the FCC meeting are:

A. - Organization and Technical Problems: Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Bureau of Standards, Chairman; Maj. John Gardner, War Department, Vice Chairman.

B. - Technical Problems Relating to Frequency Allocations: E. K. Jett, Chairman; Gerald Gross, Vice-Chairman; both are of the FCC Engineering Department.

C. - Operation: Capt. S. C. Hooper, Naval Communications, Chairman; E. M. Webster, FCC staff, Vice Chairman.

D. - Broadcasting Problems: Andrew D. Ring, Chairman; Raymond Asserson, FCC staff, Vice-Chairman.

Commander T. A. M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the FCC was named Chairman of the whole group, and Gerald Gross was appointed Secretary.

Committee meetings were scheduled for March 3 and 4, and another general conference for March 26th.

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#### FCC THROWS COLD WATER ON THREE SCOTT MEASURES

The Federal Communications Commission in a lengthy letter to Representative Scott (Democrat), of California, last week threw cold water on three of his radio bills and avoided mentioning the fourth, which would set up a Broadcast Research Commission to determine the future of broadcasting.

While expressing "complete sympathy" with the purposes of the bill (H.R. 9229) to make radio facilities more accessible for public discussion, the FCC pointed out that the legislation "leaves the door wide open for scurrilous defamatory attacks by judgment-proof, irresponsible individuals."

A similar objection was voiced against the bill (H.R. 9230) to set aside time for "uncensored discussion" of public issues. The Commission added that if Congress wants such legislation it should adopt a direct mandate as the present system of broadcasting would of necessity be changed.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field. Finally, a few suggestions are made for further work.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the apparatus used in the work. It is followed by a description of the methods used for the collection and analysis of the data. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field.

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The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the apparatus used in the work. It is followed by a description of the methods used for the collection and analysis of the data. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field.

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The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the apparatus used in the work. It is followed by a description of the methods used for the collection and analysis of the data. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field.

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The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the apparatus used in the work. It is followed by a description of the methods used for the collection and analysis of the data. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field.

The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the apparatus used in the work. It is followed by a description of the methods used for the collection and analysis of the data. The results of the work are then discussed and compared with those of other workers in the field.

As to the third measure (H.R. 9231), which would require licensees to keep complete records open for public inspection, the FCC stated it requires stations to keep program operating logs, but it added that Congress has not yet defined broadcasting stations as common carriers, subject to strict regulation and inspection as are public utilities.

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#### CONNERY RENEWS ATTACK ON FCC; ALLEGES FEAR OF RADIO

Citing the report of the Special Committee of Five on its investigation of charges of bribery and political influence, Representative Connery (Democrat), of Massachusetts, on February 17 renewed his attack on the Federal Communications Commission on the House floor and demanded action on his resolution for a Congressional investigation of broadcasting.

By quoting an anonymous authority on radio in New York, Connery implied that Congress is afraid to investigate the broadcasting industry.

"I was in New York last Monday speaking at a Democratic service men's gathering in the Hotel Commodore", he said. "At a certain luncheon which I attended that same day I talked to a man who probably knows as much about radio and all its workings as any man in the United States. I am not going to mention his name. It would embarrass him at this point. He will be glad to come before the committee at the proper time. That man said to me. 'Billy Connery, Congress does not dare to investigate the Radio Commission, and it does not dare to investigate radio broadcasting because the biggest lobby in the United States, the Power Trust, controls radio, and Congress does not dare to investigate radio.'

"I say this is a challenge to the Congress of the United States, that there is any group of men or any lobby in the United States which can say to the Congress or which makes the statement to the Congress, 'You do not dare to investigate the Radio Trust.' As I have said on previous occasions, this is an unpleasant task. It will mean to me, if the Speaker should choose to appoint me chairman of that committee, long hours of hard work on that committee. It is not pleasant to sit long hours day and night investigating a rotten situation in the radio industry; but, like the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Sabath), who has done such fine work with his special committee investigating the issuing of fraudulent bonds and mortgages, I am willing to work and work hard to protect the American people from exploitation by this powerful Radio Trust. This investigation should proceed, Mr. Speaker. I think that situation should be cleaned up, the homes of the American people protected, and a privileged few denied the opportunity of controlling information furnished to the American people by a monopolistic control of radio broadcasting.



"In conclusion, many Members of the House feel that this investigation of radio is a very important matter and should be acted upon by this House. I have had letters from all over the United States protesting about conditions on the radio and conditions in the Federal Communications Commission. Many Members of this House are anxious to have these conditions cleaned up and believe that the Rules Committee ought to report to this House a resolution for a thorough investigation of radio broadcasting from top to bottom."

Speaking of the FCC report on its own inquiry, Connery said:

"Last Friday the people of the United States celebrated Valentine's Day. The Federal Communications Commission took advantage of the day to present to the American people a valentine, the like of which I hesitate to believe has ever been presented by a governmental agency to the Congress or to the American people."

Of its conclusion, he observed:

"Is it the belief of any Member of this House that those who made such statements or who were alleged to have discussed the possibility of bribing a public official are going to admit willingly that they entered into such a conspiracy?"

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#### PERMANENT PARIS "RADIO CENTER" TO BE BUILT FOR FAIR

Paris may shortly possess a "radio center", according to a Consular report to the Department of Commerce. The international exposition to be held in Paris in 1937 is to include a building to house various radio broadcasting stands. The French Minister of Postal Affairs has expressed the desire that this building shall be constructed on a permanent basis and not as a temporary edifice as will be the case with the other buildings at this exposition.

The "Maison du Radio" therefore, initially installed for the 1937 international exposition in Paris will remain definitely. With this in view, the postal administration has made an allocation of 10 million francs (approximately \$650,000) from the radio-broadcasting budget, and the organizers of the exposition have also been requested to contribute some millions of francs for this proposed building, according to the report.

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COMPOSER RAPS WARNER BROS. IN ASCAP ROW

Sigmund Romberg, best known as a composer of song shows, composed a letter February 15, criticizing the way Warner Bros. is handling its radio music controversy with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, according to the Associated Press from New York.

As President of the Song Writers' Protective Association, Romberg warned the music publishing subsidiary of the film company that "you have no right to make contracts" affecting composers' rights to license public performance of their songs "without their consent."

Romberg referred to Warner's efforts to obtain for its song writers a greater share of the profits earned by radio music but expressed no appreciation.

"While you recognize the interest of song writers in 50 per cent of the proceeds derived from use of their songs in radio, yet we resent the implication \* \* \* that the rights in question belong to you or your subsidiaries to handle in any way you see fit", he wrote. "Our members are interested not only in the proceeds but in the rights themselves."

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:::: \_\_\_\_\_ ::::  
::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::  
:::: \_\_\_\_\_ ::::

Hiram Percy Maxim, of Hartford, Conn., internationally known inventor and mechanical engineer, who died February 17 at La Junta, Colo., was well known to the radio industry as President of the American Radio Relay League and the International Amateur Radio Union.

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The Columbia Broadcasting System's key station, WABC, of New York City, was voted the popular choice of 10,000 boys and girls living in seven New York neighborhoods as the result of a questionnaire prepared by the Children's Aid Society to determine the broadcasting tastes of juveniles, according to a CBS press release. The youngsters, who are members of the Society's Boys' and Girls' Clubs, explained that they listen to WABC more than any other station because it puts on so many of their favorite performers, such as Eddie Cantor, Burns and Allen, Bobby Benson and Dick Powell.

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BBC GAINED LISTENERS, PROFIT LAST YEAR

The British Broadcasting Corporation advanced during 1935 in wealth, popularity and scope, according to the Canadian Press.

The Corporation's ninth annual report, just issued, showed 7,403,109 licenses had been issued in 1935, an increase of 622,540 over 1934. Income gained £413,000 to £2,500,000. Expenditures, at £2,148,000, were up £309,000, of which £195,000 was applied to programs.

Weekly appeals for various charitable causes realized a record total of £111,000.

The Corporation received 150,000 letters relating to programs, 80 percent of which were complimentary. Correspondence from overseas doubled, indicating increased interest in the empire service provided. The letters were considered valuable guides in developing programs and arranging the technical aspects of the service.

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SENATOR ASHURST SPURNS RADIO

There is one man in the Senate who does not believe in the use of radio in campaigns, according to John Snure, Jr., in the Washington Times. He is Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst (D.) of Arizona, an orator of the highest degree.

Ashurst was recently discussing the use of radio in political campaigns. He contended that he always issued an order to his aides to the effect that they were never to use the broadcasting systems to appeal for votes.

Ashurst said:

"I don't believe in the radio. I want to see the voters and to have them see me!"

For one of the most eloquent men in the Senate and for one who would probably be a radio "hit", Ashurst holds an unusual record of never having used the broadcast medium, Snure adds.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America, being a party to the...

Article I. The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that the Reasons which impel them to the Separation should be published to the world and that the Manner and Form of the Declaration be such as to show to all Honorable Minds the Justice and Righteousness of their Claims and Intentions.

In the Name of the People of the United States, we the undersigned Delegates of the said People, do hereby declare that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection with them is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, enter into Commercials, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, this 4th Day of July, 1776.

John Hancock  
President of the Continental Congress

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

RECEIVED  
FEB 23 1936  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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No. 904

*g. G. G.*  
*M. P.*  
*J.*

IN SENATE

January 15, 1903

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
ON JANUARY 15, 1903

## BBC HELD UNHAPPY AS ADVENT OF TELEVISION STATION NEARS

The British Broadcasting Corporation is not at all happy with the way things have developed as the time for the introduction of public television to Great Britain approaches, according to advice to the U. S. Commerce Department from Henry E. Stebbins, Assistant Trade Commissioner at London.

As summed up by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Comestic Commerce:

"The BBC is not all happy with the way things have developed; it is not really ready for television yet; the problems to be solved and the obstacles to be overcome seem to increase as the day when the service will start approaches."

Present indications are that experimental transmissions from the new television station will begin in March and that public broadcasts will follow in May, Stebbins reports. The Baird Television, Ltd., and Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., which will do the actual visual broadcasting from Alexandra Palace, are busy putting finishing touches on the equipment.

"The BBC is occupied with more problems than the public realizes", the Commerce Department report states, "and the general public is showing a marked degree of indifference, due largely, no doubt, to the policy of silence on the part of the press." The report continues:

"The BBC has been saddled with the responsibility of operating the new station, of providing programs and of managing the transmission by two widely differing systems. The difficulties are enormous and are enough to tax the imagination and the ability of the experts who have been assigned to the task. In the first place, there is little or no experience to serve as a guide to the program policy. The low definition television transmission which the BBC has been broadcasting during the past few years has little in common with the new high definition service. The complications inherent in operating two widely differing systems side by side are apparent. Each system requires an entirely different studio technique and yet the programs transmitted by both systems must be capable of being received on the same receiver. Another difficulty to be faced is the care with which radio set manufacturers have to be handled. Everybody from the Chief Engineer of the BBC down has been compelled at one time or another to announce publicly that the advent of television does not mean the obsolescence of ordinary radio receivers.

"Test transmissions from the Alexandra Palace will probably begin in February or March and regular transmissions in May,

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but these dates are only tentative as it is impossible to foresee all the unexpected difficulties which may arise. The tests will certainly occupy several weeks and possibly several months.

"As far as programs are concerned, it has been tentatively decided at first to broadcast television three hours a day, with each of the two systems on alternate weeks. Believing that the televiewer (the official word of the BBC for those who receive television broadcasts) will tire of programs exceeding an hour in length, the Director of Television proposes to divide the daily three-hour transmission into three periods of one hour each, and each hourly period to be divided up into not less than four separate programs. It is planned to time these broadcasts as follows: one in the afternoon for women viewers primarily, one around 6 or 6:30 for the benefit of the trade and for business men, and one late in the evening for general home entertainment. Owing to the fact that the number of private set owners at first will be very limited because of the cost and the experimental nature of the broadcasts, it is hoped that the two afternoon broadcasts will be available to the general public through trade shows and through a free 'viewing room' which the BBC hopes to establish somewhere in the West End of London. These plans will all have to be approved by the Television Committee.

"It is extremely probable that 'sponsored' programs, already authorized by the Committee in its report, will be used to take care of part of the programs. This does not mean that the BBC will sell the time on the air; it merely means that commercial firms will pay for the programs and the listener will be told that such and such a program is being sponsored by such and such a firm.

"As to the types of programs themselves, it is proposed to broadcast musical recitals, cabarets, film criticisms illustrated by scenes from the films, illustrated descriptions of new developments in automobiles and airplanes (in this case very likely sponsored). 'What's new in the shops' (also likely to be sponsored), fashion and mannequin shows, concerts, etc., etc. Unquestionably, a fair proportion of the first programs will be made from commercial films, but it is at present very doubtful if full length feature films will be broadcast, not only to protect the interests of the cinema industry, but also to protect the eyes of the 'televiewer'. It has been authoritatively stated by the BBC's Director of Television that watching a television receiving set for any length of time will require great concentration, and that there will have to be frequent intervals during which the eyes may rest.

"One feature of the technique to be used may be a large clock face which will occupy the entire television screen and which will announce the time, perhaps with a musical background at 15 minute intervals.

"Few, if any, plans have actually been formulated for the use of television outside the amusement field. Sets will be too costly at first and it must be remembered that broadcasts

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from this first station cannot be received much beyond 25 miles from the Alexandra Palace. The first year will be experimental, as the members of the Committee originally advised. Additional uses and applications will be invented and developed as time goes on, and these will doubtless include installations in schools and other institutions for educational purposes. It will be remembered that the Committee estimated the cost of the service for the period (approximately a year) ending December 31, 1936, as £280,000. This includes the actual construction of the station, all running and maintenance costs and, most important of all, program costs. Another possible use in the field outside amusement is what is known as 'noctovision' which can be applied to navigation of ships and airplanes, but this development is still in the future and cannot be considered as a concomitant part of the service to be started next year.

"Other uses of television for aids to navigation are being developed by Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd., but again this is a question for the future and will not become actual fact until at least the first year of public transmission of television has been completed.

"The BBC's primary function is to provide entertainment and instruction in the home. It is not concerned except indirectly with public entertainment for people en mass. Thus the provision of television programs in the cinema theatres is not a problem which the BBC needs to face immediately, although it will doubtless come later. What does concern the BBC in this connection, however, is the attitude of the cinema industry, particularly the exhibitors who are watching developments very carefully. The provision of full length feature pictures on television programs, once the number of televiewers is as large as the present number of radio listeners, would mean the closing of a large number of cinema theatres. However, films must, by the lack of other suitable material, form a considerable proportion of television programs and it is the form which these films will take that is causing anxiety."

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#### FCC REFUSES TO BARE EVIDENCE IN "BRIBERY" INQUIRY

Despite two official efforts to smother the now-famed "bribery" rumor, the incident appeared far from closed this week as the Federal Communications Commission refused to make public the evidence upon which its report was based as demanded by Commissioner George Henry Payne.

Only a demand from Congress, it appeared, would shake loose the data upon which five members of the FCC found that the charges of "bribery" and "political influence" to which one member was allegedly susceptible were baseless.



Chairman Anning S. Prall, who on his own responsibility ordered the first inquiry by the Justice Department into a conversation which his son, Mortimer Prall, said he overheard in the Willard Hotel, was adamant in rejecting Payne's plea, made from the bed of a Washington hospital.

Prall said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had also aided in the second inquiry after once declaring the rumor without foundation, did not wish to make its records public. The Justice Department's findings, he added, constituted "an important part of the documents supporting the Committee's report."

Payne, in urging that the evidence be revealed, asserted that "without that evidence the report . . . is meaningless, and gives some justification to Congressman Connery's suggestion that our report last week has some of the incongruous quality of an amusing Valentine."

Addressing letters to each of the Commissioners from his bed in Garfield Hospital, February 19, Commissioner Payne said:

"At the special meeting last week, when the Investigating Committee made its report on the so-called 'Willard Hotel incident', I expressed my dissent when it was suggested that the report alone should be given to the public, while the evidence on which it was based be held confidential. While I agreed to sign the report, I had expected the evidence on which it was based to be published with it. Other members of the Committee said this was not their understanding. It certainly was my feeling that the report without the evidence would be meaningless and to some might seem evasive.

"Whatever understanding or misunderstanding there was in the Investigating Committee as to withholding the evidence, criticism of the report since publication and the obvious confusion resulting certainly justify the opinion that the report is inadequate without the support of the clarifying evidence. It would certainly be most unfortunate if the impression should prevail that the report was intended to further confuse the public's mind on the issues involved. Whatever troubles this Commission may face, or is facing, from the various groups that are inclined to criticize it, those troubles are not going to be lessened or removed by an Investigating Committee authorized by the Commission contributing 'la poudre aux yeux' to an extremely difficult and disagreeable situation. If the various groups now insisting on an investigation of this Commission are to be satisfied that there is no need for such an investigation, it will be by more frankness, and not less frankness."

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## ZIONCHECK PETITION FORCES HEARINGS ON COPYRIGHT BILLS

The House Patents Committee and its Chairman, Representative Sirovich (D.), of New York, who had been cool to all pleas for hearings on the Duffy Copyright Bill, on February 19 suddenly announced a schedule of hearings on all pending copyright measures.

The petition being circulated by Representative Zioncheck (D.), of Washington, upon the suggestion of the Washington State Broadcasters' Association, was obviously responsible for the change in attitude of the Committee. The petition asked that the Committee be discharged from consideration of the bill, but 218 signatures were needed to make it effective.

Dr. Sirovich announced that three days a week for the next four weeks will be devoted to hearings on copyright legislation.

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, which opposes the Duffy Bill, will be given the first hearing, beginning February 25 and extending through February 27.

On March 3, 4 and 5 the Authors League, the American Dramatists' Association, newspapers, and others will be heard. On March 10, 11 and 12, and 17, 18 and 19, motion picture exhibitors and producers, distributors, phonograph record manufacturers, and all radio interests, and hotels concerned with their rights to amplify radio programs will be called in the order named.

The Committee will also consider the Daly Bill to protect the recording rights of artists. This measure is sponsored by the National Association of Performing Artists, of which Fred Waring, orchestra leader, is President.

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## RADIO-EDUCATION COMMITTEE SETS UP GROUPS FOR STUDIES

The general subject of the place of education in the broadcasting field was broken down into sub-heads early this week at a two-day organization meeting of the Radio-Education Committee appointed last December by the Federal Communications Commission.

Meeting in the offices of the Chairman, John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, the Committee engaged in much general discussion but reached no specific conclusions regarding the problem at hand.

It was decided to set up sub-committees, as yet unnamed, to make detailed studies of such problems as a definition of education broadcasting, the financing of educational programs, technical supervision of educational broadcasts, studies of possible programs, and the administrative phases of such an undertaking.

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These sub-committees, it was said, will be given ample time to prepare reports, and then another general meeting will be called late in the Spring.

Members of the Committee, besides the Chairman, who attended the first meeting are:

Waldo Abbot, University of Michigan; James W. Baldwin, National Association of Broadcasters; Mores A. Cartwright, American Association for Adult Education; W. W. Charters, Ohio State University; H. W. Chase, New York University; A. G. Crane, University of Wyoming; Walter Damrosch, National Broadcasting Co.; M. S. Eisenhower, Department of Agriculture; Willard E. Givens, National Education Association; Tom C. Gooch, Daily Times Herald, Dallas, Texas; Rev. George W. Johnson, Catholic University of America; Lambdin Kay, Station WSB, Atlanta, Georgia; John F. Killeen, Federal Communications Commission; Cline M. Koon, Office of Education; Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, President, National Parent-Teacher Association.

Also, Luella S. Leudin, Women's National Radio Committee; L. R. Lohr, National Broadcasting Company; H. B. McCarty, University of Wisconsin; C. S. Marsh, American Council on Education (for Dr. Zook); Allen Miller, University Broadcasting Council (guest); E. R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System (guest); A. D. Ring, Federal Communications Commission; Morse Salisbury, Department of Agriculture (guest); John Shepard, III, Yankee Network, Boston; Levering Tyson, National Advisory Council; Judith C. Waller, National Broadcasting Co.; Frederick A. Willis, Columbia Broadcasting Co.; William Dow Boutwell, Office of Education (guest); and C. F. Klinefelter, Office of Education.

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#### ULTRA HIGH WAVE SET SEEN AS STEP TOWARD TELEVISION

Development of a radio receiver for reception on ultra-high frequencies by a radio engineer at the United States Bureau of Standards is hailed by the Bureau as a major step in the slow progress of bringing television into the homes.

The receiver, embodying some distinctly new principles, is the work of Francis W. Dunmore, who came into prominence a few years ago as the co-inventor of the alternating current receiving set, which was an important development in the mass production of radio sets. It also became the center of prolonged litigation over the rights of the government to inventions of its employees when the invention is closely associated with their regular work.

The new set devised by Dunmore is especially adapted to reception of waves of from three-quarters to one-and-three-quarters of a meter in length. This is approximately the range which must be used by television if it ever becomes commercially

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feasible. A major difficulty foreseen for the future has been that of combining it with a sound broadcast receiver and synchronizing sound and vision.

Dunmore's device may show the way to do this. While it will not itself receive sound broadcasts over long wave ranges, it can be attached to the ordinary loud speaker, and reproduce the sound impulses.

Compared either to a broadcast receiving set or to a short wave receiver, Dunmore's new set is a radical innovation. The coil and condenser are dispensed with altogether. The reception is controlled by a plunger instead of a dial, the purpose of which is to control at will the length of the tubes. It involves other complex principles of radio engineering, described by Dunmore in the current issue of the Bureau of Standards' Journal of Research.

In its present form, Dunmore said, the new receiving set cannot be considered a television receiver. It is purely a sound receiver, and is valuable chiefly for experimental purposes. It crosses, however, one of the major hurdles with which television has had to contend.

Television, while successful experimentally, still is far from practical on a commercial scale - one major difficulty being that of transmitting a scene from station to station. This probably will involve specially constructed lines between cities, the expense of which would be unreasonable at present.

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#### PRALL AND PATTERSON DELEGATES TO DEMOCRATIC MEET

Both friends and critics of Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will watch with interest his participation in the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia as an alternate Tammany delegate. Prall's name appeared as alternate to the second delegate named, William T. Fetherston, whose name in turn followed that of Alfred E. Smith. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Co., was the Tammany selection for delegate from the Thirteenth District.

The FCC Chairman would be in a tough spot if he should become an outright delegate and even as an alternate he will have either to oppose the popular Tammany leader, Al Smith, or President Roosevelt, to whom he is responsible for his appointment on the FCC. It is believed, however, that he will stand by the President for renomination.

Patterson, who was formerly Commissioner of Correction in New York, now, incidentally, appears to be fading out of the NBC setup since Maj. Lenox Lohr was chosen as President to succeed

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
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Merlin H. Aylesworth. At one time he was thought to be in line to replace Aylesworth himself.

A report that Patterson had tendered his resignation to NBC before leaving for a three-week trip to Florida last week was carried in the current Billboard. According to Variety, he will decide upon his return to New York "whether to resign or wait for a bid for settlement." Both amusement organs agree that he has been deprived of practically all his former executive duties by Major Lohr.

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DEEN CITES NEED FOR SPEEDY PASSAGE OF DUFFY BILL

The \$670,000 suit of the Remick Music Corporation, subsidiary of Warner Brothers, against the Columbia Broadcasting System for alleged copyright infringement shows the need for speedy action by Congress on the Duffy Copyright Bill, Representative Deen (D.), of Georgia, said in an address over NBC February 19.

Pointing out that the suit was based on the broadcast of "That Old Fashioned Mother of Mine", Deen said:

"Granting that there was infringement, the amount of damages asked for is absurd, but it impressively illustrates the essential and absolute importance of needed revision and amendment of our existing copyright laws. Since the broadcaster pays for the right to broadcast copyrighted music, it is nothing less than pyramiding of fees to require affiliated stations and consumers by means of receiving sets in their places of business to pay for it again. This is wrong. It would be equally wrong for a manufacturer or owner of a patent on a manikin or model of the human body to undertake to collect additional fees or charges on his product from proprietors of dry-goods stores, after these places of business had purchased the manikins or models on which to display their merchandise. This supercharge in the form of a license or penalty of \$250 will, if continued, destroy the source of consumption of musical and dramatic works.

"Because of this condition, it seems clearly evident to me that the time has come when Congress should speedily and quickly enact legislation to correct this situation. \* \* \* \* Provisions of the Duffy Copyright Bill, when enacted into law, will be fair to authors, composers and producers and at the same time will be most beneficial to the consuming public."

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## U. S. GOVERNMENT IDLE AS GERMANY TESTS TELEVISION

While no agency in the United States Government is engaged in any research in the field of television, the German Post Office Department has progressed so far in its experiments that the first commercial long-distance visual broadcasting line will be inaugurated at the opening of the Leipzig Fair March 1.

The two stations - at Berlin and Leipzig - will limit service over the new wire for the time being, with accommodations provided in four booths, two at each end. The cable on which the television transmission will be carried is 247 miles long.

The Radio Corporation of America is awaiting a decision by the Federal Communications Commission regarding the use of the coaxial cable proposed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to link New York and Philadelphia before proceeding with its television tests between two cities. Whether the tests on the coaxial cable, which holds possibilities of revolutionizing television transmission, will be limited to RCA or opened to other experimenters has not been decided by the FCC.

Though Germany's military and naval organizations are busily engaged in experimenting with television as an adjunct in the next war, the United States Government is merely standing by and watching developments by commercial organizations such as RCA.

The National Bureau of Standards, while engaged in radio research, is not yet investigating the television field, according to Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Division. The FCC Engineering Division keeps abreast of developments in this country and abroad but has no facilities for actual experiments. Neither the War nor Navy Departments, so far as known, has made any invasions into the newest field of communication.

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## HARRIS URGES CONTRACT BAN ON SALE OF NEWS TO RADIO

Carrying forward his fight against the sale of news by press associations to broadcasting stations, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, on February 18 in an address at Chicago urged members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to include in contracts with privately owned press associations a provision prohibiting the sale of news to radio stations or advertisers. Such a provision would be aimed obviously at United Press and International News Service, which now sell news to broadcasters. The Associated Press, a mutual organization owned by the newspapers, does not sell its news to radio.

He urged newspaper publishers to unite in "protecting the news . . . and not allow our property to be used for revenue producers for competing mediums."

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2/21/36

FCC UPHELD IN TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS ORDER

The Federal Communications Commission was notified February 19 that a Federal Statutory Court in New York has decided that the Uniform System of Accounts for Telephone Companies having average operating revenues exceeding \$50,000 annually, promulgated by the Commission on May 1, 1935, effective January 1, 1936, is constitutional.

The Court also held that Section 213(a) of the Communications Act, "in specific terms authorizes the Commission to obtain from telephone carriers at any time information concerning the original costs of their properties which may be needed for rate fixing purposes", and added:

"The requirement that original costs be set forth in accounting records of the telephone companies serves to complete the picture of value in revealing the properties' financial background and showing the relationship of a carriers' monetary return to the original, as well as to its own investment. It aids the Commission in its duty to determine from all the pertinent circumstances and factors the just and reasonable rates which the carrier may exact for its services. Original cost is a relevant factor."

The issue was brought before the Court by an injunction suit instituted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and twenty-eight subsidiaries and affiliates. The Court consisted of Circuit Judges Martin T. Manton and A. N. Hand, and District Judge John C. Knox, and the opinion was written by Judge Manton.

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NBC RELEASES HIGH TO DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Stanley High of the National Broadcasting Company is going to work with the Democratic National Committee during the campaign. President Roosevelt has asked the broadcasting company to permit High's employment by the Democratic Committee. He is in NBC's Speaking Bureau and it is understood his Committee work will be devoted to organization activities. As Director of Talks in the New York office, High has been with the NBC organization for about four months.

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:::  
 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
 :::

The address of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, on "Communication and Democracy" before the third annual Woman Congress at Chicago February 14 has been published in pamphlet form.

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The FCC has issued a list of alterations and corrections to the list of broadcast stations in the United States, the corrections covering up until February 1.

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A description of the use of conveyors by the Stewart-Warner Corporation in the manufacture of radio receivers appears in the Link-Belt News, house organ of the Link-Belt Co., Chicago, for February.

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An early decision by the Federal Communications Commission in the application of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to open a radio communication circuit between New York and Oslo is expected following the filing of a brief this week by the Radio Corporation of America opposing the granting of the petition on the ground that RCA already furnishes adequate service.

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Radio telephone service between continental United States and Puerto Rico was inaugurated February 20 with conversations between officials at Washington and San Juan. The new communication link connects a short-wave channel of the Bell system at Miami with a station of the Puerto Rico Telephone Co., at San Juan.

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The first anniversary of the WMCA amateur hour broadcast from the Fabian Fox Brooklyn Theatre was celebrated February 10 with a gala "Winner of Winners" contest, according to Larry Nixon, of WMCA.

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A 29-year old draftsman, Andrew Hehonasiades, was arrested February 18 in New York on a charge of writing extortion notes to Morris Sarnoff, brother of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. The writer, according to police, mistook the former for the president of RCA. The prisoner allegedly admitted the extortion move, explaining that he didn't believe Sarnoff would miss \$500 or \$1,000. The use of a silver nitrate solution to develop fingerprints on the notes helped trap the youth.

SECRET

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the activities of the [redacted] during the period [redacted]. The information contained herein is classified as [redacted].

The following information was obtained from [redacted] on [redacted]. It is believed that this information is of [redacted] interest.

[redacted] has been observed in the vicinity of [redacted] on [redacted]. It is believed that this individual is [redacted].

[redacted] was observed on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is believed that this individual is [redacted].

[redacted] was observed on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is believed that this individual is [redacted].

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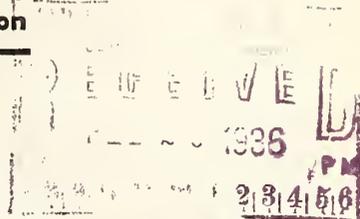
[redacted] was observed on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is believed that this individual is [redacted].

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 905

A large, stylized handwritten signature and initials, possibly 'G. L. J. M.', written in dark ink at the bottom of the page.



February 25, 1936

CONGRESSMAN PRAISES WORK OF STATION IN BLIZZARD

The service of a pioneer broadcasting station, WJAG, Norfolk, Nebr., during a recent blizzard, and its public service in general, were lauded by Representative Karl Stefan (Republican), of Nebraska, in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record February 21.

Station WJAG has been in operation for 13 years and is now owned by the Norfolk Daily News.

"I wish to tell you of the unusual service rendered to the people of my district by this radio station during recent weeks", Stefan said, "when that part of Nebraska was in the grip of a terrible blizzard."

The Congressman cited the blizzard of 1888 and pointed out that there were then no automobiles, no telephone or telegraph lines, and no radios to keep people posted on the storm.

"Even today many of these farmers, who have been made practically penniless because of the drought, are without telephone, telegraph, or newspapers", he said, "but many of them, because of the hunger for word from the outside world, have radios. Those who are not so fortunate receive word from their more fortunate neighbors."

The report of the service of Station WJAG during the blizzard of 1936 as printed in the Record follows:

"Warnings of the storm were broadcast. Its progress was made known through reports from the Weather Bureau, Associated Press, correspondents of the Norfolk Daily News, weather scouts to the West and Northwest, and phone calls from listeners.

"Through the cooperation of the Nebraska State Highway Department district engineers in Norfolk, Ainsworth, and Lincoln, and patrolmen in various parts of the State, reports were made when roads were closed, when they were reopened. Some were opened and closed several times.

"Frequent news broadcasts were made to keep listeners informed of international, national, State, and local events.

"Many travelers who were stranded in farm homes without telephones were located for anxious relatives. In several instances farmers saddled horses and rode to the nearest telephone to report on the safety of travelers about whom appeals had been broadcast. Stranded travelers who could not reach relatives without telephones phoned the radio, and the messages were broadcast.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

In SENATE, January 15, 1870.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1870.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1870.

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ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1870.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1870.

2/25/36

"A letter was broadcast for a daughter whose mother had been snow-bound on a ranch without mail or telephone service for several weeks.

"Travelers who stopped at farm homes for shelter report that almost invariably they found the family listening to WJAG's storm and news broadcasts. Listeners write of having the radio tuned to WJAG all day during the worst of the storm.

"A minister stopped in the broadcast of his sermon to announce that three people lost for two days had been found. The director of the searching parties was stationed in a car with radio tuned to our station.

"In several instances people for whom we were searching were listening to WJAG at the time of broadcast and immediately phoned to the station. In one case we were trying to locate a basketball team and the coach called before we had completed the broadcast to the relief of relatives of the boys and coach.

"Employers broadcast orders to truck drivers to cancel or change routes. A snowbound State institution sent greetings to friends who could not reach it for a visitors' day. Schools, dances, picture shows, funerals, livestock sales, farm sales, and many other affairs were postponed by radio. Coal dealers quieted the fears of customers who feared a coal shortage. Stores closed early at night."

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#### ANNOUNCING AWARD GIVEN PETRIE OF NBC

Howard Petrie, of the National Broadcasting Company, is this year's winner of the "Award for Good Announcing", made annually by the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc., Roy S. Durstine, President, revealed February 24. An engraved stop-watch and a check were presented to Mr. Petrie.

The first award was made a year ago to Carlyle Stevens of the Columbia Broadcasting staff. The aim, Mr. Durstine said, is to "encourage good announcing, free from artificial mannerisms or inflections peculiar to any particular section of the country." Recipients are chosen from the ranks of regular station announcers. Those whose reputations are based chiefly on specialties are not eligible.

Mr. Petrie has been on the NBC staff in New York since 1930; before that he was at the WBZ-WBZA studios in Boston.

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2/25/36

QUESTIONS OUTLINED PREPARATORY TO C.C.I.R. PARLEY

Although the fourth meeting of the International Technical Consulting Meeting will not occur until the Spring of 1937, the United States must make reports on eighteen topics having to do with international radio before May 1st of this year. This fact was made known by Judge E. O. Sykes, of the Federal Communications Commission, as the four special committees of experts began work on the program outlined at a recent meeting called by the FCC.

The reason for the haste, Judge Sykes explained, is that the reports must be translated and submitted in French to the various centralizing administrations. The conference itself is scheduled for the Spring of 1937 in Bucharest, Rumania.

Following are the four committees and members and the topics assigned to them for early reports:

Organization and Technical Committee: Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chairman; Major J. H. Gardner, Jr., Vice Chairman; B. J. Shimeall, Secretary. Questions: Selectivity curves; Wave propagation curves; Revision and renumbering of Opinions; Radio symbols and terminology and Methods of measuring field intensity and noise.

Technical Problems Relating To Frequency Allocation: E. K. Jett, Chairman; Gerald C. Gross, Vice Chairman; W. N. Krebs, Secretary. Questions: Harmonics; Shared bands; Anti-fading antennas.

Operations: Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chairman; E. M. Webster, Vice Chairman; Lt. W. B. Ammon, Secretary. Questions: Wave characteristics in respect to direction finding; Field intensities necessary for reception; High-frequency mobile calling.

Broadcasting Questions: A. D. Ring, Chairman; Raymond Asserson, Vice Chairman; R. L. Clark, Secretary. Questions: Synchronization of broadcast stations; Broadcast frequency separation; Reduction of electrical interference; Single side-band in broadcasting; Measurements and tolerances, electrical interference to broadcasting; Mitigation of electrical interference in receiving equipment; Measurement and tolerances, background noise.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your organization. This information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your organization.

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## KING EDWARD VIII TO SPEAK MARCH 1; VOICE WELL KNOWN

King Edward VIII will make his first radio address since succeeding to the throne on March 1, but his voice is well known to radio audiences in this and other countries because of his broadcasts as Prince of Wales.

While radio appeared only in the latter years of the reign of George V, the former British monarch made 19 addresses over the air before his death, several of which were heard around the globe. The British believe that the younger king will better his father's record by far, though it is doubtful whether he will keep abreast of the President of the United States.

Commenting on the forthcoming broadcast, the British Broadcasting Corporation says:

"The voice of King Edward VIII - clear, forceful, persuasive, and noticeably free from any trace of affectation - is well known throughout the Empire. It is impossible to enumerate here all the occasions on which his speeches delivered when Prince of Wales have been broadcast, for they number well over fifty. Yet only a complete list would fully reveal their diversity - a diversity which reflects with clear accuracy the wide range of interests and enthusiasms characteristic of the speaker. Nor is his Majesty any stranger to Broadcasting House, where he has expressed his personal preference for one of the studios known as 3B. From this studio he appealed to listeners on April 12, 1935, for support for King George's Jubilee Trust Fund. He has not broadcast since that date. How far the duties and responsibilities of kingship will necessarily curtail the broadcasting activities of an acknowledged master of the microphone is not easy to say, but millions of loyal listeners not only in this country and in the Empire, but of every nationality all over the world, now await with great expectancy to hear for the first time the voice of his Majesty King Edward VIII."

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## NEWSPAPER-RADIO STATION APPROVED FOR MERCED, CALIF.

The Federal Communications Commission was advised this week by Examiner John P. Bramhall to grant a construction permit for a new broadcasting station at Merced, Calif., to be operated on 1040 kc., 250 watts power, daytime only, by the Merced Star Publishing Co. The Examiner found that there is need for additional service in the area and that the only pending application which would be affected is that of KNX, Los Angeles, for an increase in power from 50 KW to 500 KW.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the expansion of the nation.

THE CIVIL WAR

The third part of the book deals with the period of the Civil War, from the beginning of the war to the end of the Reconstruction period. It covers the period of the Civil War, the Reconstruction period, and the rise of the Gilded Age.

## G.O.P. GROUP MAKES BID FOR SUPPORT OF BROADCASTERS

The Republican party, whose National Committee a few weeks ago was engaged in a scrap with the networks, now appears to be making a bid for support of broadcasters.

A California meeting of Republicans adopted and forwarded to the G.O.P. headquarters in Washington a resolution that the "Federal stranglehold on radio be relaxed and that licensing be extended for terms of five years" in place of the present six months.

Representative Snell, Republican floor leader in the House, recently recommended less stringent Federal control over radio in the matter of political broadcasts.

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## WRBL RENEWAL URGED IF LOTTERY PROGRAMS ARE DROPPED

Renewal of the license of WRBL, Columbus, Ga., on 1200 kc., 100 watts power unlimited hours, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner George H. Hill although certain programs had violated Section 316 of the Communications Act.

"The applicant has assured the Commission that programs involving lottery or gift enterprises will not in the future be broadcast over the station", Hill said, "and that the station will, in all respects, be operated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission."

Dismissal with prejudice of an application by WCMI, Ashland, Ky., for a transfer from 1310 to 1350 kc. and an increase in power from 100 watts to 1 KW and denial of the application of KFJM, Grand Forks, Nebr. to shift from 1370 to 1410 kc. and increase its power from 100 watts to 1 KW were recommended to the FCC in other reports.

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## TRADE NAMES BARRED ON RADIO PAGES OF LOS ANGELES PAPERS

Firm, brand and trade names are barred from radio pages and broadcasts sponsored by the newspapers of Los Angeles under a publicity control agreement reached by all local papers.

The ban on trade publicity in radio programs is but a small phase of the broad rules drawn up by the newspapers to curb free advertising. The Los Angeles agreement is similar to a plan adopted recently in Atlanta, Ga.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the establishment of the first colonies to the American Revolution.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The seventh part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILLS ANSWERS DEEN AS COPYRIGHT HEARINGS OPEN

As hearings on several copyright bills opened February 25 before the House Patent Committee with American Society of Composer officials as the first witnesses, E. C. Mills, General Manager of ASCAP, in a statement to the Heintz News Service replied to a broadcast address of Representative Deen (D.), of Georgia, on the Duffy Bill (See February 21 release).

Mr. Mills wrote:

"Mr. Deen emphasized the fact that the Remick Music Corp. (not a member of ASCAP) had brought suit for \$670,000.00 damages against the Columbia Broadcasting System for an alleged illegal performance over the Columbia network of the composition, 'That Old Fashioned Mother of Mine'.

"The present Copyright Law, under which suit was brought, provides for maximum damages of \$5,000.00 to a copyright owner for an infringement by public performance of his copyrighted composition. The complaint of Remick alleges 134 performances (because of a network) and asks for \$5,000.00 for each performance.

"Congressman Deen urges enactment of the Duffy Bill which provides \$20,000.00 maximum damages for an infringement by performance of a copyrighted musical work. Assuming that Remick in any case would ask for maximum damages, then, if Deen's complaint that in asking for \$5,000.00 for each infringement, Remick wants too much, why on earth would he support a bill that would afford Remick the opportunity to ask for four times as much, or \$2,680,000, instead of \$670,000.00?

"Of course, no Court has ever yet awarded, or is likely to award maximum damages as fixed by the present law at \$5,000.00. How much less liable would a Court be to award the maximum damages fixed by the Duffy Bill at \$20,000.00 per infringement? The question answers itself.

"ASCAP has never in its entire history even suggested that a Court should award maximum damages even at the rate fixed by the present law; and, I do not hesitate to say that the composers of the composition involved in the above suit, or any of the compositions involved in the other suits for huge sums recently brought by non-member publishers against broadcasters, are not at all in sympathy with the bringing of these actions, claiming what would indeed amount to exorbitant damages.

"As a matter of fact, ASCAP through the years has made it a sustained policy, when it did win suits for infringements in respect of illegal performance of compositions copyrighted by its members, to waive the damages awarded entirely, and to permit the establishment which had been sued to then take a license at the rate originally quoted and merely pay the actual costs of the action made necessary by the infringement committed after many and repeated notices of the lawful rights of the copyright-owners represented by ASCAP had been received."

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to be a member of the University of Chicago...  
The University of Chicago is a private institution...  
The University of Chicago is a private institution...

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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## OWEN D. YOUNG SPEAKS UP FOR BEWILDERED BROADCASTERS

With broadcasters becoming more and more bewildered about their rights to censor political addresses as the 1936 campaign grows in intensity and vitriolic statements, Owen D. Young, industrialist and Chairman of the NBC Advisory Council, spoke what most of them were afraid to voice in a speech February 24.

Citing radio statements of Herbert Hoover, Alfred E. Smith, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson as examples to be condemned, Young made a plea for greater temperance of language in addresses made over the air.

Speaking on "Radio Responsibility" before the Founder's Day convocation at Rollins College, Mr. Young declared that, with the present widespread broadcasting of addresses by public figures, freedom of speech now depends on wisdom and self-restraint in utterance.

"To these great men, and even to the President of the United States, all held in such wise esteem, may we not appeal for the choice word and the measured phrase, spoken with malice toward none and with charity toward all?" he said at the end of the address.

With regard to his view that freedom of speech is endangered by intemperate radio statements, Mr. Young said earlier:

"Freedom of speech for the man whose voice can be heard a few hundred feet is one thing. Freedom of speech for the man whose voice may be heard around the world is another. We defend them both, and will to the uttermost, but we cannot be blind to the dangers of carelessness or intemperance in their use."

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## BROADCASTERS WATCH DEVELOPMENT OF INSUL NETWORK

Broadcasters and the public will watch with interest the development of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company, just issued a charter by the State of Illinois, because at its head is Samuel Insull, former czar of the public utility field. Mr. Insull, who is said to have long dreamed of establishing a new network, is president of the \$200,000 organization, but hasn't a dollar invested in the venture, according to the attorney, Floyd E. Thompson.

Other officers are Ota Gygi, Vice-President, who was with the ill-fated Ed Wynn chain; Eustace J. Knight, Secretary-Treasurer, and George Roesler, Sales Director.

Negotiations are still going on with stations in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin to join the new network and several have already signed, while others have shown considerable interest. The stations joining with the chain are mostly of small power, 100 to 500 watts and it is said that time charges of some of the stations range as low as \$12 for 15 minutes. It has been estimated that telephone lines connecting the 15 stations in the system would cost the network approximately \$6,000 a week.

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54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL. 312-707-0800

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TEL. 312-707-0800

## RCA DISCLOSES PLANS FOR TELEVISION TESTS

Proceeding on schedule, according to the plans announced by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, at the annual meeting of May 7, 1935, the first field tests of television by RCA will begin in a month or two. This is revealed in the Corporation's annual report.

"The New York area has been selected as the one in which the experimental field tests will be conducted", the report states. "The television transmitter is located on the Empire State Building, and test receivers will be operated by technical personnel of the RCA organization throughout this area. The transmitter will be connected by radio with the television studio, now under construction in the NBC plant, RCA Building, in Radio City, New York. The installation is practically complete, and within a month or two the first tests should commence.

"This does not mean that regular television service is at hand. It will be necessary to coordinate a number of important elements before television on a regular basis of service can be established. For example, it will have to be determined how far the transmitter can send good television pictures; also with what consistency and regularity pictures may be transmitted with the system in its present state of development. We must investigate and define the possibilities of the television camera for indoor and outdoor pickup."

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## NEFF-ROGOW STATION REPRESENTATIVE BUREAU FORMED

Walter J. Neff and William Rogow announced February 24 the formation of Neff-Rogow, Inc., a station representative and consultant bureau with headquarters in New York City beginning March 15, when their resignations at WOR as Sales Manager and salesman, respectively, take effect. The new organization will attempt to bring to radio stations throughout the country a constructive sales service as well as advisory counsel on matters pertaining to station operation and organization.

"Neff and Rogow have been widely recognized in the radio field because of outstanding sales results they have achieved at WOR, having been instrumental in raising sales income at that station from less than \$300,000 in 1928 to approximately \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending Feb. 1, 1936", an announcement said.

"Neff-Rogow, Inc. will continue to develop the sale of 'station-tested' programs, an innovation created by Neff and Rogow while at WOR. The idea of the 'station-tested' program was originated by these two men in 1932 and since that date has gained wide acceptance with advertising agencies, advertisers and radio stations throughout the entire country."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
58 CHEMISTRY BUILDING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:  
I am writing to you regarding the results of the experiment conducted in your laboratory. The data obtained from the analysis of the sample is as follows: [faded text]

The results of the experiment are consistent with the theoretical predictions. The observed values are within the range of experimental error. The data indicates that the reaction proceeds as expected. [faded text]

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

RECEIVED [Date]

Dear [Name],  
I have received your letter of the [Date] regarding the [faded text]. The information provided is being reviewed. [faded text]

I am sorry that I cannot provide a more definitive answer at this time. The matter is still under review. I will contact you again once a final decision has been reached. [faded text]

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

## ZENITH BUSINESS DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR

Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, reports an operating profit for the first nine months of its fiscal year ended January 31, 1936, of \$1,015,966.46, after depreciation, excise taxes, royalties and reserves but before Federal income and profits taxes, as per the Company's books, according to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President.

The Company is enjoying so far this fiscal year an increase in business of more than 100% over the same period a year ago. Since June of last year approximately 9,000 additional dealers have taken on the Zenith line.

A new line of automobile radio sets has just been announced by the Company. Because many people have become convinced by false propoganda that auto radios add to the dangers of motoring, the report points out, Zenith has produced a safety automobile radio, the dial of which is illuminated only while the set is being tuned and automatically goes off when the operator takes his hand off the control knob and thus does not distract his attention. This new line of auto sets will also feature the large black dial.

Zenith also has announced a self-operating low-consumption type of radio and generator for use in yachts, trailers and camps, in models which are not only compact but in two sections, having separate speaker so that they can be installed in very small compartments and with remote speakers if desired. This combination unit will not only supply radio, but also six-volt lights for the yacht, camp or trailer.

While a large volume of business is being done, the Company continues to maintain its usual liquid condition. There are no bank loans or bonded indebtedness. All current obligations have been discounted and cash in the bank and government securities exceed two million dollars.

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\$3,000,000 REPORTED AVAILABLE FOR MUTUAL EXPANSION

Funds anywhere up to \$3,000,000 have been offered by an outside source for the expansion of the Mutual Broadcasting System, according to Variety. "This outside source is interested in linking up the four basic members of the group, WOR, New York; WGN, Chicago; WLW, Cincinnati, and CKLW, Detroit, with other important transmitters throughout the country which are owned and operated by newspapers. The setup would primarily be known as a network of newspaper stations, practically all of which now hold affiliation with either NBC or Columbia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20535

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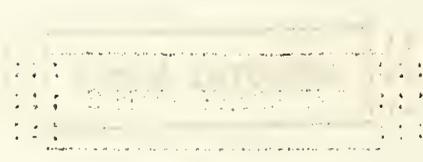
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1914



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## DR. LINDER TALKS ON PROBLEMS OF ELECTRONS

Obstinate electrons that resist man's urging to travel faster in a straight line on radio wavelengths of four inches and masquerade as a gas by swarming in clouds were the subject of a paper presented at a meeting of The American Physical Society at New York February 22 by Dr. E. G. Linder, of the RCA laboratories.

Science must find the answer to this problem before power greater than the present limit of a few watts can be generated on such extremely short wavelengths, to open the possibility of practical new uses of that section of the radio spectrum. Dr. Linder's paper, which was concerned chiefly with a new formula for the behavior of the recalcitrant electrons, resulted from laboratory experiments in which he noted that existing theories did not check closely enough with practical performance. By taking into account the gas-like behavior of electrons, evidenced by their disposition to whirl in clouds and interfere with each other's motion in regions of high density, the RCA scientist's new formula more definitely resolves the problem of making the tiny particles move in the desired manner between the elements of vacuum tubes.

At present, Dr. Linder's formula is chiefly of scientific interest, but both formula and the experimental work which produced it look toward the eventual expansion of the radio spectrum toward the realm of visible light, opening hundreds and even thousands of new channels for new radio services as practical as present-day radio broadcasting.

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## APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

New, Dorrence D. Roderick, El Paso, Tex., CP for new station, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlt'd. time; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, extension of special exp. Auth. to operate with 1 KW day and night for period ending Sept. 1, 1936; WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., extension of special Exp. Auth. to operate with 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, from March 1 to Sept. 1, 1936; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., license for auxiliary transm. to use old 2½ KW transmitter for emergency purposes only, to operate with 1 KW night, 2½ KW day; WMT, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., license to cover special Auth. to operate permanently with 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, using directional antenna at night, unlt'd. time, and approving transmitting eqpt.; KGVO, Mosby's Inc., Missoula, Mont., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new eqpt; change in freq. to 1260 kc., increase in power to 1 KW, and change in transmitter site; WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., license to cover CP, 1430 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlt'd. time; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Rule 137; KHBC, Honolulu Brdcstg. Co., Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii, Mod. of CP to install new eqpt. and antenna, change freq. from 1420 to 1400 kc., increase power from 100 w. to 250 watts, extend commencement date to 60 days after grant and completion date to 6 months thereafter.

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IN SENATE

1891

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 18, 1890  
ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1891.

## COAXIAL CABLE MAY SPUR TELEVISION DEVELOPMENTS

The Federal Communications Commission this week paved the way for what may be revolutionary developments in the experimental field of television by approving construction of the coaxial cable between New York City and Philadelphia.

The next move is up to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as it may either accept or reject the revised stipulations, which include the opening of the cable to all radio companies engaged in experimenting in television. Last Fall it rejected a previous order, announced it would abandon the project, and subsequently asked that the case be reopened.

Under the FCC decision, the A. T. & T. and the New York Bell Telephone Company have thirty days to accept the new conditions, which are less rigid than those of the previous order, but actual construction of the cable must begin before July 1.

The coaxial cable, its developers assert, will make possible the transmission of images by television from a studio in one city to studios in another, and retransmission by radio within what now is a restricted radius of from nine to fifteen miles.

The FCC understood before the last hearings that the Radio Corporation of America was to have exclusive rights to experiment on the coaxial cable. Harvey Hoshour, General Solicitor of the Telephone Company, denied, however, that it was the purpose of A. T. & T. "to limit television experimenters to the RCA or any other company or companies."

As Philco and Farnsworth and RCA all have laboratories either in Philadelphia or New York, the New York-Philadelphia circuit will be convenient to the three of them.

RCA is already going ahead with construction of a television station atop the Empire State Building and plans to inaugurate visual broadcasting experiments this Spring. A program transmitted over the cable from Philadelphia, it is believed, may be broadcast over an area of 15 miles by the RCA transmitter in New York.

Among the restrictions imposed on the A. T. & T. in the new order are:

"The petitioners shall not make any unjust or unreasonable discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, between different persons, equipped with suitable facilities for the transmission and reception of television, who shall make applica-



tion for the use of the coaxial cable system for experimental use in the transmission of television.

"The petitioners shall during the test and standardization period of the system submit a report every 60 days commencing on the first day of the month after the commencement of the first tests which shall show for each such 60-day period the persons requesting the facilities for television or facsimile purposes and the persons to whom the facilities have been made available for such uses; the time, place, and elapsed number of days and hours of such uses; and the terms and conditions under which the facilities were made available.

"The petitioners shall not, during the standardization period of the coaxial system, make or give any undue or unreasonable preference to any television system so as to exclude any other available and practical television system."

The FCC in its report explaining the order said, in part:

"In their original application, in their arguments before the Commission, and in their petition for reargument, the petitioners contended that the Commission is without jurisdiction to pass upon the application, primarily because the proposed cable installation is said to be purely an experimental enterprise and that the provisions of Section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934, do not apply.

"The whole ground of petitioners' contention that we are without jurisdiction is based upon their theory that the new line is now experimental and that until they seek permission to place it in commercial use this Commission is without jurisdiction. Obviously, if the Commission is to consider the public convenience and necessity of any construction, it must do so before the construction is undertaken, else the very purpose of serving the public interest, and of avoiding needless waste by the carriers is thwarted. The scientific principles of the coaxial cable have been known nearly as long as the electrical communications art. This is merely a new adaptation.

"In view of the extensive research and development work carried out by petitioners and by the independent companies as to coaxial cable transmission, and the patents obtained upon such development, it appears conclusive that coaxial cable for wide band transmission has passed beyond being a laboratory experiment.

"The coaxial cable system is a considerable departure from the conventional communication cable systems now in use, and the equipment used with the conventional cable systems is not adapted for the coaxial cable system. Therefore, there is a present need for the adaptation and standardization of the coaxial system so that if brought into extensive use the proper equipment therefor can be made available.

"The application shows that the coaxial cable if installed as proposed will afford a frequency band of approximately

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1,000,000 cycles. This band will permit 240 telephone circuits to be operated simultaneously, or 10 to 20 times as many telegraph circuits, or various combinations of both.

"We find that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the proposed coaxial cable and the limited or incidental commercial uses thereof set forth in the application.

"The full band of 1,000,000 cycles will permit the transmission of television. This band is not, however, sufficiently wide to transmit television of as clear an image as is thought necessary for entertainment purposes. However, the cable is adequate to carry a much wider band and this can be done when repeaters are developed and installed which have such capacity.

"In an inter-office communication of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made a part of the record herein, it is stated that in making the application to the Commission the television feature was to be stressed. Upon consideration of the testimony of record and the extensive file of correspondence with reference to the installation of the coaxial cable whereby it would be available to the Radio Corporation of America for developing television, the Commission finds that one of the objectives of the petitioners is to construct a cable suitable for the transmission of television.

"The record shows that there is no present or immediate future need for the use of this coaxial cable for telegraph communication. However, under the terms of our order, the petitioners will be permitted a limited use of the cable in telegraph communication for experimental purposes only. The interveners, Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, have stipulated that they have no objection to such use.

"The application states that the estimated cost of the proposed construction will be \$580,000; that \$360,000 of this amount will be carried in the suspense accounts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the exception of \$5,000 which will be paid by the New York Telephone Company; and that the \$220,000 remainder of the estimated total cost will be charged to development expense. However, the Commission has hereinafter provided in the terms and conditions of the certificate that all accounting items in connection with this proposed construction shall be carried through the respective suspense accounts to facilitate review by the Commission.

"If the application is granted, the petitioners state that they expect to start the construction immediately and that thereafter they will require at least one year to standardize the coaxial cable system before it is ready for regular commercial use."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO: [Name]  
FROM: [Name]  
SUBJECT: [Subject]

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2/28/36

## WARING WINS FURTHER DECISIONS IN PHONOGRAPH FIGHT

Fred Waring and the National Association of Performing Artists, of which he is President, has won several more court victories in connection with his fight to protect artists in the use of phonograph records since a Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia granted him an injunction against WDAS, Philadelphia.

The phonograph record scrap has broadened, however, to include the American Society of Recording Artists and the National Association of Broadcasters.

The former sent out letters from its Hollywood headquarters warning stations not to use records of its members without paying a license fee, while James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of NAB, advised all NAB members not to recognize the Hollywood organization until their rights had been fully determined.

The latest injunctions granted Waring and the NAPA by Judge Harry S. McDevitt in Philadelphia restrain Uhr's Roumanian Restaurant and Studio Ballroom, Inc., from unauthorized playing of recordings of Waring's orchestra, made for home consumption, and enjoin Robinson Recording Laboratories from making and transcribing records containing excerpts from broadcasts.

The decisions in Philadelphia will be used as a basis and precedent for the uniform extension of interpretive artists' rights throughout the country through both Federal and State Courts, as is currently the case with authors and composers, the NAPA stated. Maurice J. Speiser and A. Walter Socolow, counsel for NAPA are preparing a nation-wide legal attack upon all unauthorized users of phonograph records for commercial purposes.

A survey is at present under way to discover the various commercial uses of phonograph records throughout the country, and the capacity of the users to compensate the artists. This does not, of course, include authorized electrical transcription.

A Rate Committee, assembled to determine a fair agreement with the users of recordings, and a Classification Committee, to determine how the remuneration shall be distributed among artists, confer regularly in the NAPA headquarters, New York.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the establishment of the first colonies to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

## RUSSIA TO EXPAND BROADCASTING SERVICE GREATLY IN 1936

The Russian Soviet Republic, long an ardent radio fan, this year will greatly expand its broadcasting services to the Russian people, especially those in the rural districts, according to reports from Lt. Col. Philip R. Faymonville, U. S. Military Attache at Moscow.

The number of broadcasting stations, now totalling 67 with combined power of 1600 kw., will be considerably increased, and a million new receiving sets will be installed, bringing the total to more than three million. At least 60 per cent of the new sets will go into the rural areas. Cities in which stations will be built include Alma-Ata and Stalinabad, capital of Tajikistan.

Short-wave broadcasting is also to be developed, and the main radio-telegraph, radio-telephone, and television lines are to be amplified. Direct radio-telegraph and telephone lines are to connect Moscow with Stalinabad and Ashkabad, capital of Turkmenia. Heretofore radio communications between these cities has been maintained via Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan. It is planned to improve radio communications connecting Moscow with a number of other cities in the south and east of the Union.

A powerful radio center is scheduled for construction in Igarka, in the Far North. It will be able to establish direct communication with Moscow, Yakuti, and wintering stations on the Taimyr Peninsula. The center will also serve airlines and meteorological stations in the north.

A conference on accumulators and electrode processes was held in Moscow recently. Convened by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Commissariat of Heavy Industry, it studied problems connected with the development of the storage battery and cell industry and established a plan of scientific research.

"The reason for the special interest in the manufacture of batteries at this time is the need for portable radio sets and 5-meter transmitters for the Army, and to supply the demand for batteries from amateurs who are learning to make one and two-tube battery sets" Colonel Faymonville said.

"All radios manufactured so far in the U.S.S.R. have been for long-wave reception (550-2,000 meters) only. Reception on the local stations on this band is clear and free from background noise. Very few people can afford to buy these attractively-boxed radios and the most popular kind found in the homes in Moscow is an 18 inch loud speaker connected to the telephone circuit, which sounds very much like an outworn, scratchy phonograph record without tone, and only two stations can be heard on this type of receiver. The present cost of the unit is 50 rubles. A number of homes are still using small crystal earphone radios.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the activities of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. [redacted]

The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently residing at [redacted] address. [redacted]

It is noted that the [redacted] has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area. [redacted]

The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is being monitored by [redacted] personnel. [redacted]

It is recommended that the [redacted] continue to be monitored and that any further information be reported to [redacted]. [redacted]

The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is being monitored by [redacted] personnel. [redacted]

It is recommended that the [redacted] continue to be monitored and that any further information be reported to [redacted]. [redacted]

"Stores selling radios and parts have miserable window displays consisting of a few radios, several types of loud speakers, a few condensers, and several types of transformers, also a few voltmeters. A.C. voltmeters ranging up to 240 volts are on display, but are not for sale. A new short-wave receiver has just been put on the market.

"Efforts to purchase dry cells, flashlight batteries, and "B" batteries in Moscow during the past 6 months have been unsuccessful. New supplies are received infrequently and are sold out on the day of their arrival.

"The local short-wave transmitter, RNE operating on both 25 and 50 meters is to be doubled in power within the next few months. This transmitter will move into new quarters in the new Palace of Labor, one block from the American Embassy on Chotny Ryad."

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#### U. S. BROADCASTERS WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA

American broadcasters and advertisers are awaiting with interest developments in the broadcasting study underway by the Canadian Parliament. A special committee early in March will begin an investigation before recommending what changes should be made after the life of the Canadian Radio Commission expires March 31.

Conflicting reports from Ottawa state that the present Canadian system of government operation of broadcasting will be scrapped, and that radio facilities will be returned to private interests as in this country with a control set-up similar to the Federal Communications Commission.

Another report is that a one-man control, as proposed several years ago by the Air Commission, will be established. The position would be similar to that held by Sir John Reith, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He would be aided by a honorary Board of seven Directors, five of whom would represent the provinces and two at-large.

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#### WEVD AND WFWV APPLICATIONS MERGED WITH BROOKLYN CASE

New applications from WFWV and WEVD, Brooklyn stations involved in the now famed "Brooklyn case" have been received by the Federal Communications Commission, but action has been postponed until after the general rehearing by the Commission en banc on April 6. WFWV has asked to transfer control from the Paramount Broadcasting Corporation to the Brooklyn Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars, while WEVD has asked permission to change its frequency from 1300 to 1400 kc., which is the wavelength in dispute. So far the FCC has refused to renew the licenses of WFWV and WEVD.

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## ASCAP PUTS ON THREE-DAY SHOW BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE

What will probably prove the most colorful and dramatic phase of the copyright hearings before the House Patents Committee was concluded February 27 after three days had been devoted to witnesses presented by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Almost as if he were producing another "Follies", Gene Buck, President of ASCAP, brought composers to the stand and tears to the eyes of Committee members when Billy Hill, composer of "The Last Round-up", "The Old Spinning Wheel", and "Wagon Wheels", told how he was saved from probable suicide by a \$250 advance from M. Buck.

The ASCAP practically completed its case and the first phase of the month's scheduled hearings on the several copyright bills before the Committee. Nathan Burkan, counsel of the Society, will return next Tuesday night, however, to answer further legal questions raised by Committee members.

The guns of the ASCAP were directed chiefly against the Duffy Bill, which has passed the Senate, and especially against the provision, sponsored by the broadcasters, to repeal that section of the copyright law which imposes a minimum penalty of \$250 for each copyright infringement. The Duffy Bill provides that the courts would determine "actual damages" in each case.

The major bills before the Committee are the Duffy Bill, the Sirovich measure (backed by ASCAP), and the Daly Bill to protect phonograph recordings from indiscriminate broadcasting.

The first day's hearings drew a large crowd and many composers and artists well known to the American public. Among these were Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, Otto Harbach, Donald Guion, Billy Hill, Rudy Vallee, and the widow of Ethelbert Nevin. All opposed the Duffy Bill.

Mr. Buck, as the only witness on the opening day, charged that members of Congress had been bombarded with propaganda hostile to the ASCAP by broadcasters, motion picture producers and exhibitors, hotels, cabarets and similar enterprises in which music is vital.

"Motion picture exhibitors, hotel managers, broadcasters and other music employers want music for nothing", he charged. "The broadcaster wants the law changed for his special benefit, which would put copyright protection for the creative artists of this country back a hundred years.

"They want to get rid of A.S.C.A.P. - the only organization that stands between the artists and piracy of his ideas, his only protection. They don't give a damn for the creator. Broadcasters want to get control of the raw material, and all of the groups want to be free to deal with the individual and, therefore,



weak composer, instead of with the mass organization of the country's composers.

"These copyright termites, gnawing away, from motives of greed, at the copyright law, which is one of the first laws in the first article of the Constitution of this country, want to legalize piracy."

Radio has made the life of a popular song very brief, Mr. Buck added. Citing "The Music Goes Round and Round", he pointed out that it had been released December 15 and has been "dead two weeks" by reason of plugging on thousands of radio programs.

He said that ASCAP derives only \$2,500,000 from the broadcasting industry, while the latter collects \$100,000,000 for station time sales.

The second day was marked by a spirited but often humorous clash between Mr. Burkan and Representative Thomas O'Malley (D.), of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee. As the debate raged, Representative Daly (D.), of Pennsylvania, author of a bill sponsored by the National Association of Performing Artists, took sides against O'Malley, and Representative Matthew A. Dunn (D.), of Pennsylvania, joined in.

Mr. Burkan charged that Representative O'Malley's own State, Wisconsin, is "the most flagrant violator" among the States in refusing to grant small royalties to ASCAP.

Deems Taylor and Sigmund Romberg, composers, testified that their incomes are very small at present from the sale of phonograph records under the ASCAP system, but they said that the Duffy Bill would wipe out even that slight revenue.

On the third day the controversy over the \$250 copyright infringement penalty was renewed with Mr. Buck aiding Mr. Burkan and Representative Deen (D.), of Georgia, defending the point of view of the broadcasters.

"The broadcasters", said Mr. Buck, "want it out so as to make it easier for them to pirate copyrighted music."

While the composers now get annual royalties totaling about \$2,500,000 for the broadcast of their music, the returns will probably be cut to about \$500,000 if the \$250 penalty is eliminated, he said. Under the proposed law the courts would impose "actual" damages.

"Why did the Warner Brothers' publishing agencies break away from the ASCAP?" Mr. Deen asked.

"Because of plain greed", replied Mr. Buck.

"It appears that everybody is in on this thing except Wall Street", said Representative O'Malley.



2/28/36

"We are going to put Wall Street in before we are through", replied Mr. Buck.

"Do you believe in the case of a man who has a radio in his lobby that you have the right to sue him for \$250 for copyright infringement?" asked Mr. O'Malley.

"Yes, but we don't do it", Buck answered.

Representative Dunn asked Mr. Buck if it were not true that in Great Britain, where radio is owned by the government, composers received a better return for their music than in this country and Mr. Buck asserted that they did.

"I want to say now", Mr. Dunn stated, "that I intend to advocate government ownership of radio in the United States."

Radio interests, including the National Association of Broadcasters, will not be heard until the week of March 10 and then for three days.

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#### RADIO MORE POPULAR IN VENEZUELA AS RULES ARE CHANGED

Since the liberalization of radio regulations by the present Government of Venezuela, the demand for receiving sets in that country has been notably stimulated, according to Commercial Attache Frederic D. Grab, Caracas, in a report to the Commerce Department.

It is reliably estimated, the report states, that there are at present approximately 47,000 radio sets in use in the Republic and that the radio audience throughout the country numbers more than 250,000.

American manufacturers dominate the Venezuelan market for radio receiving sets, the report points out. The German Telefunken Company has recently intensified its sales efforts in this area but the results have failed to change the general situation. Normally, it is stated, the Dutch radio firm of Philipps is the chief competitor of the American industry.

The majority of the sets now being sold in Venezuela are of the type adapted to the reception of both long and short-wave broadcasts. There are seven broadcasting stations in the country, the most powerful of which are regularly heard in foreign countries.

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SCHEDULE OF C.C.I.R. COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED

The Chairmen of the four Federal Communications Commission committees preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. have agreed on a schedule for the next meeting of their committees as follows:

- Committee A - Organization and Technical Committee, 9:30 A.M., March 3.
- Committee D - Broadcasting Questions, 2 P.M., March 3.
- Committee C - Operations, 9:30 A.M., March 4.
- Committee B - Technical Problems Relating to Frequency Allocation, 2 P.M., March 4.

All meetings will be held in Room 7121, Federal Communications Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington, D. C.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

February 25 - WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting, Co., Cleveland, Ohio, authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Rule 137; WSYR-WSYU, Central New York Brdcstg. Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., extension of present license for period of one month; KFDM, Sabine Brdcstg. Co. Inc., Beaumont, Tex., renewal of license, 560 kc., 500 watts, with additional 500 watts day, 7.7 amperes for 1 KW, antenna resistance 17 Ohms. unlted.; WTAG, Worcester Telg. Pub. Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., renewal of license, 580 kc., 500 watts, unlted. time; also granted renewal for auxiliary transmitter; KGMB, Honolulu Brdcstg. Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii, renewal of license, 1320 kc., 250 watts, unlted. time; KARK, Ark. Radio & Eqpt. Co., LittleRock, Ark., renewal of license, 890 kc., 250 watts, with additional 250 watts from local sunrise to local sunset only, unlted. time; WIBW, Topeka Brdcstg. Assn. Inc., Topeka, Kans., renewal of license, 580 kc., 1 KW, with an additional 4 KW from local sunrise to local sunset only; shares time with KSAC; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R.I., extension of special experimental auth. to operate with a power of 500 watts nighttime to Sept. 1, 1936; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., renewal of license; 770 kc., 10 KW, simul. daytime operation with station WBBM from 6 AM to 6:45 P.M. Sept, Oct., 5:45 P.M.; Nov. 5:15 P.M. Dec. 5:00 P.M.; Jan. 5:30 P.M; CST. Shares time at night with Station WBBM as follows: WBBM 4/7 and KFAB 3/7 time.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency has determined that the information contained in this document is so classified because its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

It is the policy of the Central Intelligence Agency to disseminate information to the maximum extent possible consistent with the national security. This document is being disseminated to the following personnel:

1. Mr. [Name], [Title], [Office]

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from [Source] and is being disseminated to the following personnel:

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:::  
 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
 :::

Rockefeller interests are reported to be planning to construct a hotel in Radio City. Previously other concerns had shown an interest in building the hotel.

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Station WDSU, New Orleans, filed suit this week to restrain Transradio Press Service, Inc., and the Radio Press Association from selling news to WWL, CBS outlet in New Orleans, on the grounds that WDSU has an exclusive contract for such news.

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To celebrate its power increase to 5,000 watts, WHN, New York City, has set aside the entire week of March 9-14 for permitting distinguished guests to break in on programs and offer congratulations to the station.

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Reports on the radio markets in Latvia, Estonia, Jamaica and Madagascar have been issued by the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and may be obtained at 25 cents a copy from the Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.

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McCambridge & McCambridge Co., Inc., of 12 L St., S.E., Washington, D. C., trading as Everfresh Products Co., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop misrepresentations in the sale of its "Everfresh Aspirin". Advertisements by the respondent company in newspapers, sales circulars and by radio that its aspirin gives better or quicker relief than other forms of aspirin, are prohibited in the Commission's order to cease and desist.

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Over 212,000 entries were received from all sections of the nation before the close of Eddie Cantor's peace essay contest, at midnight on Washington's birthday, February 22. The writer of the winning essay on "How Can America Stay Out of War?" will be announced during the Sunday, April 5, broadcast of the Pebecco program over CBS.

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"The Chrysler Air Show - Performance by Chrysler", a new weekly series sponsored by the Chrysler Corporation, will be presented on the Columbia network beginning March 12.

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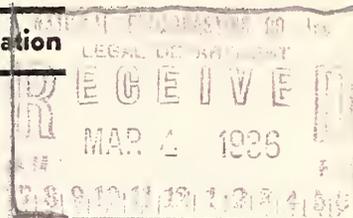
SECRET

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL** — Not for Publication



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No. 907

*Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'G. P. ...' and other initials.*

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1914 to the present time. It covers the First World War, the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, and the Second World War.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1945 to the present time. It covers the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the modern era.

March 3, 1936

NORMAN BAKER TO CONDUCT CANDIDACY OVER MEXICAN STATION

The 1936 political campaign obviously is going to set numerous broadcasting records, but it is doubtful whether any will be as unique as that of conducting a campaign for the United States Senate over the facilities of a Mexican radio station.

Norman Baker, long a stormy petrel in broadcasting circles, has already started his campaign over his station, XENT, Nueva Laredo, Mexico, just across the border from Laredo, Texas. He is a candidate for the Senate from Iowa, presumably on an independent ticket, although Senator Dickinson, a Republican, is up for reelection.

Mr. Baker first came into national prominence in 1931 when the Federal Radio Commission closed his station, KTNT, at Muscatine, Ia., following complaints by the American Medical Association and others against claims of cancer cures allegedly broadcast by him. Undaunted, Mr. Baker erected a station just across the Mexican border and now, with a power of 150,000 watts, reaches a larger range of listeners in this country than he did from Muscatine. It is conceded that he will have little trouble blanketing the whole State of Iowa with his appeals for votes in the senatorial race.

Baker's unusual procedure is not Iowa's first taste of political campaigns via radio. Henry Field in 1932 came dangerously close to being elected to the Senate merely because his name had become a household word through the operation of Station KFNF at Shenandoah, Ia. Field polled 399,929 votes against 538,422 for Louis Murphy, Democrat, who now sits in the Senate with another session to go.

Dr. John R. Brinkley, famed goat-gland specialist, also conducted a campaign for the governorship of Iowa over the air via KFKB, Milford, Ia. Brinkley's station was also put off the air by the old Federal Radio Commission, and the doctor, like Baker, transferred operations to Mexico. He now operates Station XERA at Villa Acuna, just across the border from Del Rio, Texas.

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## WORK ON COAXIAL CABLE TO START AT ONCE, JEWETT SAYS

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, finding the terms of the Federal Communications Commission coaxial cable order acceptable, will begin work at once on the circuit that may prove a milestone in television development. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Vice-President of the A. T. & T., said that at least six months will be needed to complete the physical aspects of the link between New York and Philadelphia.

Coincident with the A. T. & T. announcement, television by cable became a reality in Germany with the opening to the public of a circuit between two cities at the Leipzig Fair under the auspices of the German Postal Ministry. This television transmission between Berlin and Leipzig was opened to the public at a cost of \$1.40 for three minutes of visible conversation. Special booths are equipped with an ordinary telephone receiver, a microphone, and a window-like apparatus in which the face of the party at the other end of the line appeared on a surface approximately eight inches square.

The coaxial cable to be laid between New York and Philadelphia will be made at the Westinghouse cable plant in Baltimore, while the terminal equipment and experimental amplifier will be manufactured either by Western Electric or the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. When completed, the cable must be available to any television experimenters, under the terms of the FCC order.

"We have found the FCC order acceptable", said Dr. Jewett. "Our acceptance has been filed with the Commission. We estimate the time necessary to complete the job as about six months, but this will depend on the difficulties encountered. If things go well our first physical tests of the conductor will begin when laying of the cable is completed.

"We are primarily interested in the cable only because of its telephonic or telegraphic possibilities, and extensive experiments must be carried out along this line before it is ready for tests by others. It may be late next Fall before the circuit can be made ready for actual tests by television interests."

It has been estimated that "repeating" stations, to amplify the strength of television signals sent over the system, must be installed along the route of the cable at intervals of about ten miles. The range of image frequencies the cable is capable of conducting is said to be in excess of one million cycles

The cable's estimated telephone-circuit capacity is about 240. Approximately twenty times that number of telegraph messages, however, can be handled simultaneously, it is said.

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## O'CONNOR, BLOCKING FCC PROBE, WARNS STATIONS OF LIBEL

Although Representative O'Connor (D.), of New York, so far has refused, as Chairman of the House Rules Committee, to permit a special committee to investigate broadcasting and the Federal Communications Commission, he has become somewhat riled at the use being made of radio in personal attacks on him.

He has disclosed that he has warned twenty large stations he would hold them responsible for any libelous statements concerning him delivered over their facilities. The warning was an outgrowth of his controversy with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who has twice attacked the record and integrity of the Tammany Congressman during his weekly radio addresses. Mr. O'Connor refused to name the stations or to make public the text of his telegram.

Following Father Coughlin's first attack on O'Connor, the latter in an address on the floor of the House demanded that stations record all political addresses so that speakers might be held accountable for what they actually said rather than for what appeared in their prepared statements.

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## RADIO EXPORTS FOR 1935 SET NEW RECORD

A new peak for exports of radio apparatus from the United States was attained during 1935 with sales abroad of \$25,454,188, compared with \$24,856,592 in 1934, according to compilations by RMA of the official export statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The new modern short-wave sets apparently figures in the 1935 increase in receiving set exports to \$15,472,291, as compared with \$15,338,143 of sets exported in 1934, while the number of units in set exports decreased from 612,084 in 1934 to 589,209 in 1935.

A decrease in tube exports, however, was recorded in 1935, slightly in units but materially in value. Tube units exported in 1935 were 6,588,060, compared to 6,682,083 in 1934. Dollar value of tubes exported in 1935 was \$2,882,268, compared with \$3,209,946 in 1934.

Increases in exports of radio parts, loud speakers and transmitting apparatus also were recorded.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. ( )

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th instant.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. ( )

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th instant.

Very truly yours,

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## GREEN SAYS SPEAKERS, NOT STATIONS, SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, believes that political speakers and not broadcasting stations should be held accountable for statements made over the air. His views, expressed during a recent radio interview conducted by Boake Carter over the Columbia Broadcasting System, were that "under no circumstances should those in control of a radio station be accorded the privilege of censoring speeches."

Questioned about the incident caused by the refusal of the networks to grant time to the National Republican Committee comparable to that given President Roosevelt, Green said that the broadcasters must be the sole judge in such matters but that "public sentiment would support the exercise of tact and sound discretion rather than arbitrary judgment."

Finally, Green said he saw no need at this time for a "Supreme Court of the Air", with members to be appointed for long terms so that they might be independent of political considerations.

"Experience has shown that the public, those who compose the radio audience, exercise a greater influence than a Supreme Court of the ether could possibly exercise in the extension of approval or a veto to addresses, commercial programs, and entertainment supplied by the broadcasting companies."

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## LA GUARDIA OPPOSES WNYC WAVE CHANGE; REVEALS BIG OFFERS

Opposition to a proposal to change the wavelength of Station WNYC, New York's municipally-owned station, from 810 to 1130 kc. was voiced this week by Mayor LaGuardia. A resolution which would authorize the Board of Aldermen to apply to the Federal Communications Commission for the shift in frequency was offered by John J. Cashmore, Brooklyn Democrat.

Mr. LaGuardia at the same time disclosed that since he took office he had received and rejected several "six-figure" offers for Station WNYC. He said the offers were refused because he wants to expand the station, and he pointed out that \$10,000 is now being spent on improvements. A change in the wavelength to 1130 kc., LaGuardia contended, would make the station inaudible to large sections of Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx.

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## KENDALL, LAFOUNT MENTIONED FOR PAYNE'S PLACE ON FCC

Although the term of George Henry Payne on the Federal Communications Commission does not expire until July 1, efforts have already been started to obtain endorsements for candidates to succeed him.

Among the contenders for whom senatorial support is said to be sought are Judge John C. Kendall, Portland (Ore.) attorney, and Harold A. Lafount, former Republican member of the Federal Radio Commission from Utah.

Mr. Payne is a Republican and a member of the Telegraph Division. Because of his frequent attacks on the FCC policies, it is not expected that he will be reappointed. His present term was for two years.

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## NETWORKS SET JANUARY RECORD FOR TIME SALES THIS YEAR

The largest January billings in their histories were recorded this year by the CBS and NBC-Red networks. NBC-Red time sales amounted to \$1,755,394 and have been exceeded only by its March, 1935, record of \$1,802,741. The CBS January billings were \$1,901,023 and have been surpassed only by the October, 1935, record of \$1,930,512. NBC-Blue network revenues for January amounted to \$926,421, making the combined NBC total \$2,681,815. This is below the January, 1935, figure, chiefly because the Metropolitan Opera is this year being carried as a sustaining program.

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## RECORDING URGED TO END "LIBELOUS ATTACKS"

Recommendation that radio addresses be recorded as a means of discouraging "libelous attacks" was made to the Federal Communications Commission last week by Aimee Weber, of Baltimore, President of National Housewives, Inc.

Miss Weber had previously protested against remarks made by Governor Talmadge in a radio address at Macon, Ga., as "abusive". Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, informed her that the Communications Act gave the FCC no authority to censor radio.

In another letter, Miss Weber suggested that if all broadcast addresses were recorded, speeches of value would be preserved and "a practically helpless citizenry" would be afforded protection "from libelous attacks."

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the security of the system. It is intended for use by personnel who are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system.

2. This document contains information that is classified as CONFIDENTIAL. It is to be controlled, stored, and transmitted in accordance with the applicable security policies and procedures.

3. The information contained in this document is to be used only for the purposes stated herein. It is not to be disseminated to other personnel unless specifically authorized by the appropriate authority.

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CBS DENIES INFRINGEMENT IN ANSWER TO HARMS

Replying to the complaint of Harms, Inc., the Columbia Broadcasting System on February 28th reiterated its claim that CBS stations are still licensed to broadcast music published by the Warner group in U. S. District Court, in New York. Columbia, however, is continuing its policy of not broadcasting any Warner music, it was added.

The suit brought by Harms, Inc., contended that a performance of "I Get a Kick Out of You" shortly after midnight on New Year's Eve over WABC constituted a copyright infringement. Columbia denies that it is guilty of infringement, and sets forth in addition the grounds on which it contends that WABC was entitled to perform the number.

The answer points out that both Harms and Cole Porter, the composer, were members of ASCAP at the time WABC obtained from ASCAP the license which grants performing rights in the Warner Bros. compositions up to 1941. Cole Porter, the answer further asserts, remains a member of ASCAP and has specifically assigned his rights to ASCAP for this period.

Not only does Columbia continue to claim that the performance is licensed, but it also claims that Harms, by reason of its actions and representations, is barred from asserting any infringement claim.

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RCA ANNOUNCES QUARTERLY DIVIDEND ON "A" STOCK

The regular quarterly dividend on the "A" Preferred stock of the Radio Corporation of America for the first quarter of the year 1936 was declared February 28 by the Board of Directors, David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation announced.

The dividend is one and three-quarters per cent for the quarter, amounting to 87½ cents a share. It is payable on April 1, 1936, to holders of record of the stock at the close of business on the eleventh day of March, 1936. It applies to all outstanding shares of "A" Preferred stock, including shares of "A" Preferred represented by outstanding unexchanged certificates of original Preferred stock - ten of these unexchanged shares being equal to one share of "A" Preferred.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

A general increase in cost of time on the air during 1936 is predicated by James L. Free, President of Free & Sleining Inc., radio station representatives. Already most of the stations represented by his firm have announced increases in their rates, Mr. Free stated in Chicago last week, and further raises are anticipated. The steepest rise has been in the cost of spot announcements, he said, both because previous rates for this type of broadcasting have been comparatively low and because of a desire on the part of broadcasters to encourage advertisers to use fewer announcements and more program periods.

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The Detroit News is conducting an investigation of interference to radio sets in that city. A coupon is printed daily in the paper asking for details on the type of interference. A fully equipped radio interference car is then sent to find the source of the trouble and suggest ways for eliminating it. To date the work placed upon this department indicates that it is a valuable service for the readers of the News.

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To carry out plans of Virginia authorities for establishment of a police radio system in the State, a bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature providing for appropriations and operation.

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A direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Brazil was opened to the public March 2nd by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. All classes of telegraph traffic will be accepted and distributed to all parts of both countries, the company said. The circuit is operated between the high power stations of Mackay Radio here and the stations at Rio de Janeiro of the International Radio Company of Brazil, associated company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

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The Federal Communications Commission has adopted amendments to the following rules, copies of which may be obtained from the Commission Secretary: Rule 100.6, Rule 105.34, Rule 105.35, and Rule 105.36.

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Martin Codel, publisher of Broadcasting, is the father of a second daughter, Martha, born only last week.



## COUZENS OFFERS RESOLUTION TO FORCE "BRIBERY" DATA

Although the Federal Communications Commission refused to disclose its evidence in the "Willard Hotel incident" upon request of one of its members, George Henry Payne, it may be compelled to do so by the Senate.

Senator Couzens (R.), of Michigan, on March 2 introduced a resolution to require the FCC to submit all data and evidence upon which it based its finding that no member of the Commission had been charged with being susceptible to bribery and political influence.

Irvin Stewart, Vice Chairman, who headed the Investigating Committee, said that the evidence would be made available at once if the resolution is adopted.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas the Federal Communications Commission, on January 9, 1936, appointed a subcommittee from its membership to investigate what was known and described by the Commission as 'The Willard Hotel Incident'; and

"Whereas on February 14, 1936, the Commission issued a report on its findings on that investigation; and

"Whereas it would be helpful to the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the United States Senate to have all memoranda, statements, testimony, and reports made to or obtained by the Commission and by the Department of Justice for the Commission during the investigation herein referred to; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Federal Communications Commission shall forward to the United States Senate all of the memoranda, documents, statements, testimony, reports made to or obtained by the Commission and by the Department of Justice for the Commission in relation to and as part of that investigation."

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## OLDEST CITY IN U. S. MAY GET FIRST RADIO STATION

The oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, Fla., will get its first broadcasting station if the Federal Communications Commission approves the recommendation of one of its Examiners, R. H. Hyde.

The Examiner recommended that the application of the Fountain of Youth Properties, Inc., for a permit to build a station for operation on 1210 kc., with 100 watts power, unlimited time, be granted as the area has no satisfactory broadcast reception at present.

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Although it has a resident population of but 12,111, according to the Examiner's report, St. Augustine has upwards of 20,000 persons during the tourist season and approximately 500,000 visitors annually.

A new station for New London, Conn., to be built by the Thames Broadcasting Corp., was recommended to the FCC by Examiner Ralph L. Walker. It would operate on 1500 kc. with 100 watts power, daytime only.

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PRALL TO HOLD FCC CHAIRMANSHIP ANOTHER YEAR

Anning S. Prall, a New York Democrat, will remain as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for another year, or until Marcy 11, 1937.

President Roosevelt has reappointed him, it was disclosed this week, as his present term as Chairman will expire on March 11. His appointment as a member of the FCC, however, is for seven years from July 1, 1935.

The reappointment discredited rumors that the Chairmanship might be made rotative as on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Irvin Stewart, of Texas, is Vice Chairman and would have been in line for the chairmanship under such a policy.

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SINCLAIR LEWIS BLAMES RADIO FOR SLUMP IN BOOK SALES

Radio, among other things, was blamed by Sinclair Lewis for the slump in book sales in an article written for the Yale Literary Magazine. He wrote:

"Many novels which 15 years ago would have sold 50,000 copies sold only 10,000 copies in 1935. One might almost declare that books do not sell any more in this country. The movie, automobile, road house, bridge, and, most of all, the radio, are the enemies of magazine-reading, book-reading and of book-buying."

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11. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman and Secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order and the offices are given in full. The list is as follows:

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"AMOS 'N' ANDY" LIQUIDATE TWO-YEAR-OLD \$2 RFC LOAN

Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had the last word in the publicized RFC transactions with "Amos 'n' Andy" two years ago when he disclosed this week that the \$2 loan to the famed radio comedians has been repaid.

Chairman Jones, in mimeographed press releases, revealed that he had dunned the funsters, who talk in millions over the air, for the \$2 although there had always been some doubt whether the loan was ever made.

Freeman F. Gosden and Chalres J. Correll, the off-stage names of the comedians, in a letter accompanying the \$2 said:

"We has laid down a lot of financial reports 'cause we couldn't read 'em, but when we opened dis one, we was afraid to pick it up. We is both big business mens an' we know figures an' we has seed some figures in our day, but we ain't never seed no figures like you got in dat book.

"Now, you asked us 'about de \$2.00 you loaned us when we repealed to you for de loan some time ago. If dat \$2.00 will straighten out de mess you is in, take it. We is puttin' it in dis letter."

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HYDERABAD, INDIA, TO HAVE UP-TO-DATE BROADCASTING SERVICE

A radio broadcasting service of the most up-to-date type is to be established in the Indian State of Hyderabad, according to a report from Consul Curtis C. Jordan, Madras, made public by the Commerce Department. For some years the Nizam of Hyderabad has evinced a keen interest in radio broadcasting.

A plan has been drawn up whereby the State will be provided with four fully-equipped broadcasting stations. The main station will be located in Hyderabad and will transmit its programs both in the vernacular and in English. The other three stations will be located in strategic centers so that the whole state may be adequately served.

It is proposed to equip about 2,000 villages in the State with community receivers, these to be installed in schools and public squares where a large percentage of the population will be able to listen-in. The programs planned for the substations, will be especially arranged to suit the tastes and needs of the rural population. It is proposed to give periodic talks on such subjects as sanitation, agriculture and community improvement.

The new stations will be installed by the Marconi Co. The Hyderabad station will have a power of 3 to 5 kilowatts and is capable of being increased to 10 kilowatts.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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11 NEW INFRINGEMENT SUITS BEGUN BY WARNER BROS.

Eleven new suits, two in New York and nine in other States, have been filed by M. Witmark & Sons, Remick Music Corp. and T. B. Harms, music publishing subsidiaries of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., against several radio stations for the alleged infringement of song copyrights owned by the companies, according to a Warner Bros. press release.

The New York actions include T. B. Harms vs. WNEW for alleged infringement of the song "Every Now and Then"; and M. Witmark & Sons vs. WHN for the alleged infringement (two times) of the song "Where the River Shannon Flows". In each case \$5,000 damages and an accounting of the profits are sought.

Other suits filed with songs allegedly infringed and damages asked, follow:

M. Witmark & Sons vs. KHJ, Los Angeles; "Mine Alone", \$5,000.

Remick Music Corp. vs. KHJ, Los Angeles; "Whistle and Blow Your Blues Away"; \$5,000.

M. Witmark & Sons vs. WMEX, Boston; "Gypsy Love Song"; \$5,000.

Remick Music Corp. vs. WFBL, Syracuse; "Get Happy"; \$5,000.

M. Witmark & Sons vs. WSYR, Syracuse; "The Words Are In My Heart"; \$5,000.

Remick Music Corp. vs. WCFL, Chicago; "Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet"; \$250.

M. Witmark & Sons vs. WWL, New Orleans; "Let's Have Breakfast in Bed"; \$5,000.

M. Witmark & Sons vs. WCFL, Chicago; "That Old Irish Mother of Mine", "Lulu's Back In Town", and "Sunrise and You"; \$750.

Remick Music Corp. vs. KSFO, Los Angeles; "Sweet Georgia Brown"; \$300.

The eleven latest suits of the Warner Bros. music companies bring the total actions filed to date to thirty-six.

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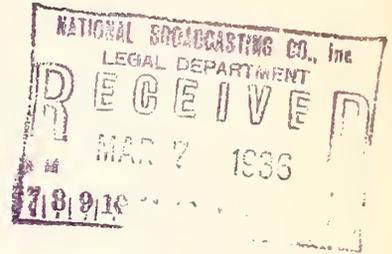
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 908

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its diverse student body. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study. The university's research output is highly influential, and it has a strong reputation for its contributions to the fields of science, literature, and the social sciences. The University of Chicago is also known for its distinctive campus architecture and its vibrant intellectual life.

## HOUSE ATTACK ON CBS HINTS ROUGH ROAD AHEAD FOR RADIO

Preliminary outbursts in Congress and out indicate that the broadcasters, and especially the networks, are going to be between the devil and the deep blue sea until after the November elections. The trouble began when the networks declined to meet the demands of the Republican National Committee for time and facilities to match the address of President Roosevelt to Congress, which was broadcast at 9 o'clock at night to reach the largest radio audience. Since then the Republicans have been zealously watching all New Deal speeches over the air and have been quick to insist upon the right to answer in another G.O.P. broadside.

This week, however, the Columbia Broadcasting System again found itself in the center of the ring with Democratic Members of the House of Representatives doing the shooting because the network had scheduled a talk by Earl C. Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States.

The outbursts in the House followed a vitrolic editorial attack on CBS and Communism in the Hearst newspapers. Immediately, anti-red Congressmen took up the cry and hurled charges of "treason" at the network for daring to follow the Communications Act and the United States Constitution.

Representative McClellan (D.), of Arkansas, was the most outspoken in his criticism of the network and William S. Paley, its President. Inviting his colleagues to join in a protest against the "un-American conduct" of CBS, he added:

"This action on the part of the Columbia Broadcasting System and its President, William S. Paley, constitutes a flagrant insult and defiance to every believer in Almighty God and every lover of our Christian institutions."

Congressman McClellan said he had learned from the Federal Communications Commission that "there are letters and telegrams pouring in to it from the American people throughout the nation protesting the free use of these facilities being made available to public enemies of this government."

Representative Pierce (D.), of Oregon, chided Mr. McClellan with lack of knowledge about Russia and added:

"Is the gentleman aware that the doctrine he is now preaching, if it had been in existence some years ago and been in force, there would have been no America, no independence?"

Mr. Browder is the first national official of the Communist party in this country to speak over a national hookup.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the American Revolution. It covers the period of the thirteen original states and the struggle for independence from Great Britain.

The second part of the book deals with the years from the end of the Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the expansion of the United States, and the growing tensions between the North and the South.

The third part of the book deals with the Civil War and Reconstruction. It covers the conflict between the Union and the Confederacy, the abolition of slavery, and the struggle for civil rights for African Americans.

The fourth part of the book deals with the years from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Progressive Era. It covers the period of the Gilded Age, the rise of big business, and the reforms of the Progressive movement.

The fifth part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the Progressive Era to the end of World War II. It covers the period of the Progressive Era, the rise of the New Deal, and the United States' role in World War II.

The sixth part of the book deals with the years from the end of World War II to the present. It covers the period of the Cold War, the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and the challenges of the modern world.

The seventh part of the book deals with the years from the end of the Vietnam War to the present. It covers the period of the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the challenges of the modern world.

The eighth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the Vietnam War to the present. It covers the period of the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the challenges of the modern world.

On the night following his address, CBS gave an equal amount of time to Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R.), of New York, an arch Red-baiter, to answer Mr. Browder.

Besides the constitutional guarantees of free speech, CBS might well justify its action by Section 315 of the Communications Act, which requires a licensee who makes radio facilities available to one candidate for public office to afford equal opportunities to all other candidates.

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#### FCC ON SPOT AGAIN FOR LENDING AID TO SENATE LOBBY GROUP

The Federal Communications Commission was on the spot again in Congress this week but not for any reason of action having to do with broadcasting operations or control. The Commission, it developed, had rendered valuable aid to the Senate Lobby Committee in obtaining copies of private telegrams from offices of Western Union and Postal.

Representative Wadsworth (Republican), of New York, among others, took the floor of the House to denounce the FCC for its work. Before he had concluded, Representative Connery (D.), of Massachusetts, had obtained his endorsement of the Connery resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the Commission.

The Commission had access to all records and files of the telegraph offices, it was explained, under the Communications Act. Chairman Anning S. Prall denied having any part in the seizure of telegrams believed to be concerned with the public utility holding company bill of last year. He said that he understood the Telegraph Division, of which Irvin Stewart is Chairman, had "cooperated" with the Senate Committee. Commissioner Stewart declined to comment.

Representative Wadsworth, sometimes spoken of as a possible Republican candidate for President, had this to say, in part, about the disclosure:

"My information is that tens and tens of thousands of telegrams passing between citizens have been seized by the Communications Commission. They have been pawed over and examined. No warrant has been issued for the seizure of this private correspondence; no search warrant emanating from any court of competent jurisdiction. A Commission of the Government has taken upon itself the power to step into the offices of the Western Union Co. or the Postal Telegraph and to say, for example, 'We want a copy of every telegram sent by John Smith or to John Smith', and the companies, fearful of the regulatory power of the Commission over them, have handed over these copies.

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"Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that we have reached a strange stage in the development of demoralization when, without a search warrant issued by a competent court, a Commission of the United States Government can seize private correspondence without limit and restraint and make any use of it it pleases."

After Congressman Wadsworth had concluded, Representative Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, arch foe of the power trusts, defended the FCC.

"The Federal Communications Commission was entirely within its rights", he said, "and, instead of being subject to criticism, they should be supported for doing their duty."

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#### NEW POWER TUBE DEMONSTRATED BY FARNSWORTH

An amplifying and power tube for use in radio and television, described as capable of tremendous current amplification in a fraction of a second, was demonstrated March 4 by Philo T. Farnsworth, youthful television inventor, at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Engineers' Club in New York City. The demonstration as reported by the New York Times follows:

Using a tube about the size of a quart container, fitted with a cylindrical cold cathode rather than the usual hot filament, Mr. Farnsworth produced 1,000 watts of power. He explained that in the design of his tube he had taken advantage of the secondary emission of electrons - an effect hitherto avoided by radio tube designers.

Pointing out that it had long been known that metals have electrons in suspension on their surfaces which may be released when bombarded by other electrons, Mr. Farnsworth explained that the elements of many of the present tubes are purposely coated with graphite or carbonized so secondary electrons will not be given off.

In the newer-type tube, which Mr. Farnsworth called the Multipactor, the sides of the cylindrical cold cathode act as opposing surfaces for bombardment of these secondary electrons. When the current is turned on the primary electrons bombard the metal surfaces, striking them at high speed, and act as recruiting sergeants to pick up the secondary electrons in suspension on the metal.

These in turn join the army and perform the same function, swinging back and forth across the cylinder so that the multiplication is by geometrical progression. The trips across the tube, Mr. Farnsworth said, are at such astronomical speeds that fantastic increase in current is achieved in fractions of a millionth of a second.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization for the year. It shows the income and expenditure and the balance sheet at the end of the year.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative and other matters. It includes a list of the members of the organization and a statement of the work done by the various committees and sub-committees.

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### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The administrative matters dealt with in this part of the report include the election of the members of the organization, the work of the various committees and sub-committees, and the general progress of the organization.

The first of these matters is the election of the members of the organization. It is held annually and is a very important event for the organization. The members of the organization are elected to the various committees and sub-committees.

The second of these matters is the work of the various committees and sub-committees. These committees are responsible for the various projects and the general progress of the organization. They report to the organization on their work and the results achieved.

The third of these matters is the general progress of the organization. This is a summary of the work done during the year and the results achieved. It includes a list of the members of the organization and a statement of the work done by the various committees and sub-committees.

The fourth of these matters is the financial statement of the organization for the year. It shows the income and expenditure and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It is a very important document for the organization and its members.

Because it operates without a hot filament, the tube has a greatly increased efficiency, it was declared, and future radio transmitters can be built with fewer tubes, which, Mr. Farnsworth pointed out, is of particular importance in airplane radio sets.

He also emphasized the importance of the tube in the development of television transmission and its virtually noiseless amplification. The tubes are especially suited to the amplification of high frequencies, he said. The tube owes much of its success, he said, to the discovery of a metal of high efficiency as an emitter of secondary electrons.

Mr. Farnsworth said "These tubes will give any power they are called upon to give instantly", but added that he did not yet know what their life was. Each one was different, he said, and they had not been in use long enough to determine their useful life.

In answer to questions, he said the tube had produced frequencies of 300 megacycles.

"I see no reason why it should not produce 1,000 megacycles", he declared. "It is an electronic oscillator, and I see no limit to it."

He declined to reveal the nature of the metal of the surfaces, though he said the new metal's efficiency was due both to the use of an alloy and to the manner in which the surfaces were coated.

Mr. Farnsworth is Vice-President of Farnsworth Television, Inc., which has done much experimentation and development in the radio and television field. A tube somewhat similar to the one he showed, but described as a "multiplier", was demonstrated before the Institute of Radio Engineers last Fall by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, television research expert of the RCA Victor Company.

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#### NETWORKS WATCH NON-TELEPHONE HOOKUP IN CORN BELT

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System will watch with interest the inauguration of what has been called the "Corn Belt Wireless Network" on March 9 in the Middle West.

Under the leadership of Station WHO, Des Moines, a hookup is being arranged for the first time without utilizing telephone lines. Other stations reputedly in the network, to be linked by short-wave circuits, are: WNAX, Yankton, S. D.; KOIL, Omaha; KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr.; KMA, Shenandoah, Ia.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Ia.; WOC, Davenport, Ia.; and KMBC, Kansas City.

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Kellogg's is the first sponsor to accept the network and will present Gene and Glenn, former NBC team now on WHO staff, in the initial program for a half-hour March 9.

Operating under Rule 177 of the Federal Communications Commission, which permits the rebroadcast of programs, the Corn Belt network will be fed from WHO by short-wave. Individual stations will then put the program out over long-wave. WHO has short-waved sustainers to WOC, Davenport, for years. WLW, Cincinnati, and WSM, Nashville, also feed smaller stations similarly by short-wave.

Estimates of the cost of telephone wires to link the same number of stations for the same program on a 13-week contract run between \$6,000-\$7,000. Substantial savings as compared with electrical transcriptions are promised. An odd feature of the setup is that members of the Corn Belt group are both NBC and CBS affiliates. However, the Mutual network in the East provides precedents in that Mutual links are also links for NBC (WLW) and CBS (WNAC, Boston).

Advertising rates for Corn Belt is the total of the national card rates of all its members. Such individual discounts as would ordinarily be earned by any national spot advertiser will accrue individually, but there will be no over-all discount.

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#### SHARP EXCHANGE IN HOUSE AS SIROVICH RAPS DUFFY BILL

Although public hearings are still in progress on the Duffy and other copyright bills, Chairman Sirovich, of the House Patents Committee, on March 3 made an hour's speech on the House floor attacking the Duffy bill, favored by the broadcasters, and praising his own measure, which is endorsed by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and publishers.

At the conclusion of his address several members jumped to their feet to defend the Duffy Bill and the point of view of the organized broadcasters.

ASCAP was charged by Representative Zioncheck (D.), of Washington, with using the \$250 minimum penalty for copyright infringement "as a club to blackmail people into damages", while Representative Boileau (Progressive), of Wisconsin, criticized ASCAP for assessing dance halls and other places of amusement in Wisconsin for playing copyrighted music.

Mr. Sirovich made a spirited defense of the Society and authors, of whom he claimed to be one, and argued at length against any legislation which would make the United States join the Berne Convention. He said that his bill would "protect the innocent infringer", would protect an author from losing his copyright

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except by his own act, and provides a single term of 56 years in place of the dual terms of 28 years for copyright holders.

The New Yorker challenged any member to bring as a witness before his Committee any owner of a tavern, beer saloon, hotel or restaurant who has ever been called upon to pay any copyright assessment unless he staged a public performance for profit.

Representative Zioncheck in a subsequent five-minute talk pointed out that Sirovich refused to hold hearings on the copyright bills until a petition to discharge the Committee had been filed in the House.

"Hearings have been going on, somewhat in the nature of a circus, I admit, and somewhat out of order, for I have never yet in my brief experience in Congress known of a Committee to start hearings upon a bill and have the opponents of the bill testify first."

Congressman Boileau suggested that ASCAP, if it insists upon more revenue, might get it from the broadcasting stations and the orchestras rather from hotels, restaurants, and the like that merely turn on loudspeakers.

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#### SENATOR BONE ANSWERS SIROVICH ON COPYRIGHT CHALLENGE

Senator Bone (D.), of Washington, answered the challenge hurled by Representative Sirovich (D.), of New York, in the House this week for any member to produce an instance in which ASCAP has called upon any tavern, beer saloon, hotel owner, or restaurant keeper to pay for copyright music unless that music was played in a public performance for profit.

Senator Bone, after quoting Representative Sirovich from the Congressional Record, said:

"Mr. President, just so that the Record may be straight, because Mr. Sirovich has referred to the State of Washington, I wish to say that I happen to have personal knowledge of one instance in which the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers compelled a small inn-keeper on what is known as the Seattle-Tacoma Highway to pay money because he had a little radio in his very small roadside inn, a dinky little place of no size at all and very inconspicuous. I wired the owner of that inn yesterday, and I have this answer from him:

"Yes, we have paid to Clark R. Belknap, attorney for account of ASCAP, at the rate of \$6.60 per month for using radio in dining room.

J. O. Gates.'

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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"I want this in the Record and I want to add also, Mr. President, that upon a number of occasions and from a number of groups in the State of Washington I have had very bitter complaints that they have been approached by men representing the society and threatened with lawsuits that might have occasioned them all great financial loss had the lawsuits been pressed to the conclusion which the law seemingly permitted."

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### TELEPHONE HEARINGS SCHEDULED TO START ON MARCH 17

The initial public hearing in the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized last year by Congress was scheduled this week for March 17 at 10 A.M., before the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission.

The hearing will cover all other companies engaged directly or indirectly in telephone communications in interstate commerce, including all their subsidiary, affiliated, associated, or holding companies. The procedure, the FCC said, will be informal and similar to that of special investigating committees of Congress.

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### JANUARY RADIO ADVERTISING \$8,035,160; ABOVE 1935

Total broadcast advertising volume in January amounted to \$8,035,160, according to the National Association of Broadcasters. The usual seasonal declines occurred during the month, gross time sales slumping 7.5 per cent from the December mark.

The radio advertising volume, nevertheless, exceeds that of January, 1935, by 8.7 per cent. The heaviest increases were in the regional network and national non-network fields. National network volume was approximately the same as during the corresponding month last year.

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Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. The same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that you are having some trouble with your business. I hope that the authorities will be able to help you in some way. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
J. H. [Name]

Very truly yours,  
J. H. [Name]

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## ASCAP ENDS DIRECT TESTIMONY; RADIO TO BE HEARD NEXT WEEK

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers concluded its direct testimony before the House Patents Committee on the pending copyright bills March 5 after being allowed two weeks.

While the agenda for next week has not been prepared, it was said that radio interests and others will be given an opportunity to be heard next week. James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, expects to take the stand Tuesday morning. ASCAP representatives will have a chance for rebuttal testimony at the conclusion of the hearing, the Committee Clerk said.

E. C. Mills, General Manager of ASCAP, was the principal witness this week, the other two principal witnesses being showmen - Rudy Vallee and George M. Cohan.

"Pride of authorship is inherent in a creator", Mr. Mills said, "and the creator should be protected and adequately compensated for his work."

Appearing in opposition to the Duffy Bill, which the broadcasters favor, he said: "Without music, the radio is inarticulate."

He told the Committee that copyright laws were passed for the public and not for creators, "because it is the public which accepts or rejects a man's creation, is entitled to its benefits and in turn should provide compensation for the creator."

He assailed copyright provisions which, he said, specified the same remuneration to the author of "Flat Tire Papa, Mamma's Gonna Give Him Air", that John Philip Sousa received for phonograph renditions of his marches.

Mr. Mills urged the Committee against approval of adherence to the Berne Convention which provides automatic copyrights in all countries which are signatory.

"We would be no better off under the Berne Convention despite the fact there is no nationality in music", he said. "It is impossible for United States citizens to protect their rights in Italy or Germany, for example.

"Why not an aristocracy of these people who create?" he asked. "Give them protection and encourage them as guaranteed under our Constitution. Or if you do not believe in that theory, then let's kill all copyright laws and kill creation with it."

Mr. Mills told the Committee that \$80,000,000 worth of radio time was sold on the air in one year, that \$50,000,000 was paid by radio listeners to power and light companies for energy to operate their sets, and that \$500,000,000 was spent for radios.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

"Yet the 45,000 composers and authors who are members of our Society received only \$2,680,406.46 out of what must have been a billion dollars' worth of business", he said. "The radio is inarticulate until created material is made available."

Rudy Vallee, while admitting that he had not read the Duffy Bill but was familiar with ASCAP views on it, said the Duffy Bill would "damage irreparably" the creative inspiration of the country. While he talked the House members on the Committee bickered.

Representative O'Malley (D.), of Wisconsin, questioned Mr. Vallee and placed into the record complaints of small beer parlors in Wisconsin that ASCAP had used "hijacking tactics" on.

Coming to the defense of ASCAP, Representative Daly (D.), of Pennsylvania, said dryly:

"Mr. O'Malley saw 'Roberta', and the 'smoke' is still in his eyes."

George M. Cohan got a great reception from the Committee members, who expressed deep interest in his colorful career.

"I'm not a poet laureate or anything like that". Mr. Cohan said. "I'm just a handy man to have around - or at least Sol Bloom seems to think so."

Mr. Cohan also admitted he had read neither the Duffy nor the Daly bills, but he protested against the provision in the Duffy Bill which would eliminate the \$250 minimum penalty for copyright infringement.

"I'm not here to plead for myself", he said. "I'll get along all right, but I am here to plead for those whose only source of revenue is the compensation they receive through ASCAP for their performed works."

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MPPA VOTES TO CHANGE NAME TO NACO

The Music Publishers' Protective Association will cease to exist under that name as soon as Francis Gilbert, General Counsel for the organization, has obtained legal permission to make a change. The trade group is to be known as the National Association of Copyright Owners. Decision to assume a new title was made at a general meeting of publishers last week in New York.

The change in names was motivated by two reasons, it is reported. One was to relieve the organization of its original purpose, the enforcement of a code of trade practices or ethics. The other had to do with the realization by the publishers of the movement started among writers to establish themselves as the real owners of the copyrights to their works.

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Charging that the International Broadcasting Company, operators of KWKH, Shreveport, La., performed a breach of contract in consenting to move from half-time sharing of 850 kc channel to 1100 kc in order to allow WWL, New Orleans, the cleared full-time channel, the Hello World Broadcasting Company last week was victor in a breach of contract suit. A jury awarded \$21,500 damages to the Hello World Company and the judge of the court overruled objections to reading of the decision pending outcome of a motion by defense for a new trial which is as yet pending approval.

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Glen Parker has joined the announcing staff of Station WMCA, New York City. He started in radio while in High School at Erie, Pa., when he wrote continuity for Station WERE of that city. Later he became an announcer at WIBO, Chicago, and then was connected with WCAU, Philadelphia, and WPG, Atlantic City, going to New York from WIP, Philadelphia.

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Charging unfair representations in radio programs, newspapers and other printed matter concerning washing machines sold in interstate commerce, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Taylor Washing Machine Co., 2921 West Madison St., Chicago. Friday, April 3, next, is the final date for the respondent to show cause why the Commission should not issue against it an order to cease and desist from the practices alleged.

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NBC has issued a folder which quotes the "NBC early bird" as saying: "In 1935 advertisers invested \$5,452,890 in NBC daytime hours." The figure does not include Sundays, it is explained.

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Copies of the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1935 are now available at A. T. & T. headquarters, 195 Broadway, New York City.

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The place of radio in the modern war against crime will be discussed by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, in a talk on "Radio as a Force in Crime Control" over an NBC-WJZ network on Thursday, March 12, from 2:30 to 3:00 P.M. EST

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A direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Haiti was opened today, March 6, for all classes of telegraph service, between the stations of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company here and the government stations of Haiti at Port au Prince.

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3/6/36

So great has been the popular appeal of the informal talks, according to Columbia, by W. J. Cameron on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour over CBS that a total of 5,130,000 copies of his remarks have been printed to meet the demand created by the series of the past and present years.

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#### CBS ISSUES REPORT ON AUDITORY ADVERTISING

Investigations over a period of 34 years concerning the effectiveness of the spoken word are summarized in a report just published by the Columbia Broadcasting System under the title of "Exact Measurements of the Spoken Word, 1902-1936." The findings of 21 scientists in all are tabulated in the booklet, which is presented, in a non-competitive spirit, as a scientific tabulation of available material.

The last group of findings is concerned with advertising copy specifically. Included here are Dr. Henry N. DeWick's experiments at the University of North Carolina in 1933; Dr. Frank N. Stanton's experiments at Ohio State University in 1934, and Mr. Frank R. Elliott's summary, in 1936, of experiments conducted with Columbia University students and a group of non-university adults. Taken together these three experiments show conclusively that the auditory presentation of advertising copy is superior on the counts of pure recall, aided recall, and recognition.

An appendix contains a summary of the elaborate experiments conducted over an 18-month period at Harvard University, on the psychology of radio. These resulted in much the same conclusions as the previous work cited, and have been presented in a book entitled "The Psychology of Radio" by Dr. H. Cantril and Dr. G. W. Allport.

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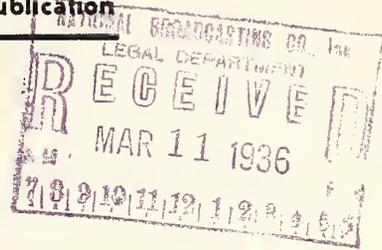
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL** — Not for Publication



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No. 909

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*W. L. E. G.*



APPENDIX A

The following table gives the values of the various quantities which enter into the calculation of the cross-sections. The values are given in units of the appropriate physical constants. The values of the various quantities are given in the following table:

| Quantity   | Value   |
|------------|---------|
| $\alpha$   | $1/137$ |
| $\beta$    | $1/137$ |
| $\gamma$   | $1/137$ |
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| $\eta$     | $1/137$ |
| $\theta$   | $1/137$ |
| $\iota$    | $1/137$ |
| $\kappa$   | $1/137$ |
| $\lambda$  | $1/137$ |
| $\mu$      | $1/137$ |
| $\nu$      | $1/137$ |
| $\xi$      | $1/137$ |
| $\omicron$ | $1/137$ |
| $\pi$      | $1/137$ |
| $\rho$     | $1/137$ |
| $\sigma$   | $1/137$ |
| $\tau$     | $1/137$ |
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| $\kappa$   | $1/137$ |
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| $\mu$      | $1/137$ |
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| $\pi$      | $1/137$ |
| $\rho$     | $1/137$ |
| $\sigma$   | $1/137$ |
| $\tau$     | $1/137$ |
| $\upsilon$ | $1/137$ |
| $\phi$     | $1/137$ |
| $\chi$     | $1/137$ |
| $\psi$     | $1/137$ |
| $\omega$   | $1/137$ |

March 10, 1936

## TRANSMISSION OF WRITTEN MESSAGES EFFECTED IN TESTS

Written messages and photographs are being transmitted between New York and Philadelphia in experiments conducted by the Radio Corporation of America under authority of the Federal Communications Commission. Still in an experimental stage, the service eventually may be made available to the public and be broadened to include Washington, Baltimore, and other cities, if it proves commercially feasible.

The transmission is via facsimile radio on the ultra high frequencies of around three meters. While these waves have been used heretofore for two-police communication over short distances, the RCA experiment marks the first application of them to a regular radio-telegraph service.

The New York-Philadelphia circuit is broken by two relay stations, which operate automatically. So far the tests are said to have proved satisfactory, although experiments may continue for several months before an effort is made to commercialize the service.

The transmission of written messages differs from the ordinary tape communication machines familiar to users of even telegraph facilities. It resembles more nearly the teletype equipment of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in that transmission is by page rather than by printed word. Thus the sender is able to write out a message in long hand on a prescribed sheet of paper, and the receiver copies the message in the original handwriting. The communication, it is pointed out, would be invaluable in identifying signatures for financial transactions.

Transmission of photographs is similar to the radio-telephone transmissions now used by newspapers. The only essential difference is that radio, instead of wires, is the carrier.

Whether the new RCA service will prove commercially feasible will depend upon the outcome of the experiments and on the final determination of the cost of the equipment, now said to be complicated and expensive.

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3/10/36

CBS COMMUNISM BROADCAST DEFENDED ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

Following the broadcast of a talk by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in this country, Representative Pierce (D.), of Oregon, took the floor to defend the Columbia Broadcasting System, in the House of Representatives on March 6.

Earlier in the week the CBS had been denounced by Representative McClellan (D.), of Arkansas, and others as well as the Hearst newspapers. Congressman Pierce is a former Governor of Oregon.

"I rise in defense of the Columbia Broadcasting System for granting the use of their magnificent facilities to the leader of the Communist Party to tell his story", he said. "I am in no manner, shape, or form a Communist. The roots of my family go deep into the first settlers and the first families on American shores. I do believe in free speech and the free discussion of public questions. I think one of the worst things that could happen is to have the idea broadcast throughout the world that America is pursuing Russia's method under the Czar of suppressing free speech and the examination and study of various subjects; or pursuing the methods of Hitle, of Germany, or Mussolini, of Italy. This is America."

He then talked at length on his views of Communism, its causes and cure.

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LOBBY PROBERS EXAMINE MESSAGES OF RCA IN WASHINGTON

Employees of the Federal Communications Commission, working under the direction of the Senate Lobby Committee, examined and copied many messages transmitted by RCA Communications, Inc., and received at its Washington office during the investigation now under fire, it was learned this week.

The investigators were obviously on a fishing expedition and insisted on seeing copies of all messages, from which they had their own copies made of a few that concerned the utility holding company bill or related topics.

Employees in the Washington telegraph offices had to do the copying for the probers. It was said, however, the investigators were extremely courteous though firm in their demands.

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## HEARST EXPANDS RADIO CHAIN TO EIGHT STATIONS

Expansion of the Hearst Radio chain from six to eight stations will be accomplished when the Federal Communications Commission puts its approval upon the purchase of two Texas stations KTSA, San Antonio, and KNOW, Austin, from the Southwest Broadcasting System at a price said to be above \$200,000. The entire move is subject to FCC approval.

Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, and Vice-President of the Southwest system, secured options on the five stations owned by the group and made possible the Hearst purchases by assigning his options on the two named to Hearst Radio, Inc.

If Hearst buys WMAL, Washington, of which there exists a possibility, this will bring the Hearst radio interests to nine stations, including WCAG, Pittsburgh, WBAL, Baltimore, WINS, New York, KYA, San Francisco, and KEHE, Los Angeles.

The two Texas stations, which the group plans to bring under its management, have the following assignments: KNOW, 1500 kc., 100 w.; KTSA, 550 kc., 5000 w. day, 1000 w. night.

Hearst operates the San Antonio Light, but has no paper in Austin, Texas.

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## RCA RADIO COLLECTIONS TURNED OVER TO TWO MUSEUMS

The entire collection of material for a radio museum, gathered by the Radio Corporation of America over the last decade, is being turned over to the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago and the Ford Radio Museum in the Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.

The RCA exhibit even precedes Marconi, the inventor of radio, as it covers the earlier methods of communication without wires as done by Dolbear, Edison and Loomis before the discovery of the Hertz waves.

The two museums have also almost persuaded the Navy Department to lend its collection of obsolete radio equipment on the same basis as RCA.

Referring to the exhibits now in preparation, the RCA Family Circle said: "When these two displays of radio's progress shall have been set up, and properly labeled, and when RCA's projected series of booklets describing the exhibits as well as the general history of the art is available, the American public will for the first time know 'what it is all about', and doubtless 99.9 per cent of those who view it will learn, for the first time, that radio did not begin when KDKA opened up!"

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IN SENATE  
JANUARY 10, 1956

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SECTION 1  
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

SECTION 2  
METHODOLOGY

SECTION 3  
CONCLUSIONS

SECTION 4  
RECOMMENDATIONS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1956 O - 348-000

1. The Commission was organized on July 1, 1954, to study the organization of the Federal judicial system. It was composed of members from both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. The Commission's mandate was to identify existing problems and to propose effective solutions. The Commission's report is organized into four main sections: Purpose and Scope, Methodology, Conclusions, and Recommendations. The Commission's findings are based on extensive research, including public hearings, private consultations, and a review of the literature. The Commission believes that the current system is inefficient and that certain reforms are necessary to improve the administration of the Federal courts. The Commission's recommendations are designed to address these issues and to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Federal judicial system.

RADIO LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS' DINNER

There was quite a sprinkling of radio people at the 15th Annual Dinner of the White House Correspondents, given in honor of President Roosevelt in Washington last Saturday night.

There were no speeches except a few facetious words from the President at the conclusion of the dinner who said he was glad that the ice cream course had been omitted otherwise he might have eaten so much that he would have snapped the black buttons off his vest, a sally which the crowd quickly caught.

The entertainment was presented by the National Broadcasting Company, its new President, Major Lenox R. Lohr, attending to this detail personally.

Frank Fay acted as master of ceremonies. Among those who appeared were Gladys Swarthout; Ethel Merman, singer; Jimmie Savo, comedian; Mario Cozzi, operatic baryton; the Westerners, five singers of ranch songs; Rafael, concertina virtuoso; Jemma Hurok, gypsy barytone; Niela Goddelle, pianist and vocalist, and Frank Black, who directed a 37-piece orchestra.

There was comment when a lady member of the Westerners, evidently annoyed at an interruption, stopped her song and said, "If you don't want to hear this, I'll quit", or words to that effect.

Among those present in one way or another identified with the radio industry were:

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, National Association of Broadcasters; K. H. Berkeley, National Broadcasting Co., Washington; Col. Thad H. Brown, Federal Communications Commissioner; Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Vincent Callahan, assistant to Vice-President, NBC, Washington; Norman S. Case, Federal Communications Commissioner; James Chinn, Radio Editor, Washington Star; Ted Church, CBS, Washington; Martin Codel, publisher, Broadcasting Magazine; Commdr. T. A. M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission; Thomas P. Dowd, Postal Telegraph Co., Washington; Hampson Gary, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; J. G. Gude, In Charge of Public Relations, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; John W. Guider, radio counsel; F. P. Guthrie, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Washington; R. D. Heini, Heini News Service, Washington; E. P. H. James, NBC; G. W. Johnstone, in Charge of Public Relations, Station WOR, New York; Lynne M. Lamm, radio news writer; Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, President, National Broadcasting Co., New York.

Also, Alfred H. Morton, NBC; Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, FCC; George B. Porter, Assistant General Counsel, FCC; Herluf Provenson, radio counsel; Andrew D. Ring, Assistant Chief Engineer, FCC; John F. Royal, Vice-President, NBC, New York; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, NBC, Washington; Kurt Sell, German Broadcasting Co.; E. O. Sykes, Federal Communications Commissioner; Sol Taishoff, editor, Broadcasting Magazine; Hon. Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman Interstate Commerce Committee; Frederick William Wile, radio commentator; Frank Wisner, Press Relations Department, FCC.

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WARNER BROTHERS FILE 25 MORE COPYRIGHT SUITS

Twenty-five new actions based on the alleged infringement of song copyrights have been filed by the Warner Bros. music publishing firms. Damages sought range from \$250 to \$5,000 each for a single infringement. The twenty-five new suits, which bring the total of actions filed to date to sixty-six, are against the following stations:

WEST (two), WGAL WGST WDRC WLBZ WKBW WHEC WOKO WJAS (two)  
WESG WGST (two), WORK (two), WEBR KFSO WSJS WDNC WBIG WMBR WDAE  
WDBO WLAC and KMOX.

Widening the filed of their copyright litigation, Warner Brothers also has filed the first ten suits against prominent New York hotels and night clubs for the alleged infringement of copyrights owned by four Warner Bros. music publishing subsidiaries. The company said that it will continue to bring actions against additional hotels and radio stations which use their songs without license.

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COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON PRALL REAPPOINTMENT

Paul Mallon, Washington correspondent, had this to say in his syndicated column regarding the reappointment of Anning S. Prall, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission:

"Radio people stiffened when they learned that Mr. Roosevelt had quietly reappointed Anning Prall as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for another year.

"Chairmanships of such Commissions usually rotate from year to year (Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade). In fact, the chairmanship of this very Commission rotated last year from Judge Sykes to Prall.

"Men behind the mikes did not have to stretch their imaginations very far to explain the departure from custom in this campaign year.

"Mr. Prall is a good Democrat. The next in line for the chairmanship is Norman Case, who is not only a Republican, but a Rhode Island Republican.

"Note - The FCC is the strangest of all Commission. The in-fighting there has been so heavy that two of the Commissioners are not on speaking terms."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the Constitution.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, and the Civil War.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

INDUSTRY NOTES

W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., sailed for Europe on the S.S. "Aquitania" on February 26th, accompanied by Loyd Briggs, European Communications Manager.

Judge A. L. Ashby-Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, was recently elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Section of the International Committee on Radio.

David Sernoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, will talk on "Radio as Force in Crime Control", in the Herald-Tribune Forum over the NBC-WJZ network at 2:30 P.M. EST, Thursday, March 12th.

James A. Emery, General Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, will speak over the WABC-CBS network at 10:45 P.M., EST, March 12th, on the Wagner Labor Relations Bill.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has reprinted in pamphlet form a copy of a letter from Harry F. Jones, Advertising Manager of the Campbell Soup Company, to Victor M. Ratner, of CBS, suggesting that a check be made in advance of the efficiency of radio by anticipated sales of a new scotch broth.

"We are so certain that the results are going to be close to the sensational side", the letter stated, "that we believe you can safely suggest to your mailing list that they take the trouble - or have Mrs. Mailing List take the trouble - to check sales in grocery stores where they deal."

Last April laws were passed in Norway to restrict interference with radio reception, and since then 4,100 sources of interference have been investigated and 2,635 motors and other electrical apparatus have been modified to eliminate disturbances.

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## FCC ORDERED BY SENATE TO REPORT ON WIRE SEIZURES

Climaxing a series of attacks on the Federal Communications Commission for aiding the Senate Lobby Committee in seizing telegrams in connection with the lobby probe, the Senate on March 9th adopted a resolution ordering the FCC to submit a detailed report on all of its activities in connection with the investigation.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Borah, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Federal Communications Commission be, and the same hereby is, requested to report to the Senate all activities of its agents in any inspection or alleged seizure of telegrams and records and telephone communications, or other private communications, to or from any point in the United States; or investigation of forged or destroyed telegrams; and that the Federal Communications Commission inform the Senate by what authority and under what law and at whose direction the action of the Commission was taken."

Senator Borah acted on reports that the Black Committee and the Communications Commission had made "wholesale seizures" of telegrams and telephone records, it being alleged that Committee agents had inspected more than 5,000,000 telegrams. Senator Borah said he did not offer the resolution in any spirit of censure, and added that when the facts were known he might be found among those who approved the action of the Committee.

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## NEW JERSEY PREPARES TO BAN RADIO FROM COURTS

Broadcasting of court trials would be prohibited in New Jersey by a bill pending in the Legislature. It is an outgrowth of the trial a year ago at Flemington of Bruno Richard Hauptmann as the Lindbergh baby murderer.

The radio-photograph bill, which is designed to protect the dignity of court proceedings, would bar all such equipment from court rooms, except as a part of the evidence in any case.

"In recent years", declares a statement preceding the body of the bill, "impulses inspired and prompted by commercial instincts and desire for monetary gain have from time to time threatened to impair a proper and efficient administration of our courts despite the quiet dignity, the abounding courage, and the high degree of intelligence of New Jersey judges.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, INC.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, INC.  
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TELEPHONE: 477-1234

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, INC.  
100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.  
TELEPHONE: 477-1234

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TELEPHONE: 477-1234

"It is most essential to the proper administration of all the courts of record in this State and especially those dealing with cases where the life of a citizen is at stake that rigid decorum be maintained free from influences which tend to divert the attention and thoughts of persons responsible for the proper functioning of our courts, as well as those involved as jurors, litigants, and witnesses from the fundamental issues and proper and legal evidence relevant thereto."

The bill (S27) introduced by Senator Hendrickson, has been passed by the Senate and is awaiting action by the Assembly, which is expected to concur.

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#### RADIO TELEGRAPHISTS OPEN FIGHT ON COPELAND MEASURE

Vigorous opposition to the Copeland Bill intended to promote safety of life at sea through revised regulations governing the use of radio was voided last week by the American Radio Telegraphists' Association.

Through Hoyt S. Haddock, President, the Association attacked the measure (S. 3954) on eight grounds. Labelling it "anti-social" and the work of the ship owners, Haddock charged that the bill:

"Takes away the rights of radio operators to strike.

"Permits the willful revocation of radio officers' licenses by pressure from steamship and radio companies through the Federal Communications Commission, a political body appointed without consideration as to the knowledge of its members regarding communications.

"Endangers the lives of passengers and seamen aboard American vessels by permitting persons other than the masters of such vessels to control radio communications in times of emergency.

"Reverses a basic principle of American law by making a radio officer prove his innocence, instead of the State proving his guilt.

"Allows the Federal Communications Commission to control the radio officer's personal habits and desires.

"Places the radio officer on a twelve-hour minimum day where in most cases he is on an eight-hour minimum at present.

"Permits the use of an auto-alarm, a device purported to receive a distress signal mechanically, despite the fact that use of the device has proved it to be of no practical value.

"Sets up a censorship of free speech and freedom of the press by radio officers and other persons."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DATE: 15 JAN 1950

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of the results of the study conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff regarding the proposed changes in the structure of the Army.

2. The study was conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff dated 10 November 1949.

3. The study was conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff dated 10 November 1949.

4. The study was conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff dated 10 November 1949.

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HIGH PRAISE FOR HARBORD'S NEW BOOK

No better war book has thus far appeared than "The American Army in France", by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Retired, now Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, according to Major Gen. David C. Shanks, who, reviewing the publication for the Sunday New York Times of March 8th, wrote:

"At the outset it may be stated that General Harbord's book does not suffer by comparison with any that have preceded it. In many respects Harbord is the best qualified man in our army to tell the story of our participation in the great conflict. Secretary Baker did not overstate the facts when he said: 'There is no soldier in the American Army whose contact with the whole Expeditionary Force was comparable to that of General Harbord.'

"The first duty that confronted General Pershing was to select his staff. Of all staff officers the Chief of Staff is the most important. He is the keystone of the arch. He submits to his chief all matters that demand his attention; he lifts from the shoulders of his chief all business not involving questions of policy. In the absence of the commanding general, the Chief of Staff is his representative and interpreter. Loyalty, ability, judgment, tact and personality are the ingredients of a successful Chief of Staff. I think that those who know General Pershing will agree that one of his greatest assets is sound judgment - especially judgment with reference to men. General Pershing might have chosen for his Chief of Staff almost any officer in our army. He chose Harbord, and he chose wisely.

"Harbord's services in the A.E.F. covered a wider field than fell to the lot of any other officer. His work as Chief of Staff had been outstanding. But, like the true soldier he is, he wanted service on the firing line. General Pershing granted his wish and he was assigned to command of the Marine Brigade, which was one of the infantry brigades of our famed Second Regular Division. . . . It was in the vicinity of Belleau Wood and Vaux that the Second Division made its gallant stand that stopped the German onrush - and saved Paris."

General Shanks concludes:

"I do not know where else our national effort is better set forth than in this book by General Harbord. He is gifted both with facts and with the power of setting down these facts in a pleasing and informative way."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States from its independence to the present time.

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3/10/36

STORY OF "LUTHERAN HOUR" TOLD IN BOOKLET FROM KFUE

The story of a unique radio program, whose sole purpose is to broadcast the messages of the Christian church over the country, is told in a booklet just issued by the Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, which operates KFUE.

"The Lutheran Hour" has its own network, comprising eight stations in addition to KFUE, and is broadcast each Sunday at 1:30 P.M., EST. The other stations are WCAE, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WGAR, Cleveland; CKLW, Detroit; WINS, New York; WJJD, Chicago; KSTP, St. Paul, and KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr. Short-wave Station W8XAL, Cincinnati, also carries the program.

Sponsors of "The Lutheran Hour" pay full station rates for the program and claim "a wider response than any other purely religious program on the air today."

"The Lutheran Hour" has been heard in every State east of the Rockies, the booklet states, and in remote sections of Canada. "Short-wave Station W8XAL, Cincinnati, takes the program to the corners of the earth", it adds.

Dr. Walter Arthur Maier is the principal speaker on the "Lutheran Hour". Rev. H. H. Hohenstein is Director of KFUE.

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WLS RETAINS CST SCHEDULE AS CHICAGO CHANGES

Station WLS, 50,000-watts Chicago, which serves a huge rural audience, remained on Central Standard Time after Chicago's City Council decreed the city would adopt Eastern Standard Time on March 1st.

A poll of WLS listeners brought in a 65 to 1 vote against the switch in time. Chicago and suburbs alone voted 34 to 1 against the change. The exact figures in the Midwest vote were 65,718 against 1,211 for the change. WLS officials regarded this vote as a mandate from listeners. Weather, temperature, time, news, and above all, market reports services would be disrupted by the change, station executives pointed out.

All other Chicago radio stations are adopting Eastern Standard Time.

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3/10/36

WOR STAFF GIVES DINNER TO NEFF AND ROGOW

The management of WOR, Newark, tendered a dinner on March 5th in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria for its sales staff and executives to Sales Manager Walter J. Neff and William O. Rogow, senior salesman, both of whom have resigned. The dinner was presided over by Theodore C. Streibert, assistant to the President, and attended by Chief Engineer Poppele, Program Director Seebach, Public Relations Head Johnstone, and the entire sales staff.

In the absence of President Alfred J. McCosker, away on Winter vacation, Mr. Streibert presented attractive desk clocks to Messrs. Neff and Rogow. The sales force gave them desk cigarette humidors.

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REMARKABLE NEW DX AERIAL IS DESIGNED

Heinie Johnson, 1006 S. Barker St., Bloomington, Ill., well known short-wave writer, experimenter and designer of numerous circuits, after two years research, is about ready to spring a remarkable new custom built, tuneable, short-wave antenna, according to Charles Morrison, editor, The Globe Circler, published by the International DXers Alliance, Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Johnson asserts the antenna will double the volume over most conventional aerials now in use. An entirely new type of wire has been developed to go with the antenna. This is an aerial designed exclusively for DX work by a pioneer Dx'er. Advance orders will be filled in order received, when the aerials are ready.

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A Mexican Presidential decree recently established separate tariff classifications for radio antenna, loud speakers and cabinets, without, however, changing the existing rates of import duty, according to a report from Commercial Attache Thomas H. Lockett, Mexico City, to the Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.

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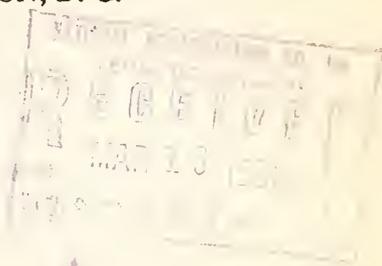
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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*all file*

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## "SATELLITE STATIONS" SEEN SERVING URBAN AREAS OF U. S.

The formation of groups of "satellite radio stations" to serve urban areas in place of one high power transmitter constitutes "an interesting possibility", Lloyd Espenschied, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company told one of the committees preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. at Washington last week.

Reading a paper on "Synchronization of Broadcast Stations" Mr. Espenschied said:

"Instead of employing one high power transmitter at a distance from the region to be served, a number of very low powered transmitters could be located throughout the area, effecting a great reduction in the total required power. Also, because of the low power required, the same frequency could be used for other similar groups about the country without interference."

Some of the arguments and background leading up to this conclusion as brought forth in the paper, follow:

"In recent years it has been recognized that it is technically possible to operate more than one broadcasting station on the same frequency assignment in the same geographical area, especially when they radiate the same program. To be successful, such common frequency broadcasting imposes fairly stringent technical requirements which must be met. It is attractive, however, because of the opportunity it presents of making more efficient use of the available frequency assignments.

"Common frequency broadcasting is in successful commercial use in several countries. Thus, in Great Britain a network of a dozen or more stations is operated on the same frequency. In Germany there are two networks, one in the North and one in the South, each comprising several stations. The United States, although in the forefront from the standpoint of technical development, has lagged behind in the commercial application of common frequency broadcasting. There are at present in operation in this country only three pairs of synchronized stations. These are WBZ and WBZA in Massachusetts, WJZ and WBAL in New Jersey and Maryland, and KFAB and WBBM in Nebraska and Illinois, respectively. The common frequency operation of two other pairs of stations which were previously synchronized has been discontinued. These are WHO and WOC in Iowa, and WEAJ and WTIC in New York and Connecticut. In addition to these, a test was made for a short time involving the operation on the same frequency of a number of other eastern stations.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is pleased to announce that...

Reading a paper on "The University of Chicago..."

Process of studying and writing a paper...

Some of the requirements and procedures...

The second year is the most important...

Students frequently complain that...

"Over the past five or ten years the Bell System has done a considerable amount of work in determining the technical requirements and limitations of common frequency broadcasting. In addition to laboratory work, a large volume of data was collected from measurements in the field including a series of measurements in the neighborhood of WHO and WOC, an extended series of tests in cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System involving the experimental synchronization during early morning hours of stations WHK, WKBW, and WABC, and some cooperative work with the National Broadcasting Company. Similar work has also been done in England, Germany and elsewhere. The investigators in the various countries have arrived at very closely the same results.

"Surrounding a broadcasting station is a 'normal service area' within which good reception can be counted upon, and outside of which the reception is not good for at least part of the time either because the signal is too weak or because there is fading and distortion due to interference between the ground wave and the sky wave. The radius of the normal service area is a function of the station power and of the particular characteristics of the territory such as noise level and radio attenuation. When two stations are operated on the same frequency assignment, there will be an interference zone, where reception is characterized by fading and distortion, in the intermediate region where the fields laid down by the two stations are of nearly the same strength. The desired requirement is that the interference zone shall not infringe on the normal service areas of either station, but shall lie wholly between them.

"From this, two things are evident. First, there is a limit on how close together it is satisfactory to operate stations on the same frequency. The distance which should separate the stations is dependent upon the station powers and the other factors which affect the size of the normal service areas, and also on the size of the interference zones. Secondly, since the service areas of two stations operating on the same frequency cannot be contiguous, a given geographical area cannot be completely served by a network of stations operation on a single frequency. At least two, and theoretically three, frequencies must be used, the stations being so staggered that the normal service areas of the stations on one frequency fall on the interference zones of the others.

"A further matter which affects the size of the interference zone and therefore the spacing of the stations is the equalization of the program delays. If, because of the propagation time of the program circuit, the program reaches one station slightly later than another, an additional source of interference to the listener who can hear both stations is produced, which tends to increase the size of the interference zone. The experimental work showed a definite improvement in certain regions on the fringes of the interference zone when the program delays were equalized, but opinion differs as to whether as a practical matter the improvement justifies the expense. It may be noted that the program delays are equalized in the case of

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The Board of Directors has the honor to advise you that it has decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors for a period of one year, from the 1st day of January, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901, and that the same has been approved by the Board of Directors.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
John D. Rockefeller, President

Very truly,  
John D. Rockefeller, President

Very truly,  
John D. Rockefeller, President

the Columbia stations KFAB and WBBM. However, the difficulty of doing this increases with the number of stations on the network, in view of the desired flexibility as to possible points of origin of the program.

"There are four principal methods of obtaining common frequency operation of broadcasting stations:

- "(1) Equipping the stations with carrier generators of sufficient stability to permit independent operation with the necessary accuracy on the same frequency.
- "(2) Adjusting the frequency of one station to that of another, the adjustment being based upon or controlled by the carrier beat at some intermediate monitoring point. This method is probably not adaptable to a system of more than two stations.
- "(3) The derivation of the station carriers directly by frequency multiplication from control or reference currents transmitted to the stations by wire from the same source.
- "(4) The control of the frequency of the locally generated carriers, by automatic comparison with control or reference currents transmitted to the stations by wire.

"The first method is the one in use in England. The second was used with considerable success in the case of WOC and WHO. The third is used by one of the German networks, by the pair of stations WBZ and WBZA, and by the pair WJZ and WBAL, while the fourth is employed in the other German network, and in this country in the case of Stations KFAB and WBBM.

"We have in mind a variation of method (4) in which instead of furnishing continuous control to the stations over special control circuits, intermittent control may be furnished over the program circuits themselves for a few seconds every 15 minutes during the station announcements. With the present day stability of crystal oscillators, a correction every 15 minutes should suffice to meet the requirements. This would considerably reduce the cost. The development of this method has not been carried through to completion because of the lack of activity in common frequency broadcasting in this country.

"It appears to us that the advantages of common frequency broadcasting warrant its further development with the aid of the broadcasting companies and of the Federal Communications Commission."

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The first of these was the...

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3/13/36

WARNER BROTHERS REPORTED THREATENING TO FORM NETWORK

Warner Brothers, now engaged in a dual scrap with the American Society of Composers and the major networks over copyright issues, is reported to be threatening to organize a radio network of its own to form not only an outlet for its motion picture talent but for the popularization of the songs it controls as well.

Harry Warner was reported to have made an indefinite statement at Kansas City last week that Warner Brothers would establish a coast-to-coast broadcasting chain.

Commenting on the report, Billboard, under a Los Angeles dateline said:

"The rumors of a planned third chain backed by Warner Brothers' money, has been in circulation for many weeks; in fact, ever since the break with ASCAP. Rumor has been gaining impetus on the Coast with the presumption that Warners seek greater outlet for their music from films and product from several publishing subsidiaries.

"It appears that the deals now on tap will be consummated within several months, in time for agencies and sponsors to buy time for the Fall. Inside tips are linking WOR, Newark, 50,000 watt, as a possibility for the Eastern big station which will stretch a web to KFVB here, which is owned by Warners."

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ZENITH BIDS \$750,000 FOR GRIGSBY-GRUNOW PROPERTY

At a Receiver's Sale, Irving Herriott, General Counsel for Zenith Radio Corporation, on March 10th, bid \$750,000 cash for the real estate, good-will, patents, trademarks, machinery, personal property, etc., of the Grigsby-Grunow Company, according to the Dow-Jones Exchange.

Frank McKey, Trustee in Bankruptcy for Grigsby, recommended to the Referee that the Zenith bid be rejected. The Referee continued the hearing until 11 o'clock Monday, March 16.

John Ready, whose principals are unknown, was the only other bidder for the property. Bidding started at \$600,000 and Mr. Ready's last bid was \$725,000.

Zenith is known to be considering moving into larger quarters because the substantial improvement in business it has enjoyed in the past year has taxed the present facilities, the Dow-Jones report stated.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colonies in the early 17th century.

The second part of the book deals with the period of colonial expansion and the struggle for independence, culminating in the American Revolution of 1776.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a war for independence from Great Britain, fought between 1775 and 1783. It resulted in the creation of the United States of America as a sovereign nation.

The revolution was a turning point in American history, leading to the adoption of the Constitution and the establishment of a democratic government.

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THE AMERICAN WEST

The American West was a region of vast territory that was explored and settled by Americans in the 18th and 19th centuries. It played a crucial role in the expansion of the United States.

The westward expansion was driven by the desire for land, resources, and new markets, leading to the famous Oregon Trail and the Gold Rush.

The American West was a land of opportunity and adventure, shaping the national identity and the future of the United States.

The westward expansion was a defining feature of American history, leading to the creation of a continental nation.

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## STEWART PROBABLY NOT GOAT IN FCC PROBE

The Federal Communications Commission is preparing its defense of the aid given the Senate Lobby Committee in examining thousands of telegrams in the Washington offices of telegraph and radio-telegraph companies last Fall.

The defense, it is said, will point out that the procedure was merely incidental and supplementary. The FCC will assert that Senator Black (D.), of Alabama, has no telegrams in his possession not obtained under subpoenas issued by his Committee and that telegraph companies were not ordered by the Commission to permit Lobby Committee investigators to inspect messages.

Minutes of an FCC meeting of September 25, 1935, show that the full Commission gave Irvin Stewart authority to cooperate with the Senate Committee. This, it is believed, will prevent Commissioner Stewart from becoming the goat of the inquiry as it appeared after Anning S. Prall, Chairman, denied having anything to do with the investigation.

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## SARNOFF TALKS ON "RADIO AS FORCE IN CRIME CONTROL"

"What is the relationship of radio to crime?" David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, asked in an address on "Radio as a Force in Crime Control" before the Herald-Tribune Round Table in New York March 12th. The address was broadcast by the NBC-WJZ network.

"Radio is the greatest means of mass communication at our command", he said. "It is a distributor of knowledge, of culture and of entertainment. Radio, therefore, can contribute the moral and mental enlightenment which should be the most effective deterrent of crime.

"But once the crime has been committed, radio takes its place as the longest arm of the police department, the speediest method of capturing the fleeing criminal.

"The part which radio plays in the detection and apprehension of the criminal is of recent date, but despite its youth, radio equipped police cars now patrol the principal cities of forty-three States. These cities have an area of 61,000 square miles, and more than 40,000,000 inhabitants. Such police cars are as closely in touch with headquarters as if a wire connected each one of them with their central police station.

"Radio has been used effectively against kidnapping, the most terrible of all crimes. Strangely enough, one of the

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earliest instances of this use was in the kidnapping of the four year old son of Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, inventor of the famous Alexanderson alternator, one of the most important developments in the history of radio. When his child was abducted in 1923, Station WGY in Schenectady broadcast a description of the boy for several days and Dr. Alexanderson personally used the microphone and asked the public to help in the search. Four days later, a man who heard the broadcasts in a nearby town was passing what he supposed to be an abandoned shack when he heard a child singing. He investigated and found the Alexanderson boy in the custody of an old woman, who, it was determined later, had no idea that she was taking care of an abducted child.

"What is believed to be the first use of radio to capture a fugitive from justice took place in a short-to-ship transmission in 1910. The criminal was the famous Dr. H. H. Crippen of England, who had murdered his wife and was caught on the high seas.

"Today, if a criminal is known to have escaped by ship, a warning and description can be put into the hands of the master of every ship, whether it is an hour or a week out of port. Recently, the police of Poland flashed by radio, a photograph of a suspected forger. As he walked down the gang-plank in New York, he was quickly identified and arrested.

"Among other radio aids now at the command of the police are such devices as the photoelectric cell activated by a beam of invisible, or infra-red light, thus forming a surprise 'crime alarm' which an intruder on the protected premises cannot circumvent. Then there is the so-called 'gun detector', now in use in an increasing number of prisons, to prevent the smuggling of weapons or tools by convicts from workshops to their cells.

"Many other radio devices aid the work of the police. By means of facsimile transmission, rogues' gallery pictures and finger-prints can be flashed instantly across the continent or across the sea."

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#### PRALL BEGINS SECOND TERM AS FCC CHAIRMAN

Anning S. Prall, of New York, who on March 11th began his second year as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, issued the following statement:

"Naturally, I am gratified over my reappointment by President Roosevelt to serve as Chairman of the Commission for another year. It will be my constant effort to justify his trust in me by equipping my office in the best interests of the people of the United States.

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"In appraising the work of the Federal Communications Commission it should be kept in mind that, except for radio, the Commission has undertaken an entirely new work. It is breaking new ground in the regulation of telephones and telegraphs. Of necessity, this work has been slow and arduous. The Commission was desirous of avoiding mistakes that might result from undue haste.

"The Commission has not been infallible. It may have made errors of judgment but, I am confident, if it has made any they are inherent in the functioning of any new organization and it will profit by them in its future work."

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### ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT IS NEW DIRECTOR OF KTSA

Elliott Roosevelt, who has taken the leading role in the Hearst acquisition of two Texas stations - KTSA, San Antonio, and KNOW, Austin - was recorded in Austin this week as a Director of the KTSA Broadcasting Company, which is the Hearst subsidiary.

The Southwest Broadcasting Company, of San Antonio, at the same time filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission, for permission to assign the license for KTSA to the KTSA Broadcasting Co.

The latter organization was chartered with a capital stock of \$500,000 paid in 500 shares. R. F. McCauley, of New York City, holds 498 shares, and W. L. Mathews and Clinton G. Brown, Jr., of San Antonio, one each.

A report meanwhile came from Philadelphia that Hearst is angling for WFIL, Philadelphia. Apparently engaged in forming a new radio chain, the publisher now controls eight stations, subject to FCC approval of the Texas purchases, and is seeking to buy WMAL, one of the NBC outlets in Washington.

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### HEARING IN "BROOKLYN CASES" AGAIN POSTPONED

The Federal Communications Commission this week again postponed the new hearings on the so-called "Brooklyn" cases until May 7, 1936. The hearing had been scheduled to start April 6.

Involved in the cases are the former FCC proposal to delete WLTH, WARD, and WVFW and to increase the time of WBBC on 1300 kc. and to grant a new construction permit to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for operation part-time on the same frequency.

The cases have become deeply involved in politics since the Commission agreed to rescind its order for deletion and to hold new hearings.

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## COMMITTEE WRANGLES AS COPYRIGHT HEARINGS CONTINUE

The House Patents Committee ended its third week of hearings on the Duffy, Sirovich and Daly Copyright Bills March 12th in a row between Senator Duffy (D.), of Wisconsin, and Representative Daly (D.), of Pennsylvania, with Representative Deen (D.), of Georgia, threatening to withdraw from the Committee.

Although James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, had expected to be called early in the week, the only witnesses heard were Senator Duffy and Dr. Walter McClure, of the State Department. Mr. Baldwin hopes to be heard next Tuesday, when the hearings are resumed.

Congressman Deen's threat to withdraw from the hearings was made after Messrs. Duffy and Daly had exchanged sharp words and the Senator had complained that he was being "badgered".

Senator Duffy had reiterated previous charges of "racketeering" on the part of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, particularly in their dealings with inn and tavern keepers.

On Tuesday Senator Duffy characterized as "silly" charges that the power trusts had influenced the preparation of his copyright bill. He said the measure had been drafted by two State Department employees, two Government copyright experts, and a Department of Commerce authority in a series of meetings with him. In answer to a question, he said the bill had the approval of the Administration at its inception and he believed it still had.

Most of his testimony had to do with the provision eliminating the \$250 minimum copyright infringement penalty. He spoke of officials of ASCAP as "arbitrary and arrogant" in their dealing with hotel and inn owners.

Dr. McClure, who was one of the State Department men who aided in drafting the Duffy Bill, appeared to defend the measure. Speaking on the exclusion of the \$250 infringement penalty, he said:

"It is a question of whether there is to exist in American law protection for the thousands of Americans who own radio sets or the 1,000 members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

"Owners of radio sets, even if they do use them incidentally for profit, should be free to use them without this type of molestation."

Under cross-examination neither Mr. Duffy nor Dr. McClure offered any specific instances of alleged extortion by ASCAP and both said they were unfamiliar with the rates and fees charged by the Society.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the Revolution to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

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The eighth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

The ninth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Because of delay in printing report forms required under Section 219 of the Communications Act of 1934, the Federal Communications Commission has extended the period for filing such reports by carriers and persons directly or indirectly controlling carriers for 45 days. The reports would have been due April 1 without the extension.

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The Old Dominion Broadcasting Co., CB<sup>D</sup> subsidiary which operates Station WJSV, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31,600, 35,600, 38,600, 41,000, 86,000-4000,000, 401,000 kc. and above, 100 watts, A3 and special emission.

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The National Broadcasting Company has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to install new equipment for Station KGO, San Francisco, and to increase its power from 7½ KW to 50 KW and to move transmitter to near Belmont, Cal.

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Sutton Laboratories, Inc., Chapel Hill, N. C., is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with unfair competition in the sale of "Linoil", offered as a remedy for treating diseases of the feet. The respondent's representations, allegedly made in radio broadcasts and in advertising matter, to the effect that "Linoil" will cure exzema, that it is effective in the treatment of athlete's foot, ringworm, or other fungus infections of the feet, in all cases, and that it is an adequate and safe treatment for toe itch of all forms, are untrue, according to the complaint.

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With the acquisition of two new men, the NBC Radio City announcers staff officially attains its full complement of twenty-six. These latest recruits are Jack Costello, formerly of KSTP, St. Paul, and John Fraser, who received his microphone training at Massachusetts and Connecticut stations.

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## ASCAP ISSUES FIRST INTERNATIONAL COMPOSERS' DIRECTORY

A directory of composers, authors and publishers of musical works and of performing rights societies throughout the world, as of January 1, 1936, has just been compiled by E. C. Mills, General Manager of the American Society of Composers. A copy of this work, which contains the names of 45,000 composers and publishers in twenty-five countries, and which is about the size of a telephone directory of one of our large cities, has been sent to every licensed broadcaster in the country with the compliments of the Composers. The directory is not for sale.

It is believed to be the first publication of its kind ever issued and, according to Mr. Mills, has received 100% approbation of the broadcasters and other users of the works.

The composers are identified by nationality, and the society to which they belong. There is a foreword containing a resume of the copyright laws of the United States and the copyright relations of this country with all foreign countries as well as an extensive bibliography of copyright and citation of leading decisions throughout the world under litigation affecting copyright.

"It is our hope that a substantial service will be rendered to licensees of the American Society of Composers through publication of this listing", Mr. Mills said in the foreword. "So far as we know, it is the first publication of such a listing that has ever been attempted, and errors incident to translation and unavoidable delays conducting correspondence with foreign countries may have occurred. We shall be grateful to have any such called promptly to our attention."

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## RCA "B" STOCK REPLACEMENTS IN N. Y. EXCHANGE

Holders of "B" stock in the Radio Corporation of America are being advised that the certificates of deposit which they will receive in exchange for their stock under the company's plan of recapitalization have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In making that announcement, David Sarnoff, President of the RCA, added that the corporation had received from its counsel an opinion that stockholders exchanging their "B" stock under the plan will not realize taxable gain or deductibel loss under the present Federal Revenue Act.

The Radio Corporation will issue the new First Preferred Stock, bearing dividends from April 1, 1936, as soon as the recapitalization plan has been declared operative. A special meeting of stockholders to vote upon the plan has been called for April 7, the date of the annual stockholders' meeting.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation that stretched across a continent. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, but the spirit of independence and self-determination prevailed. The American Revolution was a turning point, leading to the birth of a new nation. The years following were a period of rapid growth and development, as the United States expanded its territory and influence across the globe.

The American Revolution was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was a struggle for freedom and self-governance, and it resulted in the creation of a new constitution and a new form of government. The United States emerged as a powerful and independent nation, and its influence began to spread across the world.

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The recapitalization plan provides for the redemption of all the outstanding 7 per cent "A" Preferred stock of the Radio Corporation at the call price plus accrued dividends, and for the exchange of its "B" Preferred stock for a new \$3.50 Convertible First Preferred stock and Common stock, at the rate of one and one-fifth shares of the new Preferred stock and one share of Common stock for each share of the present "B" stock.

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### WARNER MUSIC FIRMS FILE 21 MORE DAMAGE SUITS

With 239 radio stations throughout the country licensed to broadcast songs copyrighted by the Warner Bros. music publishing companies, additional actions against non-licensed stations continue to be filed. Twenty-one new infringement suits have just been filed throughout the country by correspondent attorneys for the music companies, bringing the total number of actions against unlicensed radio stations to ninety-seven.

The twenty-one latest suits filed include seventeen against radio stations KSCJ KTRH WHAS KVOR WBRC WALA KLRA WSBT WREC WCAO WBT KWKH WQAM WFBL WSJS WWL and WJR for the alleged infringement on January 23rd of "That Old Fashioned Mother of Mine." The suits are being brought by Harms, Inc., publishers of the song, and damages of \$5,000 are being sought from each of the seventeen stations. Other stations named in similar suits are: KWKH, \$5,000 damages Station KWKH for alleged infringement on February 17th of song "Three Little Words; Remick Music Corp., another Warner music publishing subsidiary, bringing suit against Station WOCL, Jamestown, N.Y., for alleged infringement Feb. 26th of "Whistle and Blow Your Blues Away"; M. Witmark & Sons is also suing WOCL for alleged infringement of "The Words Are In My Heart" on February 26th; Witmarks have also filed an action against WSOC, Charlotte, N. C., for the alleged infringement on February 23rd of Victor Herbert's "Gypsy Love Song".

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### APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WDBJ, Times-World Corp., Roanoke, Va., CP to install new equipment, increase day power from 1 to 5 KW, move transmitter and studio locally in Roanoke; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Brdstg. Corp., Miami, Fla., CP to install new equipment; WRJN, Racine Brdstg. Corp., Racine, Wis., Mod. of CP covering changes in equipment, approval of antenna and transmitter site from Racine to Mt. Pleasant, Wis.; KBIX, Oklahoma Press Pub. Co., Muskogee, Okla., Mod. of CP approving transmitter site and studio in Muskogee, and proposed antenna system; KYA, Pacific Brdstg. Corp., San Francisco, Cal., Consent to voluntary assignment of license to Hearst Radio, Inc.; KWBG, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson, Kans., consent to voluntary assignment of license to The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WHBL, Press Pub. Co., Sheboygan, Wis., CP to move station locally and make changes in equipment and antenna system.

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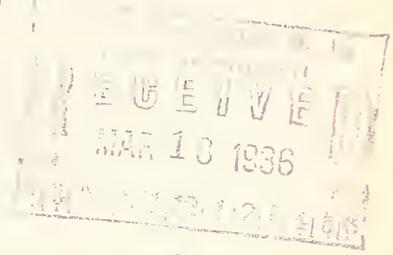
# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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March 17, 1936

## BORAH REPORTED BACKING PAYNE FOR REAPPOINTMENT

Prospects for the reappointment of George Henry Payne, of New York, for a place on the Federal Communications Commission have increased considerably, it is reported on reliable authority, with the non-public statement by Senator Borah that he would exert his influence in that direction.

Not only because he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President but on account of his seniority among the Western group of Republican Senators, Senator Borah would prove a powerful factor in the selection of the Republican Commissioner before July 1, when Mr. Payne's two-year term expires.

Only two serious obstacles appear to stand in the way of Commissioner Payne's renomination, according to persons close to the Administration. One is his bitter feud with Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the FCC, and the other is that some of the Western Senators have complained that their section of the country is not represented on the Commission.

Offsetting this, however, is the fact that Mr. Payne ranks as probably the outstanding liberal and progressive member of the Commission and so typifies most faithfully the character of a Commissioner preferred by this same group of Western Senators.

Washington political observers are inclined to discredit earlier published reports that Judge John C. Kendall, an attorney of Portland, Ore., or former Commissioner Harold A. Lafount might be named to succeed Mr. Payne. Judge Kendall is said to have such a lucrative law practice that he would not accept the commissionership if it were offered to him, while Mr. Lafount is reported out of the running, having been once turned down by President Roosevelt.

While the friends of Chairman Prall, both in Congress and in administrative circles, will doubtless do all they can to prevent Mr. Payne from continuing with the Commission after July 1st, Mr. Payne is no mean politician himself and also has influential friends of which Senator Borah is an outstanding example.

Friends of Commissioner Payne point out that Mr. Prall will not remain as Chairman of the FCC during his 7-year tenure and that consequently his feud with Mr. Payne will not be so important once he reverts to the rank of a Commissioner without a Chairman's prestige.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colonies in 1607.

The second part of the book covers the period from 1607 to 1776, including the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The third part of the book deals with the early years of the United States, from 1776 to 1800, including the Revolutionary War, the establishment of the Constitution, and the early years of the new nation.

The fourth part of the book covers the period from 1800 to 1860, including the expansion of the United States, the Missouri Compromise, and the growing tensions between the North and the South.

The fifth part of the book deals with the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, including the causes of the war, the major battles, and the final outcome.

The sixth part of the book covers the Reconstruction period, from 1865 to 1877, including the efforts to rebuild the South and the struggle for civil rights.

The seventh part of the book deals with the late 19th century, from 1877 to 1900, including the Gilded Age, the rise of big business, and the Progressive Movement.

The eighth part of the book covers the early 20th century, from 1900 to 1917, including the Progressive Era, World War I, and the emergence of the United States as a world power.

Of interest in connection with the FCC reappointments is the fact that Irvin Stewart, of Texas, Chairman of the Telegraph Division, is the next Commissioner to come up for reappointment. Generally recognized as one of the ablest Commissioners from the point of view of technical knowledge of radio and communications, Mr. Stewart is assured of reappointment if Mr. Roosevelt is reelected. His term expires July 1, 1937.

However, should a Republican be elected President this Fall, Mr. Stewart would be the first Commissioner to suffer as a Republican would be appointed to succeed him so that the 4-3 majority would be shifted from the Democrats to the Republicans.

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#### DEMAND FOR RADIO SETS GROWS IN IRELAND

The demand for radio receiving sets in the Irish Free State is steadily expanding, according to a report from Vice Consul E. J. King, Dublin, made public by the Commerce Department. Official figures show that at the beginning of the current year there were 78,600 licensed receiving sets in the country compared with 30,000 at the same period of 1932.

As there is no domestic manufacture of radio sets, the demand can be gauged by imports, the report states. In 1935 imports were valued at £235,000; in 1934, £225,000; in 1933, £226,000; in 1932, £136,000; and in 1931, £132,000.

It is estimated that 55 percent of the receiving sets sold in the Free State at the present time are electric and the remainder battery operated. However, as the spread of electric current continues throughout the country the number of battery sets is being reduced each year.

Approximately 80 per cent of the radio sets sold in the Irish Free State market are mantel models. The most popular type is the five-tube sets with a wave length of from 200 to 2,000 meters, but the trend is toward all-wave sets, sales of which showed marked improvement in 1935. Practically all of the all-wave sets sold last year were of American manufacture. This year most of the British manufacturers are including all-wave sets in their models, it was stated.

The most popular radio on the Irish Free State market today is an American make locally assembled, with the Dutch make "Philips" ranking second, the report shows.

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The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the events of the past few years, and a summary of the present state of affairs. The author's conclusions are based on a careful study of the facts, and are supported by a wealth of statistics and references.

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3/17/36

## NEW METER RECORDS POPULARITY OF RADIO PROGRAMS

While not the first device to record radio program popularity by means of checking the use of electric power, a new radio meter has been invented and put to use at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. It is the invention of Louis E. Woodruff, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Studies conducted by Robert F. Elder, Associate Professor of Marketing, show that radio listeners increased in Greater Boston when Herbert Hoover spoke and also when President Roosevelt addressed his constituency over the air.

The meter is attached to the radio and shows the time when the radio receiver is turned on and off, the station tuned in, and all station changes. One hundred meters have been in use ten weeks, covering 1,000 homes.

They were distributed by neighbors to obtain a cross-section considered representative; 5 per cent of the meters went to homes of upper income levels; 20 per cent to upper middle class; 45 per cent to skilled mechanics, small merchant class; 30 per cent to low-paid and relief class. This approximates distribution of radios in the entire population.

Two Hoover talks were caught at 10 P.M.; the number of listening sets rose each time 10 to 15 per cent.

President Roosevelt's message, coming at 9 P.M., showed a rise in listeners from 38 per cent, the previous hour, to 48.

Professor Elder said that the power drop might be accounted for by families turning out two or three lights in the house while gathering around the radio.

Although news is outstanding in favor, it shows scrambled results at 6 P.M. The top class in income then chooses news, the middle income class takes jazz and the low income group chooses melodrama.

The top incomes are those more than \$2,500 and the low under \$1,200.

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3/17/36

INSULL CHAIN TO START IN APRIL WITH 17 OUTLETS

The Affiliated Broadcasting Company, a regional chain of which Samuel Insull, former Chicago utility magnate is President, will begin operations between April 15 and May 1 with 17 stations, according to a statement issued in Chicago.

The hookup will comprise the following outlets:

Wisconsin - WRJN, Racine; WCLO, Janesville; WHBY, Green Bay; WOMT, Manitowac; KFIZ, Fond du Lac; WHBL, Sheboygan.

Indiana - WWAE, Hammond; WTRC, Elkhart; WLBC, Muncie; WBOW, Terre Haute; WEOA, Evansville.

Illinois - WCLS, Joliet; WJBL, Decatur; WTAX, Springfield; WHBF, Rock Island.

Minnesota - WDGY, Minneapolis; Missouri - WIL, St. Louis

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RIGHT TO USE NEWS NAMES IN SPONSORED PROGRAM UPHELD

The right of a broadcaster to use the names of persons who figure in the news on a sponsored radio program without violating the Civil Rights Law was upheld last week in New York Supreme Court at Rochester. The decision accorded the same privilege to radio that has long been used by newspapers and other printed publications.

Joseph J. King, Rochester carpenter, sued Walter Winchell, the Jergens Company and the National Broadcasting Company for \$50,000 alleging that the use of his name on a broadcast on October 7, 1934, was a violation of the Civil Rights Law prohibiting the unauthorized use of any person's name for advertising purposes.

The news paragraph in question was as follows:

"Rochester, N. Y. - Joe King is old enough to know better, but perhaps he was absent-minded that way. Anyway, Joe climbed a tree, sat down on a limb and then, believe it or not, sawed off the branch he sat on. He will be out of the hospital soon."

King further claimed that his reputation had been so ridiculed and damaged by the broadcast that he was unable to obtain work at his trade, and asked that damages be awarded on the additional grounds of libel and slander.



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Supreme Court Justice Willis K. Gillette, on motion of counsel for the defendants, dismissed both causes of action at the close of the plaintiff's case.

It was held that, in the first instance, King's name had not been used to advertise Jergens, and that the commercial announcements on the program were separate from the news. In the second instance, the Justice said, while the news item was humorous, it was not defamatory because it did not attack King's reputation, character or ability. He held that more than notoriety was necessary to substantiate charges of libel or slander.

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#### NEW CALIFORNIA STATION RECOMMENDED BY EXAMINER

Examiner George H. Hill last week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that it grant a construction permit to Christina M. Jacobson, d/b as the Valley Electric Co., San Luis Obispo, Calif., for a station to operate on 1200 kc. with 250 watts power daytime.

The applicant is a woman who apparently has a keen sense of business. The Examiner's report points out that she "was first employed by the Valley Electric Company in 1920 and became sole owner thereof in 1930. Under her management the business has shown a consistent growth."

The Examiner recommended that an application of E. E. Long Piano Co., of the same town, for a permit on 1200 kc., with 100 watts power, unlimited time, be denied.

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#### POWER COMPANIES IN SWEDEN STOP INTERFERENCE

A Scandinavian correspondent reports that the Chief Engineer of the Swedish Post Office, Mr. Siffer Lemoine, declared in the course of an interview the other day that more than a hundred electricity works in Sweden have decided that all their consumers must silence any source of radio interference for which they are responsible, otherwise their electrical installations will be disconnected. Mr. Angstrom is reported to have constructed a new type of trolley which is being tried out on trams to avoid sparking.

A record increase of about 100,000 in the number of radio licenses issued during 1936 is reported. This increase is 50 per cent higher than during any of the 9 preceding years, and Sweden is now rapidly approaching the level of Denmark and Great Britain as regards the number of sets in proportion to the population. Three months ago Sweden had 129.2 sets per 1,000 inhabitants against Denmark's 163.1 and Great Britain's 153.7. The number of licenses in use on Dec. 31 was 883,000.

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3/17/36

SENATOR COUZENS GIVEN "WILLARD HOTEL" FILE

Before the Senate had been called upon to act upon a resolution requiring the Federal Communications Commission to submit all of its evidence in the so-called "Willard Hotel Incident", the file has been turned over to Senator Couzens (R.), of Michigan.

Whether the action was concurred in by the whole Commission or whether the report was merely sent upon the initiative of one or more Commissioners was not clear. FCC officials were vague about the matter, while even John Carson, secretary of Senator Couzens, said he did not know the file had been submitted.

Just what Senator Couzens may do, now that he has the information, is conjectural, but it is presumed he will examine it closely and decide whether to ask for a Senate investigation of the whole incident, now twice investigated by the FCC and the Department of Justice.

The "Willard Hotel Incident" arose when a son of Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the Commission, reported an alleged conversation in which one Commissioner was said to be susceptible to bribery and political influence. Both the FCC Special Committee and the Justice Department discredited the report.

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RADIO AUDIENCE NOW 84,000,000, PALEY REPORTS

The American radio audience now numbers about 84,000,000, or approximately two-thirds of the country's population, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, declared in his annual report issued this week. Some 5,000,000 listeners were added in 1935, he said.

Mr. Paley stated that the American public is growing increasingly conscious of its interest in and responsibility toward maintenance of freedom of the air in broadcasting. He paid special tribute to the press for aiding in maintaining this freedom and sustaining the American system of broadcasting.

New policies inaugurated by CBS involving the freedom of the air in political controversies, closer supervision of programs in the interest of good taste in radio advertising, and the fixing of more exact standards for programs designed for children have proved successful, the report sets forth.

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3/17/36

## WPA PROJECT SERIES TO TEST RADIO-EDUCATION THEORIES

The new series of Government radio programs, inaugurated by the Office of Education, Interior Department, on March 16th, is being watched by broadcasters and educational groups alike for hints as to which way the radio-education trend may go.

Financed by a \$75,000 allocation of WPA funds, the Office of Education is engaged in an experiment that may determine the policies of the Radio-Education Committee named last December by the Federal Communications Commission.

Newspapers gave the initial program a great play on the morning of March 17th almost every prominent paper carrying the stories of the broadcast on the front page. The emphasis, however, was on the humorous nature of the questions and answers exchanged between a Miss Information and a Mr. Test Master.

The United Press led its story with:

"The New Deal settled for all time last night in a nation-wide broadcast the question of how many feet has a full grown Caucasian."

Further on, it added:

"There was so much giggling and so much guffawing on the part of the actors and studio audience that the program never did reach its climax - concerning the real reason why monkeys scratch."

The Associated Press treated the broadcasts more seriously but quoted some of the more ridiculous questions and answers. It pointed out that some of the questions were "rather tricky".

William Dow Boutwell, of the Office of Education, is in charge of the series. He is assisted by Maurice Lowell, on leave from the National Broadcasting Company, and Rudolph Schramm, Washington musician. The programs are carried on NBC. They probably will continue until September.

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## NEW NEWSPAPER STATION URGED BY EXAMINER

A construction permit for the Champaign News-Gazette, Inc., of Champaign, Ill., was recommended this week to the Federal Communications Commission by Examiner George H. Hill. The applicant would be permitted to operate a station on 1370 kc. with 100 watts power, daytime only.

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An increase in daytime power from 100 to 250 watts was recommended for the Ardmoreite Publishing Co., which operates KVSQ, Ardmore, Okla. A request for unlimited time, however, was disapproved by the Examiner.

Examiner John P. Bramhall submitted an adverse report on the application of the Shepard Broadcasting Service for an increase in power from 500 to 1,000 watts for Station WEAN, Providence, R. I., on 780 kc., unlimited time. The grounds were that the area involved is already receiving ample service and some interference would result with WGY, Schenectady.

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#### BRITISH RADIO CABINET MINISTER PROPOSED BY COMMITTEE

The appointment of a British Cabinet Minister for broadcasting was recommended March 16th by Viscount Ullswater's Committee of Inquiry in a report urging that the Government renew the charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation for another ten years, according to the New York Times.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, now Lord President of the Council, was suggested at Westminster as an appropriate choice.

The Committee upheld the ban on radio advertising and said it has worked "to the advantage of listeners." A majority of the committee members suggest, however, that revenue from commercial advertisers may be needed to finance television programs in the next few years.

In the field of political broadcasting the committee found the scales have been balanced evenly between various parties although "it must recognize as inevitable that more prominence is given to leaders of the political party in power than to the opposition."

During a general election, however, the committee recommended apportioning radio time by agreement between the government Opposition and other parties.

It also suggested that all political broadcasting cease three days before polling day.

Altogether the committee found Great Britain's great experiment of a semi-official broadcasting monopoly financed by a listeners' tax and operated by a chartered corporation has worked excellently for the past decade and needs only a few minor changes.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RESEARCH REPORT

REPORT NO. 1000

BY  
J. D. MATTHEWS  
AND  
R. M. WATSON

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RECEIVED  
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:::  
 INDUSTRY NOTES  
 :::

Reports on the radio markets in Italy, Switzerland, and Venezuela have just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and may be obtained at 25 cents each from the Electrical Division, Department of Commerce, Washington. D. C.

"Radio 10 Years Ago" is the title of an article by Mark O'Dea in the February 13th issue of Printer's Ink. It is one of a series of articles on "A Preface to Advertising."

Henry A. Bellows, former Federal Radio Commissioner and former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been appointed Special Advertising Representative of General Mills, Inc., which is one of the largest users of radio on the air.

An important new channel of communication with Central Europe was opened yesterday, March 16th by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. In cooperation with the Czechoslovakian Government Telegraph Administration a direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Czechoslovakia for all classes of messages is to be operated. The circuit will be between the Mackay Radio stations here and the Government stations at Prague.

Contracts calling for a working agreement between the Santa Ana Journal and Station KVOE have been signed, to become effective as soon as the station moves its studio to a new site and constructs a modern vertical antenna. Formerly known as KREG, the station at present has quarters in the Santa Ana Register building.

On June 1st, General Mills will open the most extensive radio campaign in the history of commercial broadcasting. The program - five full hours a week, - will go on the air over 38 Columbia stations for an hour each day, Monday through Friday. The first broadcast will take place from 10 to 11 A.M., over 24 Columbia stations; and the program will be re-broadcast over 14 Western stations from 1 to 2 P.M.

SECRET

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3/17/36

"Your Hit Parade", sponsored by the American Tobacco Company for Lucky Strike cigarettes, will be heard once a week over the entire Columbia network beginning May 2nd. The program will be broadcast every Saturday from 10 to 11 P.M. EDST - over 93 CBS stations, one of the largest networks in the history of radio.

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#### RAILWAYS WITHDRAW BAN ON RADIO ADS, PLAN CAMPAIGNS

Restrictions against radio advertising imposed by Eastern and Central railroads since 1930 have been withdrawn, according to Broadcasting Magazine (March 15 issue), and several of the larger carriers are already planning spot and network advertising campaigns.

The Eastern Trunk Line Association and the Central Passenger Association, controlling East-West service operations, agreed last December to drop the bans on radio advertising.

Chesapeake & Ohio, however, has been using radio with marked success for several years, and it is likely its experience was instrumental in effecting the change in policy by other railways.

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#### NBC PLANS CEREMONY FOR MILLIONTH RADIO CITY GUEST

Milton J. Cross, NBC announcer, is Chairman of a Committee that is arranging a special ceremony to mark the arrival of the millionth guest of the NBC Radio City tours. Up to March 14th, some 989,251 guests have been received since Jessica Dragonette bought the first ticket in November, 1933.

Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Ray Knight, Irene Rich, and Lucy Monroe are on the Reception Committee. The millionth guest will be introduced to Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and other officials. He also will be given a late model RCA Victor radio set, presented with the key to Radio City, and will be the guest of NBC overnight and for dinner.

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3/17/36

A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION IS BEGUN BY FCC

The biggest business investigation ever attempted by a Federal agency opened public hearings today (March 17) with the New Deal inquiring into affairs of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to determine, among other things, whether phone rates are low enough. The inquiry, directed by the Federal Communications Commission, brought to the capital a group of industrialists heading the world's largest corporation.

The first witness ordered to appear was Walter F. Gifford, President of the company, which has been the subject of a Commission inquiry for months. With him were Edgar S. Bloom, President of Western Electric; T. G. Miller, Vice-President of A. T. & T. in Charge of the Long Lines Department; Charles M. Bracelen, Vice-President and General Counsel of A. T. & T. and eight other officials of the \$6,000,000,000 phone monopoly.

Directing the investigation was Communications Commissioner Paul Walker, who has charged repeatedly that the company sought to block the work of his investigators. As regularly, the company has insisted it cooperated to the fullest degree. There are 215 men on Walker's staff, mostly attorneys and accountants, who have delved into records of A. T. & T. offices in practically every large city in the country. They have been spending money, for salaries and expenses, at the rate of \$60,000 a month.

Congress appropriated \$750,000 for the proceedings, to see whether phone rates are as low as they should be and in addition whether contracts between the numerous A. T. & T. companies are fair, and whether equipment prices charged by Western Electric are equitable. The investigation also will seek to discover all facts concerning patents, royalties and inventories.

The hearings being held in the meeting room of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are expected to last a month. They may develop into bitter controversy, if the numerous clashes between the Commission and the phone company are brought into the open.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the Republic, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812. It covers the presidencies of Washington, Adams, and Madison, and the development of the federal government and the nation's territory.

The second part of the book covers the period from 1812 to 1845, including the presidencies of Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren. It discusses the expansion of the United States, the Missouri Compromise, and the growing tensions between the North and the South.

The third part of the book covers the presidencies of Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore, as well as the presidencies of Fremont, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. It focuses on the Mexican-American War, the discovery of gold in California, and the escalating conflict over slavery that led to the Civil War.

The fourth part of the book covers the presidencies of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, and Hayes, as well as the presidencies of Grant, Johnson, and Hayes. It details the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the efforts to rebuild the nation and secure civil rights for African Americans.

The fifth part of the book covers the presidencies of Grant, Johnson, and Hayes, as well as the presidencies of Grant, Johnson, and Hayes. It discusses the Reconstruction era, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, and the challenges of rebuilding the South.

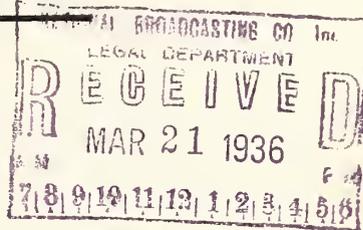
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 912

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TRADE PRACTICE RULES SUBMITTED TO FTC BY RMA

Trade practice rules proposed for the radio receiving set manufacturing industry have been submitted by the Radio Manufacturers' Association to the Federal Trade Commission and will be the subject of a hearing on April 7, the Commission disclosed on March 20. The proposed rules are designed principally to bar false or misleading advertising, particularly in claims for "all wave" receivers.

The FTC stated that briefs would be accepted up until April 7 at which time anyone concerned may be heard. Application for a trade practice conference, it was explained, was made by RMA on behalf of the radio receiving set division, which represents approximately 90 per cent of the firms in the radio set business.

Directors of the RMA will meet in Washington on April 6 to prepare for the FTC hearing, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, said.

Following are the proposed rules, save for the specified division of services referred to in Rule 1 (d):

- Rule 1: (a) The making or causing or permitting to be made or published any false, untrue, or deceptive statement by way of advertisement or otherwise concerning the grade, quality, quantity, substance, character, nature, origin, size, or preparation of any product of the industry having the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, and the tendency to injuriously affect the business of competitors, is an unfair trade practice.
- (b) The use of the term "Standard Broadcast" in description in advertising or otherwise of radio receiving sets, unless the "Standard Broadcast" sets so described and advertised in the American market shall cover a continuous spectrum of frequencies from 540 kilocycles to at least 1600 kilocycles, is an unfair trade practice. This definition and rule shall apply in the present state of the art, subject only to possible change or modification in the interest of the public and the industry.
- (c) The use of the term "All Wave" in description in advertising or otherwise of radio receiving sets, unless the "All Wave" sets so described and advertised in the American market shall cover a continuous

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 is one of the most important events in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of opportunity and led to the development of a new civilization. Columbus's voyage was the first of many that would follow, leading to the establishment of colonies and the eventual independence of the United States.

The discovery of America was a result of the desire for new trade routes to the East Indies. Columbus's voyage was sponsored by the Spanish monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand. His discovery of a new world led to the establishment of a vast empire in the Americas.

The discovery of America led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish conquistadors, led by men like Cortes and Pizarro, conquered the Aztec and Inca empires. This led to the establishment of a new society in the Americas, one that was based on the principles of the Spanish monarchs.

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- Rule 1: (c) spectrum of frequencies from 540 kilocycles to at least 18,000 kilocycles (16.65 meters), is an unfair trade practice. This definition and rule shall apply in the present state of the art, subject only to possible future change or modification in the interest of the public and the industry.
- (d) In the advertising and merchandising of all other radio receiving sets having less than continuous coverage from 540 kilocycles to 18,000 kilocycles, failure to detail specifically, either in kilocycle bands covered or in description of broadcast services covered by such receiving sets in accordance with below-detailed definitions recognized by the Federal Communications Commission, shall be an unfair trade practice.
- Rule 2: Commercial bribery is immoral, against public interest, and is an unfair trade practice.
- Rule 3: The imitation of the trade marks, trade names, slogans, or other marks of identification of competitors, having the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers and the tendency to injuriously affect the business of such competitors, is an unfair trade practice.
- Rule 4: The false marking or branding of products of the industry, with the effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers with respect to the quantity, quality, size or measurements, grade or substance of the goods purchased, and the tendency to injuriously affect the business of competitors, is an unfair trade practice.
- Rule 5: The use of a label, brand or trade name on a receiving set or cabinet which is similar, akin, or closely related to that of another manufacturer that tends to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers of such radio sets is an unfair trade practice.
- Rule 6: The distribution and sale of radio receiving sets from which the name plate, serial number, or other identifying mark of the original manufacturer has been altered, effaced or removed with the purpose and effect of deceiving purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

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HEARST REPORTED READY TO BUY THREE MORE STATIONS

As Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, became Vice President of Hearst Radio, Inc., it was widely reported this week that Hearst is negotiating for the purchase of the three stations remaining in the Southwest Broadcasting System, of which young Roosevelt was Vice President and Sales Promotion Manager.

Two units of the Southwest System have been sold to Hearst, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, for \$225,000. Station KTSA, San Antonio, was sold for \$180,000, and KNOW, Austin, for \$45,000.

The three stations which are expected to be acquired by Hearst Radio, Inc., are KTAT, Fort Worth, WACO, Waco, Tex., and KOMO, Oklahoma City. William P. Day, Executive Vice President of Lambert & Feasley, Inc., New York agency, is reported to be negotiating the deal for the newspaper publisher.

Young Roosevelt will receive a Commission of \$35,000 for his services if all five Southwest stations are sold, according to a report in Variety.

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LITTLE CHANGE IN QUOTA TABLES IN THREE MONTHS

Revised tables issued this week by the Federal Communications Commission to show the standing of States and Zones relative to broadcasting facilities due and assigned show little change from the record of January 2, 1936.

The First Zone, comprising the Northeastern States, remains the only zone that is under its night-time quota because of the density of population. The other four zones have slightly increased their excesses above night-time quotas, while the Fourth or Middle Western Zone has exceeded its day quota. It is the only zone to utilize more daytime facilities than are due it under the quota system.

The FCC meanwhile is awaiting action by the Senate repealing the Davis Equalization Amendment as carried in the Communications Act to remove the requirement that radio allocations be made on the basis of population. The repeal has been recommended by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

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## FCC DEFENDS WIRE SEIZURES; TREADWAY DEMANDS OUSTER

As the Federal Communications Commission filed a 14-page report of its activities in examining telegrams in Washington telegraph offices in cooperation with the Senate Lobby Committee, a demand was made in the House that all of the Commissioners be dismissed for "meddling" in private business.

The ouster demand came from Representative Treadway (R.), of Massachusetts, who charged the Commissioners with being ignorant of its own authority.

"The first duty of the Commission itself should have been to acquaint itself with its own authority", Treadway said, "and to know the contents of the law under which it is functioning. The ignorance which its members have shown is culpable and deserves the severest condemnation, even to the extent of removal from office. I advocate the latter procedure. I doubt if it will be taken, but I advocate removal from office of the members of the Commission.

"Here we have another example of the Government meddling in business. I do not hesitate to say there is absolutely no authority in law for compelling telegraph companies to break confidence with their customers and provide any committee with their entire file of messages.

"The FCC should have known the contents of Section 220 of the Act, which permits investigation and examination only for the purpose of checking accounts".

The FCC report cited the same section as proof of its authority to investigate the telegram files.

"It is only by an inspection of the telegram itself", the report said, "that the Commission can determine that the telegraph company is obeying the law with respect to the proper charges, non-discrimination in the order and method of handling telegrams, and observance of the company's tariffs and the Commission's regulations including that for the preservation of records."

Assuming full blame for initiating its own investigation, the FCC cited testimony before the Senate Lobby Committee regarding the wholesale forgery of telegrams by utility representatives and the destruction of records in telegraph offices.

While there is nothing in the Communications Act to prevent forgery of telegrams, the Commission indicated a need for remedial legislation. Destruction of copies of telegrams, it pointed out, is a penal offense.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

In the Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

Case No. 12345  
Southern District of New York

Between  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

vs.  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

Comes now  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

and moves  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

for an order  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

that the  
Southern District of New York  
Southern District of New York

FCC employees copied only 65 telegrams, the report stated, and these showed on their face "irregularities in handling" or the "existence of practices which need further study" by the Commission for the protection of the public.

"The assertion that has been made that every telegram passing through Washington between the dates covered by the Senate Committee's subpoenas was read by the Commission employees is without foundation in fact", it added. "Such a procedure would have taken the Commission personnel assigned to the task many years."

The FCC admitted, however, that after the telegrams were examined by the Commission employees, they were then examined by the Senate Committee investigators.

The FCC study, the report stated, "brought to light several aspects of the practices of the telegraph companies which must be further studied to correct discrimination and irregularities."

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#### BROADCASTERS AND "HAMS" KEEP U. S. INFORMED ON FLOOD

Broadcasting stations and radio amateurs or "hams" kept even the newspapers informed on developments in the eastern floods this week as other forms of communication failed.

Stations in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Washington and other flood-stricken towns were hooked up to the major networks for eye-witness accounts, until power in some sections failed and forced them to discontinue. Other stations throughout the flood areas stayed on the air day and night with reports of developments.

Even the newspapers were forced to rely upon reports from radio amateurs regarding the conditions at Johnstown, Pa., on March 18, when a false news report was published that the dam at Johnstown had given way. A radio amateur denied the report, and the fact was duly headlined in late afternoon papers.

Amateurs in the 3500-4000 kc. band were particularly active in keeping a waiting world informed of developments in the flood area. They were on the air day and night.

NBC engineers and announcers were endangered when a small dam burst in Johnstown, and they were ordered to flee to the hills. Both CBS and the Mutual Broadcasting System had station connections, as did NBC, which enabled them to broadcast flood reports frequently and graphically.

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## RADIO PART OF AMERICAN HOME, SAYS CONGRESSWOMAN

Speaking on the "Woman's Radio Review" program over the NBC-Red network March 20th, Representative Virginia E. Jenckes (D.), of Indiana, said with regard to radio:

"The radio is a definite part of the American home. It brings to our women the voices of the Nation. In the quiet of their homes, they have the opportunity of judging the utterances of all who address them, it matters not whether it be the President of our Nation, or a Dictator in a foreign land. I say, therefore, to the women of America, jealously protect your new found friend - radio broadcasting. Strive to keep it an efficient servant of all of the people which I am sure it was intended to be."

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## NEW STATION FOR ALABAMA URGED BY EXAMINER

An application for permission to construct a new broadcasting station at Tuscaloosa, Ala., for operation on 1200 kc. with 100 watts power, daytime only, was approved this week in a report to the Federal Communications Commission. The applicant is James R. Doss, Jr.

Increase in daytime power from 500 watts to 1 KW for WFBR, Baltimore, WOOD, Grand Rapids, Mich., and WASH, Grand Rapids, was recommended by Examiner Melvin H. Dalbert. All the stations operate on 1270 kc. He urged denial of a similar increase in night-time power, however.

Examiner Ralph L. Walker recommended denial of an application by KVI, Tacoma, Wash., for permission to increase its daytime power from 1 KW to 5 KW.

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## PAYNE TALKS ON CLEVELAND MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM

George Henry Payne, Progressive Republican member of the Federal Communications Commission, was one of the principal speakers on a Grover Cleveland Memorial day program March 18th in New York City. Mr. Payne is up for reappointment as his present term expires June 30th.

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REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Our first duty is to the people of this country. We are pledged to the preservation of the Union as established by the fathers of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the rights of the States, the rights of the people, and the rights of the individual.

We believe in the right of every citizen to the free enjoyment of his property, and we are opposed to any form of taxation which is not for the public good. We believe in the right of every citizen to the free enjoyment of his labor, and we are opposed to any form of monopoly which is not for the public good.

OUR POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

We believe in a strong and efficient national government, which shall be able to protect the rights of the States, the rights of the people, and the rights of the individual. We believe in a government which shall be able to maintain the peace and order of the country, and to promote the general welfare of the people.

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OUR POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

## I. T. &amp; T. TO REFUND DEBT TO BANKS

A letter has been addressed to stockholders of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation by Sosthenes Behn, President, advising them that steps are to be taken to refund bank loans and part of the funded debt and that at a special meeting on May 13th they will be asked to approve a reduction in the value of the common stock, the cancellation of employees' stock purchase plans and the creation of general reserves exceeding \$100,000,000.

A preliminary annual report shows consolidated net income of \$5,787,411 for 1935, equal to about 90½ cents a share on 6,399,002 capital shares, compared with \$3,670,110, or 57 cents a share, in 1934.

Gross earnings of I. T. & T. and subsidiaries were \$52,892,482, including gross profits on sales of manufacturing companies, against \$51,247,336 in 1934, and net earnings were \$16,009,220, against \$14,118,183.

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## TEN MORE STATIONS NAMED IN WARNER BROS. SUITS

Warner Brothers music subsidiaries have filed additional copyright infringement suits against the following broadcasting stations: WACO KGKO WDOD WTOG WHBI WWL WJBW WOWO and WDSU.

Numerous suits also have been filed against hotels, night clubs, and the like.

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## OWEN YOUNG TO GET DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The 1935 Gold Medal of Fellowship for distinguished service will be awarded to Owen D. Young at the annual dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on April 22nd.

Mr. Young is cited for "great services in the cause of improved international good-will and in behalf of the principles of good government, and also for unique services toward raising the responsibility of organized business in its relations both to the public and to the State."

Among the jurymen who selected him for the honor was A. Atwater Kent, President of the Atwater Kent Radio Co., Philadelphia.

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## FCC REVEALS EVIDENCE FILE ON "WILLARD HOTEL" CASE

Taking the bull by the horns, the Federal Communications Commission on March 18th made available to the press the file of evidence in the so-called "Willard Hotel Incident" while a Senator and a Member of the House pondered over whether to call for a Congressional inquiry.

The transcript had at first been withheld by the FCC even after Commissioner George Henry Payne had asked the Commission to release it. Senator Couzens (R.), of Michigan, introduced a resolution directing the FCC to submit the data to the Senate. Before the Senate had time to act, a copy was given to him.

It was made public after J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, had denied a statement attributed to Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the FCC, that the Justice Department objected to releasing the file.

Chairman Connery, of the House Labor Committee, author of a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the FCC, is understood to be studying the evidence with a view to making another demand for action on his resolution.

The file discloses nothing sensational that had not been brought out previously in the report of the Special FCC Committee, but it provides interesting reading. Replete with testimony, letters, transcripts of telephone conversations, and the like, the report also reveals dissension among the Commissioners.

The name of Major Malcolm M. Kilduff, identified only as a resident at Wardman Park Hotel, is more prominent in the evidence than in the report. He, rather than Mortimer Prall, son of Chairman Anning S. Prall of the Commission, was the first to overhear the conversation which led to the investigation by the Justice Department and the FCC.

From a closet in a room adjoining one in which several officials from the Knox Broadcasting Co., Binghamton, N. Y., were allegedly having a party, Major Kilduff reported that he overheard the following conversation involving Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington, and the Commission:

One of the unidentified persons said: "Butcher said to me he would deliver the political end of it for \$25,000,"

"Well, can he do it?" another asked.

"What in the hell do you suppose Columbia keeps him in Washington for?" responded the first.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements.

The second part of the book deals with the colonial period, from the early 17th century to the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776.

The third part of the book covers the Revolutionary War and the early years of the new nation, from 1776 to 1800.

The fourth part of the book discusses the period of the Jeffersonian Republic, from 1800 to 1820.

The fifth part of the book deals with the Jacksonian era, from 1820 to 1840.

The sixth part of the book covers the period of the Mexican War and the early years of the Civil War, from 1840 to 1860.

The seventh part of the book discusses the Civil War and Reconstruction, from 1860 to 1877.

The eighth part of the book deals with the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from 1877 to 1900.

The ninth part of the book covers the period of World War I and the 1920s, from 1900 to 1930.

The tenth part of the book discusses the period of World War II and the 1950s, from 1930 to 1960.

Mr. Butcher, the report shows, received letters from Harold E. Smith, General Manager of KOKO, Albany, and Cecil D. Mastin, of WNBC, Binghamton, denying that any such conversation had taken place.

Alfons B. Landa, a Washington lawyer, in a telephone conversation, denied making any statement such as reported by Major Kilduff, while C. M. Jansky, Jr., Washington radio engineer, said he was at the party and heard no conversation of the nature alleged.

Herbert Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, also reported that the alleged conversation, as reported to him involved a Commissioner who could be "gotten to", but young Prall's report to the Department of Justice did not mention the unidentified Commissioner or the report by Pettey that the Commissioner had instructed an Examiner as to how to act on the Knox case.

The report disclosed that the Justice Department had been instructed to ascertain why young Prall was occupying a room next to the Binghamton officials but had not done so. It also revealed that he had met the radio officials on the train while returning to New York and had tried to draw them out further on their views of the FCC but without success.

All reports appeared to agree that the conversation in question was made in a loud and boisterous fashion that indicated the participants were drinking heavily.

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#### COPYRIGHT BILLS SEEN BLOCKED; NAB ENDORSES DUFFY BILL

The National Association of Broadcasters presented its case on the copyright legislation before Congress this week at a three-day hearing before the House Patents Committee, but it was generally conceded there is little likelihood that any copyright legislation will be enacted at the current session.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of NAB, and Louis G. Caldwell, of Washington, and Sidney M. Kaye, of New York, attorneys, were the spokesmen for NAB. They endorsed the Duffy Bill and denounced both the Sirovich and the Daly Bills.

The hearing was featured by frequent heckling of witnesses as had been that in which representatives of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers had appeared. It revealed that the Committee itself is so split that it is doubtful whether any measure will be even reported to the House.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1964  
FROM  
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN  
100

Dear Sir:  
I have received your letter of January 14, 1964, regarding the  
loan of a copy of your paper, "The Structure of the  
Liquid Phase of the System  $CaF_2-CaO$ ", to the  
Library of the University of Chicago. I am sorry that  
I cannot return the copy to you at this time, but  
I will be glad to return it to you as soon as possible.

I am sure that you will find the copy of your paper  
in the Library of the University of Chicago. I will  
be glad to return it to you as soon as possible.  
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in the Library of the University of Chicago. I will  
be glad to return it to you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,  
J. H. Goldstein

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J. H. Goldstein

Mr. Kaye denied that the elimination of the \$250 minimum copyright infringement penalty, which would be stricken by the Duffy Bill, would put ASCAP out of business.

"There are more remedies in this bill than a man has under any other law and more than the creator has in any other country", he said. "In the light of that it is my judgment that the Duffy Bill will not put ASCAP out of business. I am convinced that it will not cost ASCAP a penny and is quite likely to give them additional benefits."

Significant was the testimony brought out that <sup>Mr.</sup> Baldwin, who is leading the fight of the broadcasters for copyright law revision, is paid but \$11,000 a year, whereas Gene Buck, President of ASCAP, is paid \$35,000.

Partly because newspapers were filled with accounts of the flood, but chiefly because there were no showmen, such as ASCAP presented, to catch the public eye, NAB's testimony was presented with little notice taken of it in the press.

The only story that got any play at all was a story told by Mr. Kaye that "The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round" originated in a Ford joke book and that only the failure of the publisher to carry out the technicalities of the copyright law prevented him from collecting "more money than there is".

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#### FCC ASKS G-MAN INQUIRY AS PHONE HEARINGS OPEN

Before the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had occupied a week, the Federal Communications Commission on March 19th called upon the Department of Justice to probe activities of the A. T. & T. in furnishing wires and equipment to racing news organizations.

The FCC request was made by Paul Walker, Chairman of the Telephone Division, in a communication to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Charles M. Bracelen, general counsel of the telephone company, was quoted by the press as stating that representatives of the company had "gone much too far in doing things they were not expected to do and which I cannot approve and which are deplorable".

Walter S. Gifford, President of A. T. & T., said he was unfamiliar with the racing news set-up but added that telephone company employees had shown themselves to be "over zealous" in soliciting such business. He said this zealousness will be curbed in the future.

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Second main paragraph of text, continuing the faint, illegible content.

Third main paragraph of text, with some faint structural markers or headings.

Fourth main paragraph of text, appearing as a block of very light characters.

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Text block continuing the content, with some faint sub-headers or markers.

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Earlier testimony revealed that the telephone company was furnished information by the Massachusetts State Police prior to raids on gambling establishments so that telephone equipment could be removed and thus escape damage. The equipment was restored to the same place or at another location after the raid.

Mr. Gifford was one of the first witnesses before the FCC. He was questioned by Samuel Becker, Special Commission Counsel, regarding the relation, if any, between Western Electric and the Graybar Electric Company. The A. T. & T. head denied that Graybar is controlled by Western Electric. He also repudiated a suggestion by the FCC counsel that A. T. & T. had recouped depression losses by payroll reductions.

Mr. Gifford stated that his own salary is now \$206,000 a year.

After the request for Justice Department intervention was disclosed, he said: "We will be delighted to cooperate with Mr. Hoover. There has been nothing illegal about our activities as far as I know. Our record is an open book."

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#### AMERICAN RADIOS STRONG IN GREEK MARKET

American makes account for approximately two-thirds of the radio receiving sets sold in Greece, a report to the Commerce Department from its Athens office shows. Practically all the better known American radios are represented in the market and with the exception of Philips, American radio dealers hold the largest individual quota allotments.

Although only 6,000 receiving sets are officially registered in Greece, it is reliably estimated that the total number in use approximated 14,000. Under the present import quota scheme the extent to which sales of radio apparatus can be developed is definitely limited and regardless of the demand the total cannot be exceeded unless extra-quota imports are authorized, it was stated.

Another factor tending to curtail radio sales in Greece is the fact that the country has not a single broadcasting station. In order to obtain adequate reception of foreign broadcasts, it is essential to employ a more powerful and therefore more expensive receiving set than would be the case if there were a local station broadcasting, according to the report.

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AMERICAN FACTORY & TRADING COMPANY

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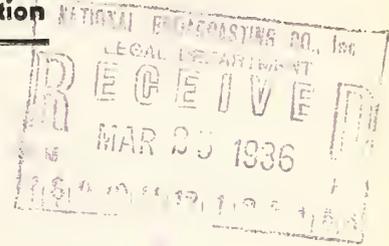
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 913

*g. P. H. J. M.*

RESEARCH REPORT

1954

The following is a summary of the results of the experiments conducted during the period from January 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954. The experiments were designed to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of reaction between the reactants.

The first series of experiments was conducted at a constant temperature of 25°C. The rate of reaction was found to increase with increasing concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction was also found to increase with increasing surface area of the reactants.

The second series of experiments was conducted at a constant concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction was found to increase with increasing temperature. The rate of reaction was also found to increase with increasing surface area of the reactants.

The third series of experiments was conducted at a constant concentration of the reactants and a constant surface area of the reactants. The rate of reaction was found to increase with increasing temperature. The rate of reaction was also found to increase with increasing concentration of the reactants.

The results of the experiments indicate that the rate of reaction is affected by the concentration of the reactants, the surface area of the reactants, and the temperature of the reaction. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the reactants, increasing surface area of the reactants, and increasing temperature of the reaction.

March 24, 1936

MORE EVIDENCE FROM THE SECRET "WILLARD HOTEL INCIDENT"

Although twice dismissed as unsubstantial, the "Willard Hotel Incident" is proving popular reading among members of Congress and newspaper men since the complete secret file of evidence was released by the Federal Communications Commission. Incidentally, it was stated this week that the Commission did not reverse itself upon releasing the evidence to the public until after J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, had withdrawn an injunction he placed upon the file.

Both the FCC and the Department of Justice found no grounds for the report that the Commission, or any member of it, was susceptible to bribery or political influence or that Harry C. Butcher, of Washington, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, exercises any undue influence with the FCC. The report was an outgrowth of a conversation overheard by Mortimer Prall, son of the Chairman of the FCC, and his friend, Major Malcolm M. Kilduff, when next door to a party of broadcasters at the Willard Hotel.

The investigation was made at the request of Commissioner E. O. Sykes and had to do with the refusal of the Commission to grant the applications of the Howitt-Wood Radio Company, Inc., owners of Station WNEF, Binghamton, N. Y., and the Knox Broadcasting Company, Schenectady, N. Y., both of whom desired the 1240 kc. band.

Following are some of the verbatim highlights of the record upon which the Commission and the Department of Justice based their acquittals:

In a letter to Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Fcc, J. Edgar Hoover wrote:

"I have your letter in which you request to be furnished with a complete report regarding the findings of this Bureau relative to the circumstances surrounding a conversation which was overheard in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"As you know, on the night of September 5, 1935, a Special Agent of this Bureau called at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., where you, together with your son, Mr. Mortimer A. Prall, Mr. Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, and Major Malcolm M. Kilduff were present. At this time Major Kilduff informed the Agent that at about 6:30 P.M. on September 5, 1935, while visiting with your son, Mr. Mortimer A. Prall in your son's room at the Willard Hotel, he had occasion



to step into the closet in this room where his attention was directed to a conversation which was going on in the adjoining room; that it seemed to Major Kilduff that about three or four persons were participating in this conversation; that the subject of the conversation was some radio station which someone was trying to get at Binghamton, New York; that a man was heard to say 'Butcher said to me that he would deliver the political end of it for \$25,000', this statement being repeated two or three times; that another voice asked, 'Well, can he do it?'; and that the first voice replied, 'What in hell do you suppose that Columbia keeps him in Washington for?' At this point Major Kilduff called Mr. Mortimer A. Prall into the closet and invited him to listen in, whereupon Major Kilduff left the room.

"Mr. Mortimer A. Prall stated that when his attention was called by Major Kilduff to the conversation coming from the adjoining room, he overheard a conversation, the substance of which follows: That a man said that Butcher of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, would deliver politically what was wanted from the Commission; that he heard \$25,000 and \$50,000 mentioned in connection with the above remark; that he also heard the man say that if the decision of the Commission went against the Knox people, Station WNBK at Binghamton would also lose; that one of the men addressed a man present by the name of Jansky and told him that he was empowered, in the event the decision went against them, to make a reapplication; and that if necessary, he would put up the \$50,000 to get the thing through because Binghamton must have that radio service. Mr. Mortimer A. Prall also heard a voice say, 'It is unfortunate for you and us that we are politically wrong with the Commission'. He also heard someone say that he was the Chairman of the New York State Committee of Broadcasters, and that he would work with Butcher in getting what was necessary from the Commission. According to Mr. Mortimer A. Prall, there were about five voices talking in the adjoining room.

\* \* \* \* \*

"A few days after the Agent's interview with you at the Shoreham Hotel, you were again interviewed at 6111 New Post Office Building, at which time Mr. Herbert L. Pettey was present. Both you and Mr. Pettey stated that you had no information in addition to that which had already been furnished\* \* \* \* \*

"At this interview you informed the Agent that you failed to see how monetary consideration could have been mentioned in connection with this matter and how any influence alleged to be exerted by Butcher or anybody else could have a tendency to sway the decision of the Commission one way or the other. You further stated that in your opinion it was rather unfortunate that there was no occasion to hear some previous conversations, and that with the passing of the hearings there was no further lead that could be effectively followed to arrive at any result at that particular time. You also stated that you realized that further investigation at that time might tend to create undue publicity, and that the information at hand might be utilized more advantageously later after the Commission had rendered its decision, and if the interested parties decided to renew their efforts in some other direction.



"You also advised the Agent that you had known Mr. Harry C. Butcher since your affiliation with the Commission; that you had never heard anything detrimental to Butcher's character either officially or socially; that Butcher is very friendly with all of the members of the Commission and is rather close, socially, to White House Secretaries and to some Members of Congress; that he appears to be some sort of a lobbyist representing radio interests; and that his main attention seems to be directed toward transferring Station WJSV at Alexandria, Virginia, of which he is part owner, into the District of Columbia. You further stated that the transfer of this station as desired by Mr. Butcher is out of the question owing to the quota having been reached in the District of Columbia, and that Mr. Butcher had been so informed."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The investigation failed to disclose any information which would indicate either the tendering to, solicitation by, or acceptance of a bribe by anyone associated in any capacity with the Federal Communications Commission, and accordingly no further action has been taken by this Bureau in view of the fact that you stated to the Special Agent of this Bureau that the above information might be utilized more advantageously at a later date."

-----

A portion of a letter from Harold E. Smith, General Manager of Station WOKO, Albany, N. Y., who was in the room where the broadcasters met at the Willard, to Mr. Butcher:

"During these three days (Sept. 4, 5 and 6, 1935) the case was discussed by a group of persons which included Messrs. Masten, Landa, Lohnes, Johnston and myself. At no time was your name or the names of Commissioners Prall and Sykes brought into the discussion in any connection. There was no reference made to you or the Commissioners whatever. Mr. Kellert of this organization, was in Washington on September 6 and in my company during the entire day. He will vouch for the truth of this statement on the day he was with me."

-----

Cecil D. Mastin, Manager of Station WNEF, Binghamton, N. Y., in whose room the broadcasters gathered, wrote to Mr. Butcher in part as follows:

"To my best recollection your name was never mentioned. I definitely and emphatically say that there was no mention of the payment of money to anybody on behalf of the Howitt-Wood Radio Company in my presence or in my hearing and I believe that I was in the room all of the time. So that the denial may conform with the facts, to my knowledge there never has been the suggestion that money or political pressure be used to further the application of the Howitt-Wood Radio Company.\* \* \* \*

"I cannot understand why or how you were brought into the situation. In our own case we can only hazard the opinion that it was done for the purpose of prejudicing our application and for the purpose of securing favor for the Knox application."

-----

Two days passed and I was still in the same state of mind. I had not yet decided whether to go to the office or to stay at home. The weather was not very good, and I was feeling a bit tired. I had a headache and my eyes were sore. I had not had much sleep the night before. I was still thinking about the things that had happened to me. I was still feeling a bit nervous and a bit shy. I was still not used to the new situation. I was still not used to the new people. I was still not used to the new place. I was still not used to the new life. I was still not used to the new world. I was still not used to the new everything. I was still not used to the new anything. I was still not used to the new nothing. I was still not used to the new everything, anything, nothing.

I had a letter from home today. It was from my mother. She was asking me how I was getting on. She was asking me if I was still in the same state of mind. She was asking me if I was still feeling a bit nervous and a bit shy. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new situation. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new people. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new place. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new life. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new world. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new everything. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new anything. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new nothing. She was asking me if I was still not used to the new everything, anything, nothing.

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Excerpt of a telephone conversation between Alfons Landa, a Washington lawyer, and Mr. Butcher, the latter speaking:

"Masten says he did not say that Harry Butcher said he could buy the whole damn Commission for \$25,000."

Mr. Landa to Mr. Butcher:

"Why they dragged you into it, I don't know, other than to make a better story \* \* \* It was brought up at a full meeting of the Commission, and when confronted with the story, immediately a different story is told. Now, somebody says \$20,000 to \$40,000, and it isn't to be given to the hooked-nose, long-eared so-and-so, to which we draw our own conclusions as meaning Sykes, but 'I guess we will have to buy the whole Commission'."

-----  
From a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Concerning a rumor that reached Chairman Prall through Commissioner Stewart to the effect that Senator Black (Hugo L., of Alabama) told Commissioner Stewart that a newspaper man friend told him it was alleged money had been passing in the application case (WNBF-Knox) under consideration by the FCC., Senator Black advised Agents that he did not care to disclose the name of his informant."

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Evidence of an unidentified conversation/heard by A. Mortimer Prall not previously given in this present account read:

"Knox and his gang must be beat because we need this power over 360,000 people. That Schenectady crowd cannot beat us."

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A portion of testimony of Mr. Butcher to Special Agents of Bureau of Investigation contained this assertion:

"I emphatically deny that either my company or I had any interest whatsoever in the Binghamton-Albany case. I never made in my lifetime any such boisterous and derogatory statements as some of the rumors attribute to me. \* \* \* I never made any statement on any occasion that anyone on the Commission, or in the Government service, or anywhere, could be bought or controlled. The policy of my company and of myself in dealing with the Commission has been to present the facts and trust to the good judgment of the Commission."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO: [Name]  
FROM: [Name]  
SUBJECT: [Subject]

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Commissioner Irvin Stewart asked Mr. Hoover if Mr. Mortimer Prall reserved room 804 at the Willard in advance, if he asked for a particular room, and if he inquired as to a reservation by Mr. Mastin or as to who was to occupy room 803? Also, did Mr. Mastin make his reservation at the Willard in advance; if so, when, and when was room 803 reserved for or assigned to him. (The alleged conversation of the broadcasters was supposed to have been heard in Room 803).

Mr. Hoover replied that no advance hotel reservations were made at the Willard Hotel by Cecil D. Mastin or A. Mortimer Prall. The room clerk couldn't recall that Prall inquired as to occupancy of room 803 or that he requested to be assigned to room 804.

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Chairman E. O. Sykes appearing at an investigation held by the Communications Commission finally declared:

"I want to say, for the benefit of this record, that any alleged statement that I am or ever have been in the employ of the Columbia Broadcasting System is absolutely false. I want to say further that Mr. Butcher, whose name is coupled with mine in this matter, never approached me in any way about either of the applications concerned."

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McNARY REPORTED AS NOW BACKING PAYNE REAPPOINTMENT

Friends of George Henry Payne, whose term as Federal Communications Commissioner expires June 30th, report that Senator McNary, of Oregon, minority leader, has promised to support him for reappointment. While Senator McNary had been reported previously to have been backing Judge John C. Kendall, a Portland (Ore.) attorney for the post, it was said that he did not understand until recently that Commissioner Payne is a candidate for renomination. When so informed, he said he would support the New Yorker.

Judge Kendall was not believed to be interested seriously in the job, moreover, because he would have had to drop a lucrative law practice to come to Washington.

As Senator Borah had previously lined up behind Mr. Payne, the Idaho and the Oregon Senators, it is believed, could control the western bloc of Senators who had complained of lack of representation on the Commission, at least so far as the Republicans are concerned.

Because Senator Couzens (Re.), of Michigan, took a hand with Commissioner Payne in helping to dislodge the file of evidence in the "Willard Hotel Incident", Washington observers believe he may also be counted upon to endorse Mr. Payne for renomination.

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Commissioner of the General Land Office  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sir:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application of the National Park Service for the purchase of the land described in the enclosed certificate. The same land is now owned by the National Park Service and is being held for the purpose of being added to the National Park System. It is my duty to advise you that the National Park Service is not authorized to sell the land for any other purpose than that of being added to the National Park System.

Very truly yours,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office

Enclosed for you are two copies of the certificate of purchase of the land described in the enclosed certificate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

General Land Office  
Washington, D. C.  
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LANHAM REPLACES SIROVICH AT COPYRIGHT INQUIRY

Representative Lanham, of Texas, replaced Representative, of New York, as Acting Chairman of the House Patents Committee, on March 24th as hearings were resumed on pending copyright bills. The Clerk of the Committee stated Dr. Sirovich was ill, but at the time, the New Yorker was on the House floor. One report was that Congressman Sirovich was believed to be too prejudiced in favor of ASCAP by his colleagues on the Committee.

The Committee at an executive session on Monday decided to hold hearings four days a week instead of three and to conclude April 15th so that some bill could be submitted to the House in time for consideration.

Broadcasters and ASCAP have concluded their testimony, the Clerk said, and will not be recalled. Other organizations to be heard will be allowed but an hour and a half each, to be used as the witnesses see fit. Groups to be heard this week are: Authors League of America, Dramatists Guild, the Music Publishers' Association, and the Hotel Men's Association.

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SECOND MEETING ON C.C.I.R. AGENDA HELD BY FCC

The second general meeting of the committees preparing for the fourth meeting of the C.C.I.R. was held Tuesday morning (March 24) in the offices of the Federal Communications Commission. Reports were to be received from the several committees named to make specific studies.

More detailed reports of the meeting will be carried in subsequent issues.

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NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE SALARIES ARE LISTED

Among the salaries of corporation officials disclosed in a supplemental list by the House Ways and Means Committee this week were the following for the National Radio Institute, of Washington, D. C.: James E. Smith, President, \$20,000, and E. R. Haas, Treasurer, \$20,000.

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IOWA CITY RADIO GROUP HIT BY FTC ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered T. O. Loveland and J. L. Records, of Iowa City, Iowa, trading as Commercial Manufacturing Co., and Brenard Manufacturing Co., to discontinue certain unfair trade practices in the sale and distribution of radios. Use of the word "Manufacturing" as a part of the respondents' trade name, or in advertising literature, as descriptive of their business, is prohibited in the order unless and until the respondents own and control a complete factory in which they manufacture the radios so represented.

The order directs the respondents to cease and desist representing through advertising literature, distributors' agency agreements, or through representations by traveling salesmen, that retail dealers, upon execution of agency agreements to sell the respondents' radios, will obtain certain advantages such as an exclusive franchise for a particular territory, and a guarantee by the respondent of a certain number of sales at a specified profit.

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RECORD YEAR IN RADIO MART SEEN BY DUN & BRADSTREET

Citing gains in demand for radio equipment from 15 to 20 per cent in January and February, Dun & Bradstreet predicts that the radio manufacturing industry in 1936 will enjoy an even greater business than in 1935, which was the best to date.

The approaching elections, the Olympic games, the payment of the bonus, and the development of improved receivers were cited as explanations for the growing demand for new sets.

The report uses the figures of Radio Retailing to point out that American manufacturers produced 5,375,000 radio sets in 1935, which was 14.5 per cent in excess of 1934 and which surpassed the previous 1929 record. Auto receivers marketed totaled 1,100,000, or 30 per cent more than in 1934, while battery-operated sets went up to 350,000. Tubes sold numbered 75,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent over the preceding year.

Fully 75 per cent of the sets sold during 1935 were in the all-wave, or combination long and short wave classifications, with the demand for more expensive larger models offering quality performance becoming increasingly evident. Consoles ranging in price from \$125 to \$350, it is reported, accounted for as much as 40 per cent of the sales. "Demand held closely to the nationally advertised receivers," the report adds, "with but small interest accorded the off-brand units."

That the market is far from saturated is evident from trade calculations that at least 20 per cent of the estimated total of 25,000,000 receivers in use in this country are more than five years old, the normal life of the average radio.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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The Arcturus Radio Tube Co., Newark, N. J., announces the addition of its line of the types 6N6 'Coronet' and 6R7 metal tubes. The type 6N6 'Coronet' is a duplex-triode power output tube, permitting circuit simplicity and its special characteristics rank it among the most efficient tubes for P.A. Systems and regular amplifier work, according to its makers.

The 6R7 'Coronet' is a duplex-diode triode, somewhat similar to the type 75 but has a mutual conductance of 1900 and a mu of 16.

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The State of Washington's monopoly suit against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will be before the State Supreme Court March 27 after several months of battling in the lower courts.

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#### WIND JOINS ABC; THREE GROUPS FORMED

Station WIND will serve the Affiliated Broadcasting Company as the outlet for their programs in the Chicago metropolitan area, it was announced this week at the network headquarters in the Civic Opera Building. Station WKBH, at LaCrosse, Wis., has also joined ABC for commercial programs, making a total of 19 outlets for the programs of the new regional network, which will take to the air the latter part of April.

With the exception of WIND, all of the stations affiliated with ABC have been segregated into three State groups, which are available to advertisers as individual networks or in combination of one, two, or three groups, affording coverage of one, two, or three States, as the advertiser wishes. Each of these State groups, however, is available only as a unit; that is, the advertiser must purchase the entire State lineup and cannot select some stations and not others within any group.

These groups are made up as follows: Wisconsin Group: WOMT, Manitowoc; WHBL, Sheboygan; WRJN, Racine; WKBH, LaCrosse; WCLO, Janesville; WHBY, Green Bay; KFIZ, Fond du Lac; and WDGY, Minneapolis-St. Paul. Illinois Group: WTAX, Springfield; WJBL, Decatur; WHBF, Rock Island; WCLS, Joliet; and WIL, St. Louis. Indiana Group: WTRC, Elkhart; WEOA, Evansville; WWAE, Hammond; WBOW, Terre Haute; and WLBC, Muncie.

For the convenience of advertisers who may wish to add coverage of the Chicago metropolitan area to that of any State, WIND is not included in any one of the State groups, but may be obtained as an auxiliary outlet of any State hookup provided it is available at the time desired.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name]. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

The State of [State Name] is hereby offering for sale the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

STATE OF [State Name]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. The land is owned by [Owner Name] and is being offered for sale. The land is approximately [Area] acres in size and is located in the [Location]. The land is currently being used for [Use]. The land is being offered for sale at a price of [Price]. The land is being offered for sale on a [Type of Sale] basis. The land is being offered for sale by [Seller Name].

3/24/36

The Affiliated Broadcasting Company will have no ABC "key" station, either in Chicago or at any other point. Programs for the network will originate in the headquarters studios, which are located in the Radio Tower of Chicago's Civic Opera Building, and will be sent out from there to the individual stations. Remote control pickups will be brought into the headquarters control room and sent out again from there to the network.

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FCC ORDERS ALL TELEPHONE RECORDS PRESERVED

The Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission on March 24th issued an order calling on all telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless companies to preserve all records and accounts until further notice.

The order was issued in connection with the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company now under way.

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DONALD SHAW LEAVES NBC TO JOIN AGENCY

Donald S. Shaw, Eastern Sales Manager of the National Broadcasting Company for the past two years, has resigned to become Assistant to the President of McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York advertising agency. His resignation becomes effective as of April 1st. Mr. Shaw, in his new position, will assume the leadership of the agency in all radio activities.

Mr. Shaw joined the sales staff of NBC in 1933, and was made Sales Manager one year later. His previous business connections, after graduation from Brown University in 1920, were Larchar Horton Co., advertising agency in Providence, R. I.; George L. Dyer, the Biow Company, and Williams and Saylor, New York agencies; and the Vacuum Oil Co., Advertising Department. He was at one time a partner in his own agency of Cleveland & Shaw.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS ASKED IN PHILCO SURVEY

Supplementing a questionnaire distributed several weeks ago, Sayre M. Ramsdell, Vice-President of Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, has issued three new questions to prominent persons over the country on the general subject of freedom of the air.

"In relation to the checks and balances to be used in attaining or maintaining this freedom", Mr. Ramsdell wrote, "there was a wide range of definition; in fact, so many interesting points were brought up by numbers of our correspondents, and called to our attention as not being included in our original questionnaire, that we are appending the more pressing of them to this letter."

The appended questions follow:

- "1. Importance of reaching a common understanding of such differences as exist between news publications, which have the right to be partisan, and radio broadcasting stations, which are believed by many to have some measure of obligation to present all recognized sides of a public question.

(Is it, or is it not, a fair statement "that the radio broadcasting station should enjoy a provisional franchise for the use of an allotted public radio channel as long as it fulfills its purpose to provide Service to the people of a community with news and entertainment and public instruction"?)

- "2. Importance of competition between broadcasting stations.

(The point is raised whether the application to radio of the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech can be justified unless competition exists between the principal agencies for reaching the radio public.)

- "3. Importance of discovering and providing against the power of control that might be established over the broadcasting industry by third parties or groups.

- "a. Those furnishing programs either generally, (networks, transcription companies, etc.) or to a limited extent (news agencies, concerns having exclusive control over sources of news, such as market quotations, athletic events, etc.).
- "b. Those having control of patents necessary to engage in radio transmission or reception, or to make further advances in the art.
- "c. Those having control of communication facilities necessary to bring programs or any necessary program material to broadcasting stations."

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current status of the project and to identify the key areas that require attention. It is intended for the use of senior management and other stakeholders who are responsible for the overall direction and funding of the project.

2. The project has made significant progress since the last report, with several key milestones being achieved. However, there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure the successful completion of the project. These challenges include limited resources, changing requirements, and potential risks to the project's timeline and budget.

3. The following table provides a summary of the project's progress to date, including the status of each major task and the key risks associated with each. It is important to note that the project is currently on track to meet its key milestones, but there are still a number of risks that need to be managed carefully.

4. The project team has identified a number of key risks that could impact the project's success. These risks include changes in requirements, limited resources, and potential delays in the delivery of key deliverables. The project team has developed a risk management plan that outlines the steps that will be taken to identify, assess, and mitigate these risks.

5. The project team has also identified a number of key areas that require attention in order to ensure the successful completion of the project. These areas include the need to improve communication and collaboration between the project team and other stakeholders, the need to ensure that the project is properly resourced, and the need to ensure that the project is properly managed and controlled.

6. The project team has developed a number of key recommendations that will help to address the challenges identified in this report. These recommendations include the need to improve communication and collaboration, the need to ensure that the project is properly resourced, and the need to ensure that the project is properly managed and controlled. It is important to note that these recommendations are based on the current status of the project and may need to be updated as the project progresses.

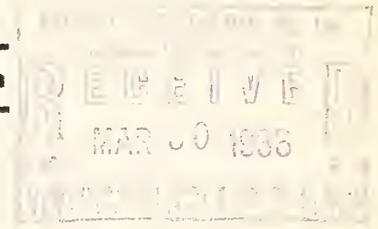
7. The project team is committed to ensuring the successful completion of the project and to providing regular updates on the project's progress. It is important to note that the project is currently on track to meet its key milestones, but there are still a number of risks that need to be managed carefully.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 914

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
G. S. A. F. M.



NEW W-B 5-YEAR CONTRACT ON MONTHLY FEE BASIS

After rejecting the "per piece" plan of licensing copyrighted music, as urged by the National Association of Broadcasters, Warner Brothers through the Music Publishers Holding Corporation submitted a new five-year contract to broadcasting stations on March 26th.

The new contract, like the temporary licenses in effect since January 1st between the W-B music publishers and approximately 250 stations, is based upon a monthly fee to be paid by stations.

Earlier an Advisory Committee from NAB had called on Herman Starr, President of the Music Publishers Holding Corporation, and made a plea for adoption of the per piece plan. A statement by Warner Brothers announcing the new contract said that adoption of the per piece plan "was made impossible by the fact that about January 15th a majority of the radio stations signed an agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers on a bulk (or flat fee) basis."

Continuing, the statement quotes Mr. Starr, as follows:

"If we had carried out the idea of a per-piece basis, in face of this agreement between ASCAP and most of the stations, we would have been exposed to discrimination against our publications. We still believe that a per-piece basis would be fairer to all concerned. The failure of the industry to achieve this basis is due to ASCAP's action in forcing a new bulk agreement upon the stations.

"Our own five-year contract is evidence of our determination to remain outside the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, from which we resigned on December 31st last.

"One important feature of our contract is that the monthly fee for the use of our music will be based on the local quarter-hour rate of each station instead of the national rate - a much fairer arrangement for a large number of the smaller stations which announce a national rate but do practically no national business."

The new Warner contract, which takes effect April 1st, is summarized as follows in a letter sent to radio stations in all sections of the country:

"On December 30, 1935, after discussion with Mr. James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters and a Committee appointed by him, there was sent to you a

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the expansion of the nation.

The third part of the book deals with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of Reconstruction. It covers the period of the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the struggle for civil rights.

The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the late republic, from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Progressive Era. It covers the period of the late republic, the Progressive Era, and the struggle for reform.

The fifth part of the book deals with the period of the Progressive Era and the early 20th century, from the beginning of the Progressive Era to the end of the First World War. It covers the period of the Progressive Era, the First World War, and the struggle for reform.

The sixth part of the book deals with the period of the Second World War and the late 20th century, from the beginning of the Second World War to the present. It covers the period of the Second World War, the Cold War, and the struggle for reform.

3/27/36

three-months' license for the use of the musical compositions controlled by our principals.

"At that time it was our hope and aim that during the term of the license it would be possible to work out a system of fees based upon actual use of individual compositions.

"However, shortly after the first of the year the great majority of broadcasters entered into a five-year agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers upon a bulk basis. The making of this agreement precludes the possibility of arriving at any per-use or measured basis of compensation which would not subject us to the possibility of discrimination against our catalog.

"After further discussion with Mr. Baldwin and the members of his Committee, we have prepared a new agreement for five years from April 1, 1936, which, while in the main similar to the temporary agreement, is different in the following particulars:

"1. It is for the period of five years from April 1, 1936.

"2. The monthly fee for each full time station is based upon the highest local quarter-hour rate instead of the highest published national rate. The monthly fee for the first month for each full time station having a local quarter-hour rate of more than \$25.00 is four times its highest local quarter-hour rate on March 1, 1936. The monthly rate for each month thereafter will be four times the highest local quarter-hour rate during such month. The license fee for full time stations, the highest local quarter-hour rate of which is \$25.00 or less, will be twice their highest local quarter-hour rate.

#3. Licensees will be required to report the use of our own musical compositions only, instead of all compositions.

"4. While the agreement contains a provision which guarantees that no station shall have more favorable terms than any other stations, we are given discretion in the fixing of license fees of stations which because of peculiar conditions or extenuating circumstances are entitled to more favorable terms.

"5. If at any time during the term of the license the Broadcasting Industry and the Music Publishing Industry shall agree upon a system of license fees based upon actual use of individual compositions, then you shall have the privilege of terminating the license agreement in the event that we fail to adopt such per-use system."

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Dear Sir,  
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the  
proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.  
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the  
proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

## HEARST NET RUMORS CONTINUE AS HE WARS ON PUBLICITY

As rumors continue to circulate regarding negotiations of William Randolph Hearst to acquire new broadcasting stations and to establish a third major network, the publisher has set the broadcasting and newspaper industries gossiping by abruptly paring all radio program publicity in his 38 papers to the bone.

Starting with the Los Angeles Examiner, Hearst papers over the country have been ordered to eliminate all but the essential program notices from their columns. Most radio editors have been transferred to other duties.

The new policy has proved doubly amazing because Mr. Hearst appears to be going into the broadcasting business on a large scale. Besides lending WCAE, Pittsburgh, to the Mutual Network for broadcasts on the flood, Mr. Hearst is reported to have made bids for WEEL, Boston, WXYZ, Detroit, and the Don Lee Network. No confirmations have been forthcoming.

Explanations for the ban on radio publicity have been both numerous and speculative with no statement coming from Sam Simeon. Among the guesses are:

Displeasure over the Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast of a speech by Earl Browder, Secretary to the Communist Party of the United States.

An alignment between Warner Brothers and Hearst against the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Society of Composers in the copyright feud. ASCAP is blocking song plugs on the new Marion Davies picture released by Warners because of the copyright situation.

A scrap between Louella Parsons, Hearst syndicated movie columnist, and Mary Pickford over film names for their respective radio programs.

Hearst national advertising salesmen and advertising managers met at San Simeon and agreed that radio is taking much revenue away from newspapers.

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## COURT REFUSES TO DISMISS LIBEL COMPLAINT AGAINST CANTOR

The New York State Court of Appeals has refused to dismiss the \$100,000 libel suit brought by Ben Gross, Radio Editor of the New York Daily News against Eddie Cantor, the comedian, and Radio Guide, Inc. In so doing it set forth a new aspect of the law of libel.

The opinion, written by Justice Loughran, held that a complaint in an action for libel which alleges that the

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE  
January 15, 1914.

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
ON JANUARY 14, 1913.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS,  
1914.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS,  
1914.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS,  
1914.

defendants published a defamatory statement concerning a small group, that the public knows that the plaintiff is a member of the group, that the statement was especially aimed at plaintiff and commonly understood to be an imputation against him personally, states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The article on which the suit is based was published in Radio Guide Magazine in the form of a telegram from Eddie Cantor. It was entitled "Cantor Bares Feud of Critics." It called attention to a feud between the comedian and the radio editors of New York newspapers.

In part, Cantor's wire said: "However, I shall continue to fight those New York radio editors who are experts at log-rolling, who use their columns for delving into personalities that have nothing to do with radio, and whose various rackets are a disgrace to the newspaper profession.

"There is but one person writing on radio in New York City who has the necessary background, dignity and honesty of purpose."

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#### ASCAP OFFICIALS INDICTED IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Continuing its copyright war on the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, the State of Washington has obtained indictments against leading ASCAP officials in the Snohomish Superior Court at Everett, Wash. The County prosecutor, A. W. Swanson, obtained the indictments.

Branding ASCAP as a "monopolistic institution" and charging its officers to be in "conspiracy and intimidation in restraint of public trade", Swanson named as defendants Louis Bernstein, Saul Bernstein, E. C. Mills, Gene Buck and Nathan Burken of New York, and John L. Stanley, local ASCAP manager. Mr. Swanson said that he would seek extradition of the defendants. Judge Ralph C. Bell set the bail for each at \$1,250.

The action is an outgrowth of the vigorous attack recently made on the music society by the State's radio interests and Attorney General E. P. Donnelly. ASCAP at present is operating under receivership in Washington, and its fight to win back complete control for itself is pending in the State courts.

Mr. Donnelly had previously stated that ASCAP officials would be liable to criminal prosecution if they entered the State, but this move by Mr. Swanson is the first attack on the ASCAP officials themselves.

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
January 15, 1874.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1873.

ALBANY:  
PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & COMPANY,  
105 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

1874

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & COMPANY, 105 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
January 15, 1874.

CONGESTED S-W BANDS MAY BRING SEPARATE PARLEY

Discussing the overcrowded condition of the 49 meter and other short-wave broadcasting bands at a meeting of the C.C.I.R. (International Radio Committee) in Washington, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe expressed the opinion that this might assume sufficient importance to be considered at a separate conference. The question of widening the short-wave bands will be included in the agenda for discussion at the International Radio Conference at Cairo in 1938. If there is to be a meeting devoted to broadcasting in the high frequency bands, Dr. Jolliffe believed that it might be held following the main convention at Cairo or soon thereafter.

Dr. Jolliffe said that the present situation in the short-wave bands was analogous to that in the long-wave broadcasting field in this country before the Radio Commission brought order out of chaos. He said that everybody was getting aboard so that they would have to be recognized when the nations formally took up the subject, those who had too many frequencies would be cut down, but all who were on the air at that time would have to be considered. This obviously would bring up the question of widening the short-wave bands.

It was the opinion of Dr. Jolliffe that in the meantime we might expect to see considerable overcrowding of the 17 megacycle short-wave broadcasting band. He said that the British Broadcasting Company were anxious, on account of sun spots, to secure a short-wave broadcasting between 3 and 4 megacycles. This space is now occupied by amateurs and government aviation.

Dr. Jolliffe, formerly Chief Engineer of the Communications Commission now with the Radio Corporation in New York City, has just returned from Paris where he attended a meeting of the International Broadcasting Union, of which he is one of three vice-presidents, the others being M. Mugica, of the Argentine National Association of Broadcasters, and M. Kee Tsing Li, of China. Dr. Jolliffe was accompanied to Paris by E. K. Cohan, General Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Cohan told the Washington gathering that a tremendous short-wave broadcasting station power increase may be expected in Europe during the next twelve months.

"England is building three new 75 KW short-wave transmitters, Germany a 100 KW transmitter and even Portugal has ambitions along these lines", Mr. Cohan said.

Commander T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer, FCC, presided at the Washington C.C.I.R. meeting. A number of committee reports were submitted in connection with the forthcoming Bucharest radio conference. The rest will be taken up at the next meeting of the group which Gerald C. Gross, its secretary, said would be held Thursday, April 23rd.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the security of the system. It is intended for use by personnel who are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system.

2. This document contains information that is classified as CONFIDENTIAL. It is to be controlled, stored, and transmitted in accordance with the applicable security policies and procedures.

3. The information contained in this document is to be used only for the purposes stated herein. It is not to be disseminated to other personnel unless specifically authorized by the appropriate authority.

4. This document is to be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect changes in the system or in the applicable security policies and procedures.

5. The information contained in this document is to be protected against unauthorized disclosure, alteration, and destruction.

6. This document is to be controlled and its use restricted to authorized personnel only.

7. The information contained in this document is to be used only for the purposes stated herein. It is not to be disseminated to other personnel unless specifically authorized by the appropriate authority.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

## CAIRO RADIO CONFERENCE COMMITTEES AND QUESTIONS

An outline of the organization of committees preparing for the Cairo Radio Conference in 1938 and the questions which they are considering has just been announced. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission is Chairman of the group. Commander T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Commission is Vice-Chairman, and Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Engineer, of the FCC, General Secretary.

Committee on Technical Matters

Chairman: Dr. J. H. Dellinger  
Vice Chairman: Lt. Col. D. M. Crawford

Articles to be considered:

Definitions; Classification of Emissions; Quality of Emissions; Table of Frequency Tolerances and of Instabilities, Table of Frequency-Band Widths Occupied by the Emission.

Committee on Traffic Matters

Chairman: Captain S. C. Hooper  
Vice Chairman: E. M. Webster

Articles:

General Radiotelegraph Procedure in the Mobile Service; General Call "to all"; Calling; Use of Waves in the Mobile Service; Distress Traffic and Distress Signals - Alarm, Emergency, and Safety Signals; Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service; Indication of the Station of Origin of Radiotelegrams; Routing of Radiotelegrams; Service of Low-power Mobile Radiotelephone Stations; Special Services: List of Abbreviations to be Used in Radio Communication, Scale Used to Express Strength of Signals, Procedure in the Service of Low-Power Mobile Radiotelephone Stations, Procedure to Obtain Radio Direction-Finding Bearings

Articles of Additional Radio Regulations:

Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service; Time of Filing of Radiotelegrams; Address of Radiotelegrams; Doubtful Reception - Transmission by "Ampliation" - Long-Distance Radio Communication; Retransmission by Stations of the Mobile Service; Notice of Nondelivery; Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations; Radiotelegrams to be Forwarded by Ordinary Mail or by Air Mail; Special Radiotelegrams; Radio Communications for Multiple Destinations

Committee on Allocation

Chairman: T.A.M. Craven      Vice Chairman: E. K. Jett

Articles:

Allocation and Use of Frequencies (Wavelengths) and of Types of Emission

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1917

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR 1916

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives  
at their respective sessions, in accordance with the provisions  
of an Act of Congress, approved August 1, 1894, and  
continued August 1, 1903, and August 1, 1906.

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:  
1917.

Approved for printing by the Senate and House of Representatives  
on January 10, 1917.

WALTER D. HARRIS, Director of the General Land Office.  
W. H. HARRIS, Director of the General Land Office.

Committee on Administration

Chairman: Comdr. F. A. Zeusler  
Vice Chairman: Gerald C. Gross

Articles to be considered:

Choice of Apparatus; Amateur Stations and Private Experimental Stations; Conditions to be Observed by Mobile Stations; Operators' Certificates; Authority of the Master; Inspection of Stations; Reporting of Violations; Call Signals; Service Documents; Interference; Emergency Installations; Working Hours of Stations of the Mobile Service; Accounting for Radiotelegrams; Aeronautical Radio Service of Public Correspondence; International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.); Expenses of the Bureau of the Union; Effective Date of the General Regulations.

Report of a Violation of the Telecommunication Convention or of the Radio Regulations; Hours of Service for Ship Stations in the Second Category; Service Documents; Service Symbols; Documents with which Mobile Stations Must be Provided; Statement of Radiotelegrams exchanged with Mobile Stations; Internal Regulations of the International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.).

Articles of Additional Radio Regulations:

Application of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to Radio Communication; Charges.

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"WILLARD HOTEL" RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

"The Willard Hotel Incident" resolution, introduced by Senator Couzens (Republican), of Michigan, was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on March 26th by request of its author.

As the Federal Communications Commission already has released the file of evidence demanded by the resolution, it is presumed that the case is closed unless the Committee should decide that a Senate investigation is necessary. Senator Couzens, it is understood, does not intend to push the inquiry further.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

## MUSICIANS' UNIONS WIN PAY RAISES FROM NETWORKS

Pay increases and shorter working hours for organized musicians engaged in broadcasting for the three major networks are embodied in a new two-year agreement between the radio chains and the Musicians' Union, Local 802, Jacob Rosenberg, Secretary of the Union, announced March 26th in New York.

The National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System are the networks included in the new agreement, which is retroactive to March 4, when the existing contract expired.

Under the terms of the new agreement, musicians employed on commercial and sustaining programs who formerly worked thirty-three hours a week will now put in thirty hours with no loss of salary. Furthermore, they will work five out of eight consecutive hours instead of five out of ten a day. Musicians engaged in commercial and sustaining programs will be paid \$140 minimum, while those employed only on sustaining programs will receive \$100 on the basis of a thirty-hour six-day week.

Musicians who play commercial and sustaining engagements twenty-four hours a week are raised from \$100 to \$105 on a four out of eight hour basis. House musicians employed on the seventh day of the week under the new contract will receive \$30 for their services, outside men receiving \$25 for the extra day. House orchestra conductors will be paid one and three-fourths times the wage scale.

The agreement also provides that musicians employed four or more consecutive weeks by any of the broadcasting companies shall not be discharged without eight weeks' notice, instead of receiving the four weeks' notification.

Mr. Rosenberg said that for the first time an agreement had been made governing arrangers and copyists of music. It affects more than 800 such workers in this city (New York).

The new arrangement with the networks calls for weekly salaries of \$115 and \$100 for music arrangers and \$65 for copyists for a thirty-five-hour week.

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## DENIAL OF CAPE MAY APPLICATION RECOMMENDED

Examiner John P. Bramhall this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the application of Alfred C. Matthews to build a new broadcasting station at Cape May, N.J., for operation on 1420 kc. with 100 watts power, specified hours, be denied. The Examiner stated that the applicant is not financially qualified to operate the station and that the area involved is already amply served.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/15/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

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The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

10/20/54

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/20/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

10/20/54

## FCC CHANGES MEETINGS SCHEDULE DURING PHONE PROBE

Because all members are sitting in on the American Telephone and Telegraph Company inquiry, the Federal Communications Commission has changed the schedule of its weekly division meetings. The new schedule follows:

Telephone Division meets at 2:30 P.M., Mondays; the Telegraph Division at 3:30 P.M., same day.

Broadcast Division meets at 10:30 A.M., Fridays; the full Commission meets at 2:30 P.M., same day.

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## NETWORKS' TIMES SALES GAIN IN FEBRUARY; CBS LEADS

The Columbia Broadcasting System led all other individual networks in time sales for February with a gross revenue of \$1,909,146. This represented a 15.4 per cent gain over billings for the same month in 1935 and an increase over January, 1936, when revenue totalled \$1,901,023.

The two NBC networks gained \$74,000 in business over January with a total of \$2,707,148, but fell 1.8 per cent under February, 1935. The NBC-WJZ network for the first time, however, passed the million dollar mark. The network gains become more significant when it is realized that in previous years, February sales have fallen below January because of seasonal trends.

The NBC-WEAF hookup grossed \$1,691,524 and the NBC-WJZ link \$1,015,624. Loss of the Palmolive Colgate business and the withdrawal of the National Biscuit Company's "Let's Dance" program accounted for NBC setback.

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## JOHN BACHEM NAMED NBC SALES MANAGER

The appointment of John H. Bachem as NBC Eastern Division Sales Manager was announced March 24th by Roy C. Witmer, NBC Vice-President. Bachem succeeds Donald S. Shaw, who leaves NBC on April 1st to become Assistant to the President of McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York advertising agency.

The new sales executive came to NBC in 1932 after 14 years in the magazine field where his affiliations included The Butterick Company, Doubleday, Doran and Company and the International Magazine Company. He assumes his sales managerial duties immediately.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This section covers the exploration of the New World, the struggles of the early settlers, and the growth of the colonies.

The second part of the book deals with the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It details the military campaigns, the political debates, and the ultimate triumph of the revolutionary forces over British rule.

The third part of the book covers the period from the end of the Revolution to the present day. It discusses the formation of the Constitution, the early years of the Republic, the expansion of the United States, and the challenges of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

## COOPERATIVE SELLING OF RADIOS DISTURBING BELGIAN DEALERS

Retail distribution of radios through cooperative organizations is making headway in Belgium, a report to the Commerce Department from the American commercial attache at Brussels shows.

Within the past month, the report states, a new cooperative radio-distribution concern was formed with a capital of 1,000,000 francs (approximately \$180,000) to cover 19 communes in the populous Charleroi basin. Several small radio-distribution services have been functioning in Belgium, but the new organization is the largest which has yet appeared. The development of these cooperative radio distribution services, it is pointed out, is causing considerable concern among local radio dealers.

According to official statistics, there were 732,208 radio receiving sets in use in Belgium as of December 31, 1935, an increase of 63,701 as compared with June 30, 1935. Of the December total, 5,373 units represented crystal sets which is an increase of more than 1,000 units during the past year.

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## BBC AWAITS RADIO STATION FOR TIE-PIN

"In the old crystal-set days we were all familiar with the ingenious receivers which fitted inside matchboxes. Now, apparently, it is the turn of transmitters to reach the ultimate minimum. A waistcoat-pocket transmitter, designed primarily for program work in crowds and large assemblies in which the announcer must be able to move quickly to any given point, has been perfected by the Engineering Department of the National Broadcasting Company", said the British Broadcasting Corporation commenting on the miniature transmitter recently developed by the NBC. "Small as it is, the waistcoat-pocket transmitter leaves the radio engineer's dream yet unfulfilled. He is still looking for one which he can carry in his tie-pin."

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A television transmitter has been erected in Stockholm by a Swedish radio manufacturing firm. The transmitter, which is an experimental one, has been designed by 2 Swedish engineers, in collaboration with a German company. Its present power is 0.5 KW., and tests, consisting of the transmission of talkie films, have given satisfactory results.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the establishment of the first colonies to the beginning of the American Revolution.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the American Revolution to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The fifth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

:::  
 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
 :::

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Institute of Radio Service Men and its accompanying Radio Trade Show was to open today, Friday, March 27th, at Chicago, for a three-day session.

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The Federal Communications Commission calls attention of all licensees to the fact that Rule 105.23 of the Practice and Procedure of the FCC, which supersedes Rule 24 of the Rules and Regulations, requires the licensee of a station to forward within three days after receipt of a notice of violation, a reply to the Commission at Washington and a copy to the office originating the complaint when that office is other than the FCC at Washington.

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Reports on radio markets in Palestine and Bolivia have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department, and may be obtained for 25 cents each.

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Misleading advertising of a cosmetic in newspapers, over the radio, and through other media, by Lur-Eye Products, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York City, and W. R. Robinson Co., Kankakee, Ill., is prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission in an order to cease and desist, issued against those respondents.

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DAVIS NAMED N. Y. MANAGER FOR ABC

George Roesler, National Sales Manager of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company, has announced the appointment of David D. Davis, Jr., as Manager of the network's New York office, which is located in the Lincoln Building. Mr. Davis has been identified with advertising for several years, having been associated with The International Magazine Co., National Broadcasting Co., and Outdoor Advertising, Inc.

As Chicago sales representatives, the network has appointed Dr. George E. Halley, for many years on the sales staff of KMBC, Kansas City, and more recently with Free & Sleinger; and Calvin Austin, formerly a member of NBC's Chicago Sales Department. The ABC Detroit office in the New Center Building is managed by Earl Maxwell, who also represents the Roesler list of stations in that city. Bert Green, formerly with Edward Petry & Co., and with WIND, Chicago, will contact Chicago agencies and advertisers for the list of stations represented by Mr. Roesler independently of the network.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR  
1911

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1912

PRINTED BY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1912

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1912

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

*AKA  
J. G. Hall*

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No. 915

*J. G. Hall*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1911

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March 31, 1936.

## PRALL AND PAYNE FRIENDLY AS RENOMINATION IS ASSURED

For the first time in many months, Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and George Henry Payne, Progressive Republican member and arch critic of the FCC in the past, are on speaking terms. It is reported they even appear friendly.

As an explanation of the sudden termination of a bitter inter-Commission feud, observers close to the Commission express the belief that President Roosevelt has taken a hand in bringing the Commissioners into harmony after all threatened opposition to Mr. Payne on Capitol Hill faded.

As a condition of his reappointment as Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Prall is understood to have been told by the President that he must maintain more cordial relations with his colleagues. The feud with Commissioner Payne was the outstanding example of disruption.

When it appeared that the Western Senators were perfectly willing to see Mr. Payne reappointed to the Commission when his present term expires June 30th, Chairman Prall is said to have changed his hostile attitude toward his fellow New Yorker into one of apparent cordiality. Commissioner Payne, to all appearances, responded in the same fashion. Observers are now wondering whether Mr. Payne will burst forth with any more of his scathing criticism of FCC policies and practices such as those made in several university addresses during the Fall and Winter.

The investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company by the full Commission is also aiding in bringing the Commission into a more harmonious frame of mind. Because Paul A. Walker, Chairman of the Telephone Division, invited all of his colleagues to sit in on the inquiry, the Commission is for the first time in many months working with a singleness of purpose and in an atmosphere that can hardly do anything but reflect credit on them all from a public point of view and in the eyes of Congress.

The telephone inquiry actually was awarded to Mr. Walker in a game of buck-passing as some of his colleagues feared it was full of political dynamite. Commissioner Walker accepted the task confidently but insisted that he have a free hand in employing expert aides. When politicians sought to bring pressure upon him, he went to the White House and told the President that if the

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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inquiry were to be conducted in a manner to reflect credit upon the administration, he must have able technical and legal assistants and not politically-minded job-holders.

Now that Mr. Walker appears to be making a success of the inquiry, the other FCC members are glad to be on the bandwagon and are presenting a united front against their critics. Unless some reversal occurs to discredit the Commission, it is probable that the Commissioners will emerge from the telephone inquiry in a more harmonious state than they have been since the FCC succeeded the Federal Radio Commission.

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CBS BUYS KNX FOR \$1,250,000; HEARST CHAIN GROWING

The Columbia Broadcasting System is awaiting approval by the Federal Communications Commission of its purchase of Station KNX, Los Angeles, for a reported price of \$1,250,000. The price is said to be the largest ever paid for a single station and will be paid in four yearly installments.

The deal, negotiated in New York City between William S. Paley, CBS President, and Guy C. Earl, Jr., President and principal owner of the Western Broadcast Company, is dependent upon both FCC approval and the renewal of KNX's license. Station KNX now holds only a temporary permit because of citations for questionable programs.

Station KNX will be substituted for KHJ as the Los Angeles outlet on January 1, 1937, it is said, if the deal is consummated. At that time the CBS contract with the Don Lee Network for the Los Angeles station and other Pacific Coast outlets will expire, and presumably will not be renewed.

Meanwhile, Hearst Radio, Inc., is continuing to expand its network-in-the-making. Arrangements have reputedly been concluded for the purchase of three more units of the Southwest Broadcasting System, as was expected. The stations are KTAT, Forth Worth, Texas; WACO, Waco, Texas, and KOMO, Oklahoma City.

Previously William Randolph Heart, with the aid of Elliott Roosevelt, now Vice-President of Hearst Radio, Inc., had acquired KTSA, San Antonio, and KNOW, Austin, from the Southwest Broadcasting System. All of the Hearst purchases are awaiting approval by the FCC.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

On this day, I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original document filed in the above captioned case, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original document filed in the above captioned case.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

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## "WILLARD" BRIBERY CASE CLOSED BUT STING REMAINS

The shelving by Senator Couzens of his resolution to air the charges alleged to have been made that a member of the Federal Communications Commission, or the entire Commission, could be bribed, apparently ends that weird chapter. Not the least puzzling thing was that even after it had been dragged into the open, only one copy of the secret hearings was made available to the press - Commissioner Irvin Stewart's copy.

At that, the Commission had a lucky break for if the newspaper men had not been so occupied with the A. T. & T. hearings, and the papers so filled with flood news, the incident would have received plenty of publicity and might have caused as much of an uproar as the FCC seizure of lobby telegrams. Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, or other critics may still have something further to say about it.

Especially so since there are those at the Commission who are saying openly that the whole incident was the result of an ill-feeling between Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Communications Commission and Commissioner E. O. Sykes, who was forced to surrender the FCC Chairmanship to Mr. Prall. They assert it was more than a coincidence that the son of Chairman Prall, who lives in New York, not only should have been in Washington at the exact time the charges were made, but at the same hotel and in an adjacent room to that occupied by the broadcasters. That the young man should continue his amateur detective role by trying to pass himself off under an assumed name on the train going back to New York in an apparent further effort to get something on Judge Sykes and Harry Butcher, Vice-President of Columbia, also has caused comment.

A significant aspect of the inquiry, soft-pedalled in both the FCC and the Justice Department reports, was that the second-hand version of the hotel conversation, as it came from Herbert Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, and Commissioner Prall differed from the first-hand testimony of Mortimer Prall. The difference was that the secondary witnesses mentioned the name of Judge Sykes, but young Prall didn't.

That there was more to the incident than the vaporings of a few inebriates in a hotel room is certain, but how much more only time or good healthy Congressional investigation may reveal. It is even possible that someone actually tried to dupe the broadcasters out of \$25,000 or \$50,000, with the claim that he could use Mr. Butcher to buy Judge Sykes or the entire Commission. If so, it is believed he would have used exactly the same tactics as a newspaper tipster who was once in the old Essex Market Police Court in New York City, who, through his newspaper connection, had the privilege of going into the enclosure and talking to the magistrate on the bench.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The first part of the report concerns the investigation of the activities of the various groups and individuals mentioned in the report. It is noted that the information obtained from these sources is of a general nature and does not disclose any specific details of the activities mentioned.

The second part of the report concerns the investigation of the activities of the various groups and individuals mentioned in the report. It is noted that the information obtained from these sources is of a general nature and does not disclose any specific details of the activities mentioned.

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When some poor peddler would be haled into court for parking his pushcart in front of a fire hydrant, Louis, the tipster, would say to him: "You're in a tight place, but I know the Judge very well and for a dollar I'll speak to him and see if I can't get you out of this." If the pushcart vendor came through, Louis would pocket the dollar, go through the gate and talk to the Judge, with the peddler watching him intently.

"Good morning, Judge", Louis would say.

To which the Judge would reply, "Good morning, Louis!"

"Heavy docket this morning, Judge, have you any idea what time we'll adjourn?"

"I should say about 1:15 o'clock this afternoon."

"Thanks, Judge", Louis would reply.

Whereupon with a troubled look, he would go back to the peddler and say, "The Judge is very mad, but I think I got it fixed up all right."

R. D. H.

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#### RADIO MANUFACTURERS PREPARE FOR FTC HEARING APRIL 7

Radio set manufacturers are preparing for the hearing scheduled Monday, April 7th, before the Federal Trade Commission on the trade practice rules submitted by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. As the meeting may result in broad-scale regulation of radio industry practices, it is regarded as one of the most important hearings in the history of the radio manufacturing business.

Advertising phraseology as applied to "all-wave" sets will be the major point at issue. Ethical standards prohibiting commercial bribery, set counterfeiting, trademark piracy, misrepresentation of merchandise, and sale of equipment from which serial numbers or other identifying marks have been removed also will be considered.

The RMA, which is taking a leading role in the proposal, has called a meeting of its Directors on the day preceding the hearing. Its committee, which has been cooperating with the FTC since the move to set up trade practice rules for the radio industry began, comprises:

James M. Skinner, President of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Chairman; Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, Zenith Radio Corp.; James L. Schwank, Atwater Kent Mfg. Co.; George A. Scoville, Vice-President of Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner Corp.

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## INTERNATIONAL UNION PLANS GREATER PROGRAM EXCHANGES

The Council of the International Broadcasting Union, which recently held its Winter meeting in Paris, decided to organize another international relay, similar to that of October last, labelled "Youth Sings Across the Frontiers", for presentation next December. According to a report of the meeting by the British Broadcasting Corporation, The Council also considered a number of proposals for the development of an international exchange of programs on a more regular basis.

M. Maurice Rambert, President of the Union, said that the number of radio listeners in Europe in 1935 increased by 16,000,000 as the receiving sets in use jumped from 23,560,000 to 27,650,000. The new Palestine Broadcasting Service was admitted to the Union as an active member, while that of the Vatican was given a special membership.

Delegates were present from 29 European national broadcasting organizations and from seven broadcasting organizations overseas.

The Winter meeting also included the first intercontinental meeting of broadcasters. This meeting, convened by the International Broadcasting Union for a study of the several problems created by the development of intercontinental broadcasting on short wavelengths, was attended by representatives of broadcasting activity in forty-three countries, including sixteen countries overseas. All the continents were represented, as well as the broadcasting service of the League of Nations. The Presidency General of the Conference was accepted by M. Georges Mandel. The direction of the work of the Conference was in the hands of M. Rambert, the President of the International Broadcasting Union, who had the assistance of three Vice-Presidents, one of which was Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Radio Corporation of America.

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## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION TO EXPLORE RADIO IN STRATOSPHERE

With the granting of a special experimental license by the Federal Communications Commission, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is preparing to explore the outer limits of the stratosphere in an attempt to learn new facts regarding radio frequencies and the effects of the 11-year sun spot cycle on broadcasting.

A station will be erected in Kensington, Md., just outside the National Capital, to transmit ultra-short signals into space at the fastest rate ever attempted. The signals will be transmitted at the rate of one every tenth of a second and will last only a thousandth of a second.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE RED CROSS

The International Bureau of the Red Cross is an organization of voluntary workers, men and women, who are engaged in the relief of human suffering. It is a neutral and impartial organization, which is not connected with any political, religious or racial party.

The International Bureau of the Red Cross is the central office of the Red Cross movement. It is the only international organization of this kind. It is the only organization which is not connected with any political, religious or racial party.

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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE RED CROSS

The International Bureau of the Red Cross is an organization of voluntary workers, men and women, who are engaged in the relief of human suffering. It is a neutral and impartial organization, which is not connected with any political, religious or racial party.

The International Bureau of the Red Cross is the central office of the Red Cross movement. It is the only international organization of this kind. It is the only organization which is not connected with any political, religious or racial party.

The experiments are to be under the direction of Dr. A. J. Fleming, Director of the Institute. The equipment to be used has been three years in the making. While the tests will be highly technical, they may well produce data that will eliminate much of the static and interference that disturbs reception from both long and short-wave broadcasting stations.

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## SUPREME COURT INVALIDATES STATE BROADCASTING TAX

Broadcasters won a far-reaching victory on March 30th when the United States Supreme Court ruled that States cannot tax the business of radio broadcasting in holding unconstitutional the Washington State tax on gross receipts of broadcasters in its jurisdiction.

Washington State had levied a one per cent gross revenue tax on the Fishers Blend stations of Seattle, KOMO and KJR. The issue was of far more than local significance, however, and the Supreme Court decision will set a precedent that will prevent other States from following in Washington's footsteps.

The Supreme Court in an unanimous opinion held that broadcasting is interstate commerce and therefore under control of the Federal Government rather than the States.

The opinion, read by Justice Stone, said, in part:

"By its very nature broadcasting transcends State lines and is national in scope and importance - characteristics which bring it within the purpose and protection and subject to the control of the commerce clause."

As a similar tax has been levied in Missouri, broadcasters in that State expect relief as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling.

The issue involved in this case was not whether, because of the rebroadcasting of chain programs from outside the State, the radio station is a part of interstate commerce, but whether the broadcasting of programs originating within the State for local consumption is by the physical nature of radio transmission, interstate commerce simply because the radio waves cross the State line, with the result that radio advertising may sell products outside of Washington.

Another premise for this claim was that if, for all practical purposes, listeners outside of the State of Washington cannot hear the radio programs of KOMO and KJR, their receiving sets at least are affected by the "interference" of these stations in relation to others.

The Department of the Interior has been advised by the Director of the Geological Survey that the following information is being furnished to you for your information. The Department is currently conducting a study of the geology of the area and will be pleased to furnish you with a copy of the report when it is available. The report will contain a detailed description of the geology of the area and will also contain a list of the various minerals and fossils that have been found in the area.

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SUBJECT: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

The following information is being furnished to you for your information. The Department is currently conducting a study of the geology of the area and will be pleased to furnish you with a copy of the report when it is available. The report will contain a detailed description of the geology of the area and will also contain a list of the various minerals and fossils that have been found in the area.

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Radio stations, if incorporated, are subject to the regular Federal taxes as are other corporations, but there is no original license fee or special tax levied prior to beginning operations.

Elmer W. Pratt, attorney for the National Association of Broadcasters, has been engaged in a study of the tax problems of the broadcasting industry, with a view to gathering information and legal precedents to clarify the taxing situation.

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### LOWELL AND DUNMORE WIN ANOTHER ROUND ON PATENTS

Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore, former Bureau of Standards technicians, on March 30th moved a step nearer to the fabulous fortune that would be theirs if the validity of their patents on electrically operated radio receivers were ever judicially established.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that the two inventors are entitled to a trial of the case in the United States District Court at Baltimore.

Lowell and Dunmore have been involved in litigation over their patents for more than a decade, and have several times appeared on the verge of collecting millions of dollars in damages from radio manufacturers only to see the fortune fade away in more involved litigation.

Back in 1921, when they were just struggling young scientists, the inventors evolved a device that would take the hum out of a radio receiver when raw alternating current was fed to it. Their invention eliminated expensive dry cells and unsatisfactory storage batteries and proved a boon to the radio industry.

Lowell at that time was earning \$1,980 a year, and Dunmore \$2,400 at the Bureau of Standards. Lowell also worked in a Washington bowling alley to supplement his income. Since then their lives have been occupied with a continuous round of litigation as they sought to collect damages from the radio manufacturers and at the same time defend their patents against other inventors who claimed to have developed the device.

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M. H. Aylesworth, former President of the National Broadcasting Company, will lecture this year at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in a course on propaganda.

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The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just issued a report on the radio market of the Irish Free State. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents from the Department of Commerce.

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The United States had its first radiotelegraph contact with the British superliner "Queen Mary" during her trial trip down the Clyde River March 25th when messages from the ship were received at the station of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company at Southampton, L. I. This marine radio installation on the "Queen Mary" is the largest made to date. The apparatus complete, both for radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communication with the United States and Europe throughout voyages was supplied by the International Marine Radio Company of London, an associated company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

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Theodore C. Streibert was appointed Vice-President of Station WOR at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Alfred J. McCosker, President, stated March 27th. Mr. Streibert was also recently elected First Vice-President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, of which WOR is the New York key station, and was reelected to the Mutual Board of Directors.

Since 1933, the young executive has been assistant to Mr. McCosker and on June 20, 1935, was elected a member of the station's Board of Directors. Before entering radio, he had a distinguished career in business, and from 1929 to 1933 was Assistant Dean of Harvard Business School.

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Tasmania, large island State of Australia, 180 miles south of the mainland, was connected by telephone with the rest of the world March 25th for the first time through the inauguration of a submarine telephone cable to Australia. The cable is one of the longest submarine telephone cables in the world and has six telephone circuits, numerous telegraph channels and a special circuit for radio broadcasting. Companies associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in England and Australia were involved in its manufacture and installation.

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The Committee on Organization and Technical Matters and on Broadcasting Questions (A and D, respectively), preparing for the fourth meeting of the C.C.I.R. will meet in Room 1413 of the FCC offices, new Post Office Building, on April 3rd at 9:30 A.M. and 2 P.M., respectively.

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Former Senator Clarence C. Dill, widely known in radio circles, on March 30th filed suit for divorce against the erst-while Mrs. Rosalie Jones, advocate of women's rights and heiress, at Spokane, Wash.

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Senator Austin (Re.), of Vermont, on March 30th placed in the appendix of the Congressional Record an unidentified analysis of the Farm and Home Hour on NBC for 1935. The conclusion of the report was that "the bulk of the time was allowed for propaganda purposes to representatives of the government."

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R. C. PATTERSON, JR., QUILTS AS NBC VICE-PRESIDENT

Confirming reports of several weeks past, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., resigned as Executive Vice-President and Director of the National Broadcasting Company on March 20th. His immediate plans were not revealed, but an announcement is expected within a few days.

Rumors that Mr. Patterson, a former Commissioner of Correction of New York City, would quit NBC started shortly after Major Lenox Lohr became President of the network. Mr. Patterson had been in line to succeed Merlin H. Aylesworth as NBC head.

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CBS ISSUES SECOND EDITION OF "TALKS" ON NETWORK

The Columbia Broadcasting System this week issued the second number of Talks, a quarterly digest of addresses broadcast over the CBS network. About the size of the Readers' Digest, the CBS publication follows the general plan of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which edits a similar magazine. Talks is distributed widely free of charge.

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## SPEARMAN'S TELEGRAM OPINION COMES HOME TO ROOST

Submission of a voluminous report on the part the Federal Communications Commission played in seizing telegrams and radiograms during the Senate Lobby Committee's probe has not quieted the criticism directed at the FCC.

The New York Times unearthed the record to show that the FCC twice within the past year refused to make available to executive agencies of the Government, telegrams and telephone records. It published a letter sent by the Commission to Attorney General Cummings on April 18, 1935, with an opinion by Paul D. P. Spearman, then FCC General Counsel, that private telegrams and telephone records are inviolate.

The Justice Department had requested aid in checking telephone records in St. Paul to facilitate the catching of criminals.

The question uppermost in the minds of political observers seems to be who will be made the goat in an affair that promises to be a 1936 campaign issue: the Senate Lobby Committee or the FCC?

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## NEW STATIONS IN NEW YORK AND ALASKA RECOMMENDED

Examiners this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that construction permits be granted to erect new broadcasting stations in New York State and Alaska.

Examiner Dalberg proposed that a permit be granted to the Watertown Broadcasting Corp., of Watertown, N. Y., for operation on 1270 kc. with 250 watts power, daytime. He recommended denial of an application for the same channel by A. W. Hayes, of Erie, Pa.

Fairbanks, Alaska, would get its first radio station if the recommendation of Examiner Hill is accepted by the FCC. He proposed that John A. Stump be given a permit to erect a station for operation on 1210 kc. with 100 watts power, unlimited time and that an application by Edwin A. Kraft, of Fairbanks, be denied.

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INFRINGEMENT SUITS FILED AGAINST 21 MORE STATIONS

Five Warner Bros. music publishing firms, Harms, Inc., M. Witmark & Sons, Remick Music Corp., T. B. Harms Co., and New World Music Corp., have filed 40 additional suits against radio stations, restaurants, night clubs and hotels through Wattenberg & Wattenberg, their New York law firm, and correspondent attorneys. Twenty-one of the actions filed are against radio stations, the remaining 19 being directed against night clubs and hotels.

Stations named as defendants are:

WOOA WBIG WGBB WIBA KGU WIXBS (2 suits) WSMB WGST  
WOWO KTFI KPO KOA KTAR WDAY KEYR KSOO WCHS.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

March 27 - WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., CP to make changes in equipment, increase power from 2½ KW daytime to 5 KW daytime; WHN, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City, license to cover CP authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power to 5 KW, 1010 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited time; also granted license to use old 1 KW transmitter as an auxiliary, and granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; WDZ, WDZ Broadcasting Co., Tuscola, Ill., license to cover CP authorizing changes in equipment, change in frequency to 1020 kc. and removal of transmitter site locally, increase in day power to 250 watts; WFAM, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WWAE to unlimited day and sharing at night with WWAE; WWAE, Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind., The Commission on its own motion, reconsidered its action of March 17, 1936, in designating for hearing application for modification of license to change hours of operation from S-WFAM to unlimited day to LS, S-WFAM night, and granted same.

Also, WFBC, Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new equipment and increase in day power from 1 to 5 KW, unlt'd. time, 1 KW night, 1300 kc.; WTAQ, WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wis., license to cover CP covering move of transmitter from Eau Claire to De Pere, Wis., and studio location to Green Bay, install new eqpt., change hours of operation from sharing KSCJ night to unlt'd. and installation of directional antenna for nighttime operation; 1330 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlt'd. time; WFBC authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna.

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STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Auditor General of the Province of Ontario, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, in relation to the accounts of the Company for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1900. The report of the Auditor General is in full accordance with the accounts of the Company as shown in the statement of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors is satisfied that the same are correct and complete.

The Board of Directors is also satisfied that the accounts of the Company for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1900, are correct and complete, and that the same are in full accordance with the accounts of the Company as shown in the statement of the Board of Directors.

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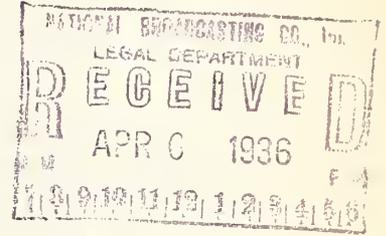
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



*A. S. A.  
J. J. all*

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No. 916

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## BBC FACES POLICY CHANGES IN RENEWAL OF CHARTER

Some significant changes in policy but a continuation of the major principles of Government monopoly and non-commercialism are proposed in recommendations of a special Parliament Committee for adoption before the present Royal Charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation expires at the end of 1936. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Viscount Ullswater, made a thorough investigation of the work of the BBC during the past nine years, and then proposed that it be granted a new ten-year charter with certain revisions.

After referring to "the influence of broadcasting on the mind and spirit of the nation", the Committee said, in its report that "a great debt of gratitude is owed to the wisdom which founded the British Broadcasting Corporation in its present form, and to the prudence and idealism which have characterized its operations." The BBC exercises a monopoly on broadcasting in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Committee describes its recommendations as "directed towards the further strengthening and securing of the position which the broadcasting service in Great Britain has happily achieved in the few years of its history." The Committee recommended that:

The Charter of the BBC, with certain modifications, be extended for ten years as from January 1 next.

The Governors be appointed in future by the Crown on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Their number be increased from five to seven.

Technical control under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, as well as the administration of the wireless license system, should remain with the Postmaster-General. Responsibility for what the Committee describe as "the cultural side of broadcasting" should be transferred to a Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons, who should be selected by the Prime Minister, preferably a senior member of the Government, free from heavy departmental responsibilities.

The license fee should remain at ten shillings a year. Not less than seventy-five per cent of the license revenue, after the Post Office costs have been covered, be allocated to the BBC, which should meantime receive an increased share of the revenue in 1936. The remaining twenty-five per cent would be potentially available, as required for broadcasting purposes, including television.



The present policy of decentralisation and of using regional program material be continued.

Direct advertisement be excluded as heretofore from BBC programs.

The Committee endorse the value of school broadcasting. It "looks forward to the time when every school will have wireless receiving apparatus as part of its normal equipment".

The Committee attaches great importance to the maintenance and development of the Empire Service. "The Empire Service should be recognized as an important, normal function of the broadcasting organization in this country. In the interests of British prestige and influence in world affairs the appropriate use of languages other than English should be encouraged."

Relay exchanges should be owned and operated by the Post Office. Their programs should be controlled by the BBC.

The BBC in commenting on the proposals said, in part:

"There is not likely to be a major difference of opinion on these recommendations, except over the length of life for the new Charter. A longer period has important advantages when it comes to planning the future of a costly and swiftly expanding service.

"The fairness of returning more of their ten shillings to listeners in the shape of better programs and other advantages is uncontroversial. Last year the BBC took 5s.2d., and the balance went to the State, partly to pay for the service of the Post Office, but largely for general revenue purposes. Since the Charter was granted £9,782,000, drawn from license fees, has gone to the Exchequer.

"There are, however, several proposals advanced by the Committee which will not be received without opposition. The suggestion that the number of Governors be increased from five to seven will not recommend itself to everyone experienced in the ways of committees.

"Some controversy may be aroused by the Committee's recommendation that relay exchanges should be owned by the Post Office and their programs controlled by the BBC. The significance of this may not be obvious to all listeners, but it ought to be understood. A relay system means the provision for a number of listeners - say, all the tenants of a large block of flats - of broadcasting facilities from some central source. Each individual subscriber has a loudspeaker but not a receiving set of his own, and is free to choose one of two or three programs (and no others) provided from the central source. The practice is spreading of taking one of these alternative programs from foreign stations, some of which sell "time on the air" to advertisers. Unless, therefore, the Committee's recommendation is accepted, we may have the progressive introduction into the country of programs which

The present policy of decentralization and its effect on the national program... (faint text)

The Committee on the Status of School Administration... (faint text)

Local school boards... (faint text)

The Committee on the Status of School Administration... (faint text)

Local school boards... (faint text)

The Committee on the Status of School Administration... (faint text)

would be excluded from the national system on account of advertising and other undesirable qualities."

In addition to its charter, the BBC holds a license and agreement from the Postmaster-General, under the terms of which it actually operates. Certain reservations are made by the Postmaster-General under these terms: for instance, the Corporation must refrain from broadcasting any matter, either particular or general, if the Postmaster-General requires it. No case has as yet arisen, however, in which the Postmaster-General has found it necessary to exercise these powers, which, it is fully recognized, are intended to operate only in an emergency.

At the end of February, 1936, 7,529,724 listener licenses were in force, compared with 6,912,502 at the end of February, 1935. In addition, 44,069 free licenses have been issued to blind persons. It is estimated that approximately five persons have access to each licensed wireless receiver, thus making the total potential audience of the BBC approximately 37,500,000. The population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1933 was estimated at 46,600,000.

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#### NBC PONDERES EXPANDING SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

Pleased with the results of placing transcriptions of American sponsored programs on South American broadcasting stations, the National Broadcasting Company is reported considering building up a Pan American coverage via short-wave.

Although Federal Communications Commission rules now prohibit short-wave stations in this country from selling time to commercial sponsors, NBC is working on an idea that will presumably increase its revenue and greatly broaden the markets of its advertisers. It is said to be ready to organize a special department for the purpose of selling time and programs for foreign stations, especially those in Latin American countries.

The network would benefit whether the American advertisers place their accounts on South American stations via transcriptions, as has General Motors, or pay to have the RCA short-wave transmitter at Riverhead, L. I., pick up commercial programs from NBC and transmit them to South American stations for rebroadcasting. Local announcements would be made in Spanish.

NBC also could expect to develop a foreign market for personal appearance bookings by the NBC Artists Service.

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## ASCAP GROSS REVENUE \$4,505,829 FOR 1935

Broadcasters engaged in a prolonged fight over copyright fees levied by the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers and Warner Brothers were interested to learn this week that ASCAP had a record-breaking gross income of \$4,505,829 in 1935 from all sources. Dividends disbursed to members totalled \$3,262,556.

The figures were disclosed at an annual meeting in New York, generally labelled as the tamest gathering of ASCAP in years. Other figures showed that ASCAP issued 23,137 licenses to music users in 1935 as against 20,733 in 1934.

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## U. S. CONSULS TO GET NEWS VIA SHORT-WAVE CIRCUIT

The United States Diplomatic Corps, scattered to the four corners of the world, will be kept informed promptly of the latest moves of Congress and other national news via a short-wave broadcasting circuit being formed by the State Department at Washington.

Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, this week disclosed that a test service has been operated already to Paris, Berlin, Rome, and Geneva. The circuit now will be extended to either other large foreign cities, where U. S. Diplomatic agents are stationed. Short-wave receiving apparatus is en route to Sydney, Australia; Calcutta, India; Santiago, Chile; London; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Lima, Peru; and Cairo, Egypt.

Naval radio facilities will be used to receive the messages in China and the Panama Canal Zone and by naval vessels wherever they are stationed for transmission to the consular officers in their territory.

The news broadcasts will emanate from Station NAA, the naval transmitter located at Arlington, Va., just outside of Washington. They will be broadcast nightly at 7 o'clock in Morse code. Each receiving station in the chain will translate the messages, mimeograph them, and distribute them by fast mail to the various Embassies, Legations, and Consulates within their areas. The news bulletins, containing about 1,500 words, will be compiled and edited by Howard Bucknell of the State Department's Division of Current Information.

While the official announcement said nothing about secret or diplomatic code messages, observers pointed out that it would be a simple matter for broadcasts to contain such material if properly guarded by code. The service might prove especially valuable in time of war or international emergency and would make the State Department independent of the cable or even radio communication circuits that might be controlled at one end by hostile governments.

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MORE RESIGNATIONS SEEN IN NBC OVERHAULING

The resignations of Richard C. Patterson, Jr., as Vice-President, and Donald S. Shaw as Eastern Sales Manager of the National Broadcasting Company within a fortnight give some credence to rumors in broadcasting circles that a general shakeup in NBC personnel is in prospect. One report is that Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, new NBC President, is examining the network's employee list with the idea of reducing perhaps as much as 20 per cent, by dismissing both executives and minor employees.

Major Lohr has already started merging departments under a single head with the aim of achieving greater efficiency, economy, and mobility. He is now establishing a General Service Department, combining several former departments, under Walter G. Preston, Jr.

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FLOOD DAMAGE EXPECTED TO BOOST RADIO MARKET

Radio manufacturers and broadcasters expected to profit from the old adage that it's an ill wind that benefits no one.

Because damage done by floods over the East is estimated at approximately \$500,000,000, replacements in household furnishings, radio sets, etcetera, will be in order as soon as relief money is made available.

Broadcasters should get more advertising and manufacturers more orders for radio receivers as a result.

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ORCHESTRA LEADERS BACK DALY BILL AT HEARING

Copyright hearings before the House Patents Committee continued this week with only one session being devoted to legislation of interest to broadcasters.

Fred Waring, President of the National Performing Artists' Association, Guy Lombardo, Frank Crummit, and others, testified in behalf of the Daly Bill to restrict the use of phonograph records for broadcasting. The Daly Bill is an outgrowth of the litigation between Fred Waring and Station WDAS, Philadelphia.

The hearing, now occupied with copyright problems of libraries, newspapers, and periodicals, is due to end April 15th.

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PETTEY'S RESIGNATION AROUSES SPECULATION

The unexpected resignation of Herbert L. Pettey, as Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, has aroused speculation in broadcasting and political circles as to the reason for his sudden departure and as to his successor.

Mr. Pettey's resignation was announced in New York on April 1st by Louis K. Sidney, General Director of the Marcus Loew station, WHN, in New York City, with which the retiring FCC Secretary will go on May 1st as Director in Charge of Sales and Promotion. Announcement was withheld at the FCC until after WHN had issued a release.

Because Mr. Pettey was generally expected to take over the job of obtaining radio time for the Democratic National Committee in the 1936 campaign as he did in 1932, his acceptance of a non-political post gave credence to rumors that he is no longer on as good terms with Postmaster General James A. Farley as he was four years ago, at which time he was known as "Farley's Fair-Haired Boy."

While there was no indication that political pressure had been brought to bear, Mr. Pettey got himself neatly out of a political hot spot by quitting the FCC at this time. The youthful FCC Secretary has apparently been involved in every incident that made the Commission a target of Congressional and public criticism during the three years of his incumbency. The most recent case was the "Willard Hotel incident".

Mr. Pettey first stirred up a mild tempest when he retained his association with the Democratic National Committee after taking the job as FCC Secretary. During the last three years he has many times aroused the antagonism of newspaper men because of his efforts to impose censorship upon FCC activities, and at one time both the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald-Tribune were running a series of articles attacking the FCC and Pettey simultaneously.

G. Franklin Wisner, a very able newspaper man, formerly of the Baltimore Sun, was obviously hamstrung in his efforts to improve public relations with the FCC by Pettey's dictatorial and censorship tactics.

Mr. Pettey goes with WHN shortly after its power has been increased to 5,000 watts. The New York station is engaged in enlarging its staff, and it is reported that it may soon become the key to another national network.

Before going with the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Pettey was with the RCA Victor Company, and prior to that he was Kansas City film distributor for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.



4/3/36

No one has been mentioned prominently as yet as a possible successor to Mr. Pettey. The job, prior to President Roosevelt's inauguration, was under Civil Service; now it is a political plum paying \$7,500 a year.

John B. Reynolds, able Assistant Secretary, according to best advices, has little chance under the present administration as he is a Republican. It is doubtful whether he would want the job at this time, moreover, because of the threatening Congressional inquiries of the FCC.

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### NBC SEEN ACQUIRING YANKEE NET; GETS THREE STATIONS

The affiliation of three of the Yankee Network stations with the National Broadcasting Company has led to reports that NBC will eventually absorb the New England chain owned by John Shepard, 3rd, President of the Shepard Broadcasting Service.

NBC first acquired Station WNAC, Boston, although the operation may not begin before Fall on the WEAJ network. A few days later it was announced that an agreement had been reached between Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, President of NBC, and Mr. Shepard, for linking WEAN, Providence, and WICC, Bridgeport-New Haven, Conn., with the NBC-WJZ network. The latter will not become effective until January 1, 1937.

NBC took over WNAC after the Columbia Broadcasting System had obtained a 5-year lease on WEEI, Boston, from the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., reputedly at \$225,000 a year. Station WEEI has been affiliated with the NBC-WEAJ network.

Because of the CBS action, the affiliation of WNAC with NBC was not unexpected. However, when NBC began to intensify its coverage in the New England area by adding WEAN and WICC to its Blue chain, the broadcasting industry began to take notice.

Station WICC, established in 1926, is owned by the Southern Connecticut Broadcasting Corp., a subsidiary of the Shepard Broadcasting Service. WEAN, established in 1922, is owned outright by the Shepard Broadcasting Service.

Both NBC and Hearst Radio, Inc., are reported to have made bids for WEEI before CBS obtained its 5-year lease.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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SECRET

## EXAMINER BLOCKS NEW STATION ASSOCIATION

An ambitious plan to establish eight 100-watt broadcasting stations in the Northwest and Middle West under an "Association" arrangement struck a snag this week when Examiner P. W. Seward recommended that all applications be rejected by the Federal Communications Commission.

The organizers in the joint enterprise were listed as Robert J. Dean, Emmons L. Abeles, Dr. F. Koren, and M. L. Finkelstein & Sons, Inc., operating under different assumed trade names in each community. Attached to each of the eight applications were similar copies of "Articles of Association", which appeared to be a partnership agreement among the applicants.

Towns in which the stations were to be located included Winona and Mankato, Minn.; Fort Dodge and Clinton, Ia.; Hastings and Grand Island, Nebr.; Appleton and Wausau, Wis.

Examiner Seward also recommended adversely against a ninth application, filed by the Northern Broadcasting Co., Inc., of Wausau, Wis., for a permit to erect a 100-watt station.

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## COAXIAL CABLE USE IN BERLIN VISUAL CIRCUIT DESCRIBED

As the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is preparing to construct a coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia for use in television experiments, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington this week issued a report on the coaxial cable used on the Berlin-Leipzig television circuit.

Douglas P. Miller, Acting Commercial Attache stationed at Berlin, cabled the following description of the cable:

"Siemens and Halske coaxial cable, constructed with a newly invented insulation called 'styroflex' is constructed as follows: Inner copper wire of 5 millimeters diameter following the longitudinal axis of the cable, is kept in place by 'styroflex' spiral; around both is a 'styroflex' sleeve; then a sleeve of spiral wound flat copper bands held together with copper foil, then a linen sleeve and finally a lead jacket. How 'styroflex' is made is not known. It is transparent, flexible, and thin as paper. Cable will handle 4,000 kilocycles now occupied as follows: 100 talking bands, up to 1,000 kilocycles; television band from 1,000 to 1,500 kilocycles, now used to produce 40,000 joint picture, or the equivalent of 180 lines 25 changes per second. A claim of direct scanning is made, although a sign in the broadcast office reads: 'Post Office Department cannot guarantee that the picture appearing is of the person talking.'

EXAMINATION OF THE SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

The purpose of this examination is to determine the effectiveness of the systems and procedures in place. This includes a review of the current state of affairs, identification of any weaknesses or areas for improvement, and the development of recommendations to address these issues. The examination will be conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, ensuring that all relevant areas are covered.

The findings of this examination will be presented in a detailed report, which will include a summary of the key findings, a list of recommendations, and a plan of action to implement these recommendations. The report will be made available to all relevant stakeholders, and the organization will be expected to take prompt action to address the identified issues.

The examination will be conducted over a period of several weeks, and the results will be reported to the management team. The organization is expected to provide all necessary support and resources to ensure the successful completion of the examination. It is the responsibility of the organization to ensure that the findings of the examination are taken seriously and that the necessary actions are taken to improve the systems and procedures.

The examination will be conducted in a confidential and objective manner, and the results will be used solely for the purpose of improving the organization's performance. The examination will be conducted in accordance with the principles of fairness, integrity, and transparency. The organization is expected to provide all necessary information and access to the examination team.

The examination will be conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, ensuring that all relevant areas are covered. This includes a review of the current state of affairs, identification of any weaknesses or areas for improvement, and the development of recommendations to address these issues. The examination will be conducted in a confidential and objective manner, and the results will be used solely for the purpose of improving the organization's performance.

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"Authorities claim this cable will later be used for television band of 2,000 to 4,000 kilocycles, 380 to 400 lines, 25 changes per second. Siemens and Halske have a new cable called 'symmetrische' which they claim is as good or better than but different from coaxial, in that 'styroflex' makes possible two longitudinal wires in core, one of which is to handle the return circuit instead of the use of the spiral wound copper sleeve for this purpose."

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#### FIELD INTENSITY INCREASED BY USE OF MAST ANTENNA

The field intensity produced by a radio transmitting station was increased from 50 to 100 per cent by substituting a high vertical mast antenna for an inverted L antenna, in experiments recently conducted by the National Bureau of Standards in cooperation with Station WBT, Charlotte, N. C., the Department of Commerce revealed this week.

Continuous field intensity records from each of these antennas were made at seven different distances, varying from 43 to 546 miles. Measurements were also made at eight points on a circle one mile from the transmitting station. The latter measurements indicated that the field intensity at one mile was almost doubled by substituting the high mast for the inverted L antenna. The same antenna change increased the field intensity at most of the distant points about 1.5 times, and reduced the amplitude of the fading at the first three receiving points, 43 to 88 miles distant, it was stated.

With either antenna the frequency of the fading was greater at the first three receiving stations than at the more distant ones. This rapid type of fading seemed to be produced largely by interference of ground and sky waves, both being appreciable components of the received fields at these nearby stations. The frequency of the fading was not appreciably changed by the substitution of the mast for the L antenna, according to the Standards Bureau.

During some of the tests four wires with a spacing of 90 degrees were dropped from cross arms at the top of the mast to increase its top capacity. This arrangement did not appreciably increase the field intensities at one mile or greater distances, but decreased the fading at the first three receiving stations, the Commerce Department announcement stated.

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## LOUIS CALDWELL STAGES ONE-MAN GRIDIRON FOR VANDENBERG

A dinner that set columnists commenting on its uniqueness was held last week by Louis G. Caldwell, Washington attorney for Station WGN, Chicago, and former General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, in honor of Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, strong contender for the Republican nomination for President.

Helen Essary in the Washington Times described it as a "One-Man Gridiron Dinner" and "the most brilliant satirical party official Washington has seen in years." Like the famed Gridiron dinner held annually by Washington newspaper men, the private dinner was interrupted with brilliant skits and stunts that kept the 50 guests in an uproar.

Long a friend of Senator Vandenberg, Mr. Caldwell would be certain to be offered a high position in the Federal Communications Commission were the Michigan Senator to become President.

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## LISTENERS URGED TO EXPRESS PROGRAM APPROVAL

Urging listeners "to protect our investment in radio", Pitts Sanborn, prominent music critic and Director of The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, addressed the National Conference of Music Educators in New York, March 31st, on the subject of "Radio and Music Appreciation."

The best way to protect the investment in good music and entertainment, Mr. Sanborn pointed out, is to write expressions of approval to the broadcasting companies. "Such a policy helps to insure the high quality of future performances", he said. "Radio entertainers who know that they have a large and appreciative audience, will make especially enthusiastic efforts to please that audience. Radio sponsors and stations that get support for a fine program are likely to keep that program on the air and produce more of the same kind", he told the educators.

"That is the way", he continued, "in which we can protect our investment in radio. We all have our ideas of what radio should be. There are certain practices we would like to see adopted, certain programs we would like to hear. If we want those programs presented and those practices adopted, it is highly desirable that we communicate our wishes to the broadcasters."

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## RADIO UNIONS MERGE; TO AFFILIATE WITH A. F. OF L.

The Electrical and Radio Workers Union and the National Radio and Allied Trades have merged, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association news bulletin. The new industrial union will be known as the Electrical and Radio Workers of America and will seek a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The new union will take the place of the National Radio and Allied Trades, which has left the A. F. of L. because it would not grant an industrial union charter.

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## 18% INCREASE IN RADIO SALES SEEN THIS YEAR

Sales of radio sets are expected to show a gain of 18 per cent this year over last, according to J. G. Donley in a copyright dispatch syndicated out of New York. He predicted that the largest gain will be in the sale of auto radios.

"At present there are some 3,000,000 sets installed in private cars, trucks, and busses", he wrote, "and the trade estimates that 1,500,000 auto radios will be sold this year, which will mean a 50 per cent increase in the number in use, if all the old ones stay on the job."

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## DEPOSITS OF CLASS B RCA STOCK REPORTED SLOW

The following appeared in the financial columns of the New York Times on April 3rd:

"While deposits and proxies together appear to be sufficient to enable the Special Committee created by the Radio Corporation of America for the purpose to obtain ratification of the reorganization plan to be voted on at a meeting of stockholders next Tuesday, deposits of Class B preferred stock thus far reported to the New York Stock Exchange are a fraction under 30 per cent, with the result that the Committee is desirous of obtaining greater acceptance by deposit before proceeding with the plan. In such cases, deposits are generally larger proportionately in the last few days than the day-by-day deposits after a plan has been promulgated. There is believed, however, to be no doubt that the time for deposits will be extended."

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The Federal Communications Commission this week issued a summary of monthly reports of large telephone carriers in the United States for 1934 and 1935 on a large tabular chart. The compilation covers reports of revenue and expenses of 57 telephone carriers, each having annual operating revenues in excess of \$250,000. Copies may be obtained from the FCC.

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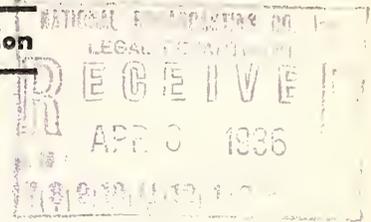


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



*A. J. A.  
S. J. Hall*

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No. 917

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April 7, 1936.

## SWEEPING INQUIRY SET BY FCC AS CRAVEN CITES RADIO PROBLEMS

Probably the most far-reaching inquiry in the comparatively brief history of broadcasting has been scheduled to begin June 15th by the Federal Communications Commission on the basis of a demand by Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, FCC engineer, for a basis for long-time policies in future allocation of limited facilities in the fields of broadcasting, television, and radio communication.

The hearing, it is expected, will take precedence over all previously-proposed allocations or shake-ups in the broadcasting field. It will, however, doubtless be but the forerunner of more special investigations of the present set-up.

Commander Craven's report, made to the full Commission, was rather general in its recommendations and will be followed, he said, by supplementary proposals to each of the divisions of the FCC charged with control of broadcasting, telephone, and telegraph operations.

"The necessity for this report arises from the limitation in the number of radio frequency channels which may be available for the various classes of communication service", Craven explained.

"While an emphasis may seem to have been placed upon broadcasting, the primary purpose of this report is to illustrate the effect that broadcasting requirements have upon the solution of problems involved in other services of equal, if not greater, importance, such as in the case of safety of life and property services.

"The Engineering Department reports that radio, by reason of recent technical progress, has arrived at a cross-roads in its application to the service of the public. The Federal Communications Commission is therefore confronted with some pressing problems of basic importance, the successful solution of which will constitute another milestone in the history of communications.

"The ultimate engineering solution of these radio problems is somewhat complicated by the national policy yet to be adopted with respect to land lines. For example, if radio is to be encouraged as a method of competition with domestic wire telephone and wire telegraph services, the need throughout the entire spectrum for radio frequency channels for such competition may be so great as to limit the use of radio for other services, such as aviation, marine, visual, and aural broadcasting, police communications, emergency and safety of life services, and other such needed communications which cannot be easily accomplished through use of land lines.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense is currently reviewing the proposed changes to the Department of Defense's organizational structure. The proposed changes are intended to improve the Department's ability to manage its operations and to provide better support to the military services. The proposed changes include the reorganization of the Department's headquarters and the creation of new offices to provide support to the military services. The proposed changes are being reviewed by the Department's organizational review committee. The committee is currently reviewing the proposed changes and will report to the Secretary of Defense in the near future.

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"If, on the other hand, radio is to be reserved primarily for communication needs of the public, which cannot satisfactorily be fulfilled by wire, the solution of the radio problem, while still difficult is more easily comprehended.

"The Engineering Department is inclined to the view that the Federal Communications Commission, by reason of the existing technical limitations inherent in radio, will deem it safe to proceed with a tentative solution of the pressing radio problems on the basis that, for the present at least, radio should be reserved primarily for services which are dependent upon radio rather than wire, and secondarily to permit a controlled amount of radio competition with the land wires and submarine cables by public service communication companies.

"In other words, the Engineering Department is of the opinion that the present development of radio has not sufficiently advanced to permit it to become a factor of comprehensive competition with the land line systems of the country, and if radio is ever to be seriously considered as such a factor, it first will be necessary for a vast amount of technical progress and scientific development to be accomplished.

"Therefore, the Engineering Department believes it to be the desire of the Commission that, pending additional scientific development, nothing should prevent the use of radio for services for which it naturally is suited, and also that progress should not be impeded in the general application of radio to all public services as may be needed."

Commdr. Craven set forth four important technical problems requiring the attention of the Communications Commission. They are:

"1. Providing new radio frequency channels for public services in classes of communication other than broadcasting, as well as providing for all classes of radio service in the interest of safety of life and property.

"2. Frequency allocation improvements to the existing broadcast structure - 550 to 1600 kc.

"3. Visual broadcasting (television and facsimile).

"4. Aural broadcasting on frequencies above 1600 kc."

Explaining the problems, he said:

"Peculiarly, the solution of these four broad problems is so intrinsically interrelated that none of them should be decided upon without consideration of the other three.

"In addition to the foregoing, the decision of the President of the United States with respect to the stated requirements of the various governmental departments for radio frequencies in the newly developed portion of the spectrum for safety of life and property, will have an important influence on the action which can logically be taken by the FCC.



"Of the problems confronting the Commission, visual broadcasting perhaps most complicates the situation by reason of two factors, namely:

"1. The technical requirement for an extremely large portion of the limited other spectrum, thus restricting the amount which would be available for services other than broadcasting.

"2. The economics of visual broadcasting, including the possible economic effect it may have upon existing aural broadcasting and the existing receiver manufacturing industry, as well as the newspaper and motion picture industries.

"If more data were available with respect to these two factors of visual broadcasting, the FCC might have sufficient detailed information to warrant its proceeding immediately with confidence in the solution of the other three radio problems on a more permanent basis; but visual broadcasting is still deep in the experimental status from both technical and economic stand-points.

"The other three problems are not quite so complex as visual broadcasting, and while there is still insufficient data regarding wave propagation in large portions of the spectrum, there is enough information relative to propagation in certain portions of the spectrum to permit more definite progress along specific lines, and in this connection at present there appears to be a need for opening new portions of this spectrum in the service of the public. Furthermore, the possible intrenchment of various developed services by vast expenditures of money is a factor of compelling importance."

Commdr. Craven suggested three courses open to the Commission but dismissed the first and second as foolhardy and illogical, respectively. The courses are:

1. Proceed immediately with the solution of the four problems on the assumption that visual broadcasting will either be on a limited scale or that it will have to await further apparatus development to permit it to use frequencies higher than are now practicable with existing vacuum tubes.

2. Delay immediate solution of the four problems until more is known of visual broadcasting and until vacuum tube development on the higher frequencies is further advanced and until further data with respect to wave propagation is accumulated.

3. Proceed upon the doctrine of "evolution and experimentation" by encouraging development and use of frequencies along definite lines as may be indicated from time to time from accumulated data and by holding informal hearings as necessary to facilitate progress in detail."

The Chief Engineer then recommended a 14-point program to the FCC as a basis for attacking the solution of the problems confronting the Commission and the radio industry. They are, in brief:

1. In new allocations or in reallocations of radio frequencies, proceed upon the basis of "evolution, experimentation, and voluntary action" rather than by radical and enforced costly changes.

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2. Encourage communication development along specific lines as may be indicated from time to time from accumulated data and evidence obtained at informal engineering meetings.

3. Hold an informal engineering hearing before the Commission en banc for the purpose of:

(a) Determining in a preliminary manner the most probable future needs of the various services for frequencies above 30,000 kc.; (b) securing for the public and the FCC a keener insight of the conflicting problems which confront the industry and the regulatory body in the application of new frequencies; (c) guiding experimentation along more definite lines; (d) reviewing frequency allocations to services in the radio spectrum below 30,000 kc.

(The fourth recommendation was deleted from the report made available to the press - R.D.H.)

5. The Engineering Department should prepare minor modifications of existing regulations for experimental operation above 30,000 kc., to be effective immediately, but designed to encourage progress while avoiding illogical "intrenchment" pending final determination of the problems.

6. (Also missing - R.D.H.)

7. Engineering Department to prepare modifications of existing regulations pertaining to frequencies for various classes of broadcasting stations between 550 and 1600 kc.

8. Hold a general hearing on the modifications resulting from the proposal in No. 7.

9. Encourage standardization of visual broadcast transmission performance by authorizing the Engineering Department to cooperate with the Radio Manufacturers' Association and licensees of experimental television stations.

10. Encourage development of coaxial cables for use in television.

11. Continue television station licensing on experimental basis only and making more stringent requirements relative to operation.

12. At proper time promulgate visual broadcast transmission performance standards provided Radio Manufacturers' Association recommendations are not satisfactory, and to hold a hearing on subject.

13. After standards are adopted, continue policy of keeping visual broadcasting on an experimental basis until sufficient data is accumulated with respect to economic factors and possible economic effect on other broadcast services and upon newspapers and motion pictures.

14. Continue to encourage aural broadcasting on an experimental basis on frequencies above 30,000 kc. When sufficient data is available on this and other services, the Federal Communications Commission should consider the desirability of commercial aural broadcasting on frequencies above 30,000 kc."

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and is intended to give a general impression of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done by each department and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done during the year.

4/7/36

PETTEY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW HANDLES RADIO FOR DEMOCRATS

William Dolph, Sales Manager of Station WOL, Washington, is acting somewhat in the same capacity as his brother-in-law, Herbert L. Pettey, retiring Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, did in the 1932 presidential campaign, it was learned this week.

Mr. Dolph has taken over the job of handling radio hookups for the Democratic National Committee during the present campaign, but he has refused to give up his WOL connection. The political job, consequently, is on a part-time basis.

Mr. Pettey was expected to return to the job up until the time he announced his resignation from the FCC to join the executive staff of WHN, New York City. The FCC has not yet selected his successor.

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ASSOCIATION VENTURE GETS SECOND SET-BACK AT FCC

The sponsors of a proposed association of new 100-watt broadcasting stations got their second reversal in a week when Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg recommended that the Mason City Broadcast Co., Mason City, Ia., be denied a permit to operate on 1420 kc.

The organizers, listed as Emmons L. Abeles, Robert J. Dean, F. K. Koren, and M. L. Finkelstein & Sons, were turned down a few days earlier on applications to build seven small stations in the Northwest and Middle West.

The Examiner also ruled against the Northern Iowa Broadcasting Company for the same facilities, but approved the application of the Mason City Globe-Gazette Co., which publishes a daily newspaper, for a construction permit to use 1210 kc. with 100 watts power, unlimited hours.

Examiner John P. Bramhall reported adversely on the application of Station WPAR, Parkersburg, W. Va., to increase its daytime power from 100 to 250 watts.

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4/7/36

HEARST AWAITS DECISION ON BID TO BUY WMAL

After several days hearing before Justice Bailey in District of Columbia Supreme Court, Elisha Hanson, attorney for William Randolph Hearst, said he would file a brief before April 15th in support of Mr. Hearst's suit to force the heirs of M.A. Leese to sell him Station WMAL, Washington, for \$250,000.

Hearst Radio, Inc., won the first skirmish when Justice Bailey over-ruled the heirs and granted Mr. Hanson's motion to try the case on its merits.

Also interested in Station WMAL is the Washington Evening Star, which is understood to be willing to pay \$200,000 for the station. Mr. Leese, before his death, tried to sell the station to the Star and stated he wanted the newspaper to be given the first opportunity to buy it whenever it should be sold.

Station WMAL is now affiliated with the National Broadcasting System along with WRC, Washington.

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BRINKLEY CAMPAIGN RECALLED IN LONDON REVIEW

The unsuccessful Kansas gubernatorial campaign of Dr. John R. Brinkley, goat-gland specialist and former Kansas broadcaster, who now operates XERA, and XEAW, Mexican border stations, was recalled by Franklyn Waltman, political staff writer, in a news story on Governor Landon in the Washington Post.

Writing under a Topeka date line, Waltman quoted one of the Governor's aides as saying:

"If they can dig up anything on Alf Landon, then they're good. He was twice opposed for the governorship by Doc Brinkley, the goat-gland specialist, and the doc was out to get Landon. He charged him with everything in sight - being dominated by the interests, beholden to Standard Oil and a lot more. If none of the mud thrown at Landon in those two campaigns stuck, it is unlikely men with any regard for the truth will make anything stick."

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is noted that the economy has shown a steady growth over the past few years, and that the government has been successful in maintaining a low level of inflation. The second part of the report deals with the progress of the work in various fields. It is noted that the government has been successful in implementing its policies in various fields, and that the people have responded positively to these policies. The third part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country. It is noted that the country has a bright future ahead of it, and that the government is committed to continuing its policies of economic growth and social development.

The report concludes with a statement of the government's commitment to the people, and a promise to continue to work for the betterment of the country.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the government has made significant progress in various fields, and that the people have responded positively to these policies. The country has a bright future ahead of it, and the government is committed to continuing its policies of economic growth and social development.

The report also notes that the government has been successful in maintaining a low level of inflation, and that the economy has shown a steady growth over the past few years. It is noted that the government has been successful in implementing its policies in various fields, and that the people have responded positively to these policies.

RED TAPE AGAIN BALKS GOOD PUBLICITY FOR THE FCC

The Federal Communications Commission by poor teamwork this week missed fire on another chance for good publicity on the report of Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer, by taking a couple of days to decide whether to release the report and by failing to take their Press Relations Chief, Frank Wisner, into their confidence.

As a consequence, although the wire services were able to get something on the far-reaching recommendations last Saturday, and Chairman Prall was waid to have loaned his copy to a favored few, newspaper men who went to the FCC on Monday were given a run-around until late in the afternoon, when Commissioner George Henry Payne; upon returning to his office, made his copy of the carefully-guarded report available.

By that time most newspaper men interested in the report didn't care whether the FCC released it or not.

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KENNEDY EXPLAINS RCA PLAN AT STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, whose plan for recapitalization of the Radio Corporation of America was approved by the Directors January 31st, was to attend a special meeting of the company April 7th in New York City.

While the New York Stock Exchange reported April 6 that 299,389 certificates of deposit for RCA Class B preferred shares, or 39 per cent of that stock, had been listed, late deposits under the plan brought total deposits of this class of stock close to 50 per cent with the likelihood that it would surpass a majority before the meeting, according to the New York Times.

Deposits and proxies for Class B shares and for common and Class A preferred shares were, for each class, close to 60 per cent of the total shares outstanding, it was indicated. This would assure ratification of the plan, the Times said, but it is likely that deposits of Class B preferred shares will be permitted for an extended period.

In brief, the plan calls for retirement of all Class A preferred shares; borrowing of \$10,000,000 at 2½ per cent from banks; exchange of Class B preferred shares at the rate of 1-1/5 shares of new convertible preferred stock and one common share for each preferred share, and the right for five years to convert each new preferred share into five common shares.

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## FCC FIXES STRICTER MARKINGS ON INDICATORS

The Federal Communications Commission has issued the following instructions to all manufacturers of broadcast equipment:

"It has come to the attention of the Commission that in several cases the instruments supplied with broadcast transmitters for indicating the plate current and plate voltage of the last radio stage and the antenna current, have such scale divisions that where indications fall between divisions, it is impossible to estimate the reading within plus or minus 2%, which is the accuracy required for these instruments.

"The scale divisions should be as small as practical and of such value as to permit accurate interpolation at a glance.

"Attention is also invited to the requirement that the full scale readings of the direct current instrument shall not exceed five times and the full scale reading of the antenna ammeter shall not exceed three times the minimum normal indications.

"The function of each instrument shall be permanently and plainly marked thereon or on the panel immediately adjacent thereto.

"All future equipments should be supplied with instruments in accordance with the above. Broadcast stations employing instruments which do not meet these requirements will be cited for violation of Rule 143. In the case of equipment of approved manufacture, the question of the cost of replacement must be settled between the vendor and vendee."

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## C.C.I.R. COMMITTEE MEETINGS SCHEDULED

The Chairmen of Committees A and D preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. have agreed on a schedule for the next meeting of their committees as follows:

Committee A (Organization and Technical), 10 A.M.,  
Thursday, April 16  
Committee D (Broadcasting Questions), 10 A.M.,  
Friday, April 17.

Both meetings will be held at the Institute of Radio Engineers, Room 2604 McGraw-Hill Building, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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4/7/36

INDUSTRY NOTES

Charging unfair representations in aid of the sale of "Sunlife Chlorophyllian Oil", advertised by radio and other media as "captured sunlight" for treatment of certain diseases, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Sunlife Chlorophyllian Laboratories, Ltd., 2702 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, distributors of the preparation. The complaint also names as respondents the following members of the firm: C. C. Miller, W. B. Mather, W. M. Louisson, D. A. Lester, L. D. Marr and H. M. Young.

The Siamese Government has increased the import duty on parts and accessories of telephone, telegraph and radio apparatus from 5 percent ad valorem to 25 percent ad valorem according to the Board of Trade Journal, London.

The Mutual Broadcasting System's gross billing for March for four basic stations, WOR, WLW, WGN and CKLW reached \$173,117.73, surpassing the previous high mark by \$5,000. This does not include affiliated stations.

Jack T. Nelson on April 1st resigned as Radio Director of Lennen & Mitchell to join Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc., in a similar capacity.

Lenox R. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will serve as co-chairmen of the Radio Broadcasting Committee of the Citizens Family Welfare campaign to raise \$1,500,000 for the support of private family welfare agencies.

Douglas Coulter, Vice-President in Charge of Radio at N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., will join the Columbia Broadcasting System on April 13th as Assistant Director of Broadcasts under W. B. Lewis. Mr. Coulter has been connected with N. W. Ayer for eleven years.

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## RADIO BROADCASTING MAKING PROGRESS IN BRAZIL

Notable progress has been made in the field of radio broadcasting in Brazil during recent years both as regards number of stations and the quality of programs, according to Trade Commissioner J. W. Ives, Rio de Janeiro, in a report made public by the Commerce Department.

There were only 23 broadcasting stations operating in the country in 1931. The majority of these stations were poorly equipped and offered little in the way of studio programs, broadcasts consisting chiefly of phonograph records. At the close of 1935, the number of stations had increased to 57, of which at least 20 were well equipped for both studio and record broadcasts, and maintained more or less regular schedules on the air, it was stated.

With one exception, all of the stations currently operating in Brazil, broadcast on long wave. The use of the radio as an advertising medium has been steadily increasing following the improvement in broadcasting facilities and the upward trend in the sale of receiving sets. It is estimated that advertising revenues of broadcasting stations now aggregate around \$83,000 per month of which 70 per cent is accounted for by stations in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

The greatest deterrent to more widespread use of radio time for advertising, it is pointed out, is the lack of anything approaching a national network and the restricted coverage afforded by the majority of the individual stations.

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## MARYLAND LINKING POLICE RADIO NET WITH D. C.

Work has started at Laurel, Md. on the first of a series of State police broadcasting stations which, when completed, will form the basic link of an interlocking network of police radio stations in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and nearby States.

Messages will be broadcast to Maryland State Policemen and will be picked up and rebroadcast by the city police stations, which form a different system. The Washington police radio station will enlist the aid of the Maryland broadcasting system in apprehending criminals escaping from the National Capital.

Maryland has not yet decided how many State radio stations to construct. There may be seven, one at each sub-station, if the system proves successful.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Executive Committee and to express its appreciation for the excellent work done during the past year.

The Board is pleased to note the progress made in the various departments and the high standard of efficiency maintained throughout the year. The financial statement shows a steady increase in the assets of the corporation.

The Board has also noted the excellent cooperation and assistance rendered by the Executive Committee and the various departments in carrying out the policies and plans of the Board.

The Board has the honor to express its appreciation to the Executive Committee and the various departments for their excellent work during the past year.

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4/7/36

APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

April 3 - WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., CP to install auxiliary transmitter to operate with 500 watts for auxiliary purposes; KWSC, State College of Wash., Pullman, Wash., CP to make changes in eqpt. and increase day power from 2 to 5 KW, subject to Rules 131, 132 and 139; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc. Marshalltown, Ia., CP to make changes in equipment; WCLO, Gazette Printing Co., Janesville, Wis., CP to make changes in eqpt., erect new radiating system, increase day power from 100 w. to 250 w. and move transmitter to site to be determined in Janesville; WSBC, WSBC, Inc., Chicago, Ill., CP to move transmitter approximately 3-3/8 miles to West Town Office Bldg., 2400 Madison St., Chicago, and erect vertical radiator; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., Mod. of CP to make changes in equipment; WHDH, Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., temporary license to cover CP authorizing changes in equipment; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in accordance with terms of Rule 137.

Also. WSYR-WSYU, Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., Mod. of CP to move transmitter from Nedrow, N.Y. to Syracuse, extend commencement date to one month after grant and completion date to six months thereafter; KIEM, Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eureka, Cal., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new eqpt.; change in freq. from local to regional channel and power from 100 to 500 watts, also move of transmitter, 1450 kc., unlt'd. time; WIEK, Atlantic Brdcstg. Corp., Portable-Mobile (N.Y. City), license to cover CP (Temp. Broadcast pickup), freqs. 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kc., 100 watts.

Also, WSAI, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, license to cover CP authorizing move of transmitter and changes in equipment, 1330 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlt'd; WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill., Mod. of license to change specified hours deleting from 12 midnight to 1 AM operating time; KIRO, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., authority to install automatic frequency control; W9XOK, The Star Chronicle Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover CP, freqs., 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 100 w.; KFYO, T. E. Kirksey, tr. as Kirksey Bros., Lubbock, Tex., consent to voluntary assignment of license to the Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., a Texas Corp.

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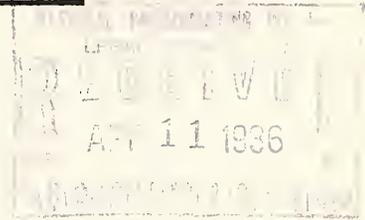


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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## ACCEPTANCE OF "ALL-WAVE" DESIGNATION BY FTC SEEN

An outstanding point of discussion at a three-hour hearing at the Federal Trade Commission last Tuesday morning on proposed trade-practice rules submitted by the Radio Manufacturers' Association was whether or not the advertising of radio sets as "all-wave", covering a continuous spectrum of frequencies from 540 to 18,000 kc. conveyed the proper impression of their performance to the buying public. The proponents of the all-wave designation claimed that while there were a few programs broadcast outside of the 540-18,000 kc. range that this was a fair designation in the present state of the art. This was almost unanimously borne out by testimony of Government officials and radio industry representatives.

That the proposed trade practice rules would be adopted with few changes was indicated by their endorsement by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, and Andrew Ring, Acting Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission. Secretary Roper urged that they be adopted without change. Mr. Ring wrote that the 540-18,000 kc. designation was proper at this time.

The RMA committee in charge of the proceeding before the Trade Commission consisted of James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia, Chairman, and James L. Schwank, of Philadelphia, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., and A. S. Wells, of Chicago, and George A. Scoville, of Rochester, N. Y. Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, President of the Association, was present. Witnesses for the industry were presented by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, and Judge John W. Van Allen, counsel, of Buffalo, also participated in the proceedings.

Mr. Skinner, the first witness, who is President of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, said that the 540-18,000 kc. range was a correct definition of an all-wave set. W. W. Bays, Commission Attorney, asked him how he knew a set could bring in those frequencies. Mr. Skinner replied because that was the way it was designed. Mr. Bays wanted to know if each set was tested individually and how. He asked if a five-tube set would be able to pick up Japan and Australia.

"Yes", Mr. Skinner replied, "but not as well as a 12-tube set."

A provision was urged by H. J. Kenner, of the New York City Better Business Bureau which would prohibit disparagement of or attacking competitors. As an "unfortunate" example of this he cited the recent controversy between the metal and glass tube manufacturers. Mr. Kenner said that the manufacturer should set the good example to the dealer. He declared that certain radio

ACCEPTANCE OF "ALL-WAY" DELIVERIES BY THE BIRM

An outstanding point of discussion at a three-way hour-  
ly at the Federal Trade Commission's last Tuesday evening session  
was the proposed "all-way" delivery system. The Commission  
has been studying the proposal since it was first introduced  
in 1934. The proposal is to allow carriers to deliver  
goods to a customer's door at any time of the day or night  
if the customer has given advance notice. The Commission  
is now considering the proposal and will issue a decision  
in the near future.

The proposed "all-way" delivery system is a departure  
from the traditional practice of delivering goods only  
during the day. It would allow carriers to deliver goods  
at any time of the day or night, provided the customer  
has given advance notice. This would be a significant  
change in the way that goods are delivered. The Commission  
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future.

advertising copy was misleading. As an instance, the speaker referred to the RCA Victor advertising of the "Magic Brain" and "Magic Eye" sets in which the impression was conveyed that the buyer could get these in the lower priced receivers.

The endorsement of the proposed rules by Secretary of Commerce Roper was read by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Commerce Department Electrical Division. "I approve the recommendations submitted", Secretary Roper wrote, "and hope they will be adopted without change, provided the radio manufacturers have no objection."

While the 540-18,000 kc. designation "all-wave" description might do for the present, H. Diamond, an engineer of the Bureau of Standards, believed it would have to be revised later. He suggested that the designation be "Standard All-Wave" set. R. L. Clark, of the Federal Communications Commission, said he considered the all-wave designation satisfactory.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the Bureau of Standards, said that technically "he couldn't see" the 540-18,000 all-wave designation but inferred that as a commercial designation it was probably fair. During the course of his remarks Dr. Dellinger spoke of a noise suppressor which had been invented by J. J. Lamb for high frequency sets. "It is an ingenious device for sharp sudden impulses", Dr. Dellinger explained with apparent enthusiasm, and it deals especially with such interference as automobile ignition."

Asked by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President of RCA Victor, what his specification of an "all-wave" set was, Dr. Dellinger replied, "That varies with the viewpoint. To me an all-wave set would range from 15 kc. to 2,000,000 kc." Dr. Baker replied that the Commission was trying to define the term for the consumer adding: "It is not practicable to build a radio set to cover the technical term of 'all-wave'." The Bureau of Standards expert agreed to this. However harking back to the suggestion of Mr. Diamond, Dr. Dellinger observed, "The word 'standard' is good. The word 'all' isn't." Dr. Baker contended that "all-wave" was understood and accepted by the consumer, that it had been adopted upon the recommendation of the Federal Communications Commission, and that the definition was adequate in the present state of the art.

Mr. Geddes in presenting data on all-wave sets throughout the world to the Trade Commission, included magazines of foreign countries carrying references to "all-wave" sets showing that the expression was universally used. Mr. Skinner said, in conclusion, that all the manufacturers wanted to do was to prevent dealers calling sets which didn't have the 540-18,000 kc. range "all-wave" sets.

Mrs. S. P. Muchmore, Assistant Manager of the Washington Better Business Bureau, said that in trade practice in other industries that tolerances were allowed from 2% to 15% such as the expression "all-wool". This she said had been approved by the Federal Trade Commission and that like tolerance, she believed, should be shown in the expression "all-wave".

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At the conclusion of the hearing, Judge George McCorkle, Director of Trade Practice Conferences, said the proposed rules would be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission, along with their recommendations, and later, after the Commission has given the matter its attention the rules, if changed, will be sent to the Radio Manufacturers' Association for acceptance. When an agreement is reached by those two bodies, then a copy of the revised rules will be sent to every member of the industry requesting their acceptance.

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#### RMA MEMBERSHIP MEETING JUNE 18-19 IN CHICAGO

Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Washington this week, scheduled the Twelfth Annual Meeting of RMA for June 18-19 at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. The meeting will come between the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, said the program will include the usual business sessions, election of officers, a golf tournament, and a concluding banquet.

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#### PUBLISHERS' BATTLE SEEN OVER RADIO-PRESS BUREAU

A spirited battle among members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is expected at the annual meeting on April 20th because of widening divergences of opinion on the relationship of broadcasting and newspaper publishing. Whether the Press-Radio Bureau will be continued and whether the publishers will try to enforce a ban against the sale of wire news reports to stations for sponsorship are questions that may split the association.

E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, is leading the fight to force United Press and International News Service out of the field of marketing their services to radio stations. Aligned with him is the Associated Press, which is prohibited by his charter from selling news.

Stating that the two independent press associations will resist any restrictive ANPS policies, Newsdom said, in an editorial:

"It is now an old story that radio flashes help rather than hinder the progressive newspaper. We only hope that the publishers attending the convention will realize it and will put their thumbs down on the Press-Radio Bureau.

"In the final analysis, the bureau is a veiled monopoly aimed at the independent press associations."

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## KVOS-AP CASES CARRIED TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review an injunction granted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals restraining Station KVOS, Bellingham, Wash., from broadcasting Associated Press news reports until 18 hours after publication.

An appeal filed by KVOS asserted "the Circuit Court has erroneously and improvidently usurped the functions of Congress" in granting the temporary restraining order.

"Newspapers", its petition said, "are entitled to protection up to the time of publication, but no longer; they are entitled to protection as long as news events remain confidential and within their own circle, as against competitive news gathering agencies and others, but never past the point of publication, and in no case, after distribution and sale."

The litigation was started by the Associated Press, which contended the radio station was "pirating" news dispatches from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Seattle Times and the Bellingham Herald, all Associated Press members.

The Federal District Court for Western Washington dismissed the press association's bill of complaint, but was reversed by the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court probably will announce within a month whether it will review the controversy.

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## CBS MAKES DEAL WITH MCA AFTER AFM DIFFICULTIES

Columbia Broadcasting System is turning over the job of orchestral bookings to the Music Corporation of America as soon as present contracts expire. The deal, it is reported, was inspired by the demands of the American Federation of Musicians.

Joseph Weber, President of AFM, is reported to have advised CBS it would have to give up its booking of bands because of unfair competition created by the network being able to sell broadcast periods in conjunction with bands booked at night clubs or hotels. CBS also is said to have had trouble with James Petrillo, head of the Chicago branch of the AFM.

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## RADIO INDUSTRY STUDIES IMPLICATIONS IN CRAVEN REPORT

Engineers in all branches of the radio industry were closely scrutinizing this week the general report of Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, which led the FCC to call a public hearing for a sweeping inquiry into radio problems and policies on June 15th.

The consensus was that the report is an excellent bit of diplomatic writing in that it adopts both the conservative and the progressive views of the industry at once. While proposing to protect the status quo, it suggests that experiments and evolution be allowed free rein.

The industry will await with keen interest the subsequent reports, which Commander Craven explained will go into more detailed recommendations for the benefit of the several divisions charged with control of communications.

Finally, the decisions as to policies must come from the Commission itself, the report indicated, and they must be flexible enough to be changed as technical progress in the art of radio transmission continues.

The report should serve a dual purpose in this presidential election year in that it will please most of the industry, including established wire services who are threatened with radio competition, and it should forestall any further demands from Congress for an investigation or a reallocation of broadcasting facilities at least until next year.

Several days after the report was submitted to the FCC, mimeographed digests were made available to the press with recommendations renumbered so that the deletion of two controversial proposals would not be apparent.

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## RADIO COLUMNS REAPPEAR IN HEARST NEWSPAPERS

After abruptly ordering all radio columns eliminated from his string of newspapers, William Randolph Hearst is apparently letting them creep back in one by one, just as often occurs on Hearst papers after an efficiency man has dismissed employees in an economy drive.

Radio columns have reappeared in the New York American and the Baltimore American and are expected to return to other Hearst papers shortly.

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NBC DROPS HOSTESSES, BONUSES IN ECONOMY MOVE

Continuing the economy curtailments instituted when Maj. Lenox Lohr became President, the National Broadcasting Company is making further reductions almost weekly in the New York headquarters. The reported goal is a saving of \$1,000,000 a year in operating expenses.

About 25 hostesses, constituting the entire force, were given two weeks' salary and dismissed this week following a consolidation of office personnel and service units. Pages will replace the hostesses and will do messenger service as well. NBC has employed hostesses since 1925, when WEAH hired the first, at 195 Broadway.

In another reduction, NBC is reported to have placed all time salesmen on a strict salary basis, withdrawing all previous bonuses and commissions. Salaries were said to have been raised, however, as a partial compensation.

Major Lohr meanwhile resumed direct supervision of station relations in a move to make more personal contacts with station executives. He is planning to make a tour this Summer of NBC owned and affiliated outlets over the country.

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INSULL CHAIN SIGNS 20TH STATION

Radio station WKBB, Dubuque, Iowa, will serve the Affiliated Broadcasting Company as the outlet for ABC programs in the Dubuque area when this newest of regional networks begins operations the latter part of this month, it was announced April 9th at the network headquarters in the Civic Opera Building, Chicago. WKBB, which will be connected with the Wisconsin group of ABC stations, is the twentieth station to affiliate itself with the new radio chain of which Samuel Insull is President,

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RCA TELEVISION PROJECT PROGRESSING

The Radio Corporation of America's three-point plan for television development is proceeding on schedule, according to an RCA announcement. The transmitter, located in the Empire State Building, New York City, is being installed. The television studio, which is located in the NBC plant at Radio City, and which will be connected by radio with the transmitter, is nearing completion.

When everything is in readiness for emission of pictures, a number of test receivers will be operated by technicians of the RCA Engineering organization, throughout the New York area. These field tests will begin toward the latter part of the year. In this way, the various problems involved in television transmission and reception, from the technical standpoint, will be studied.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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## MILLS DENIES BAN ON MARION DAVIES' SONG PLUGS

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers is not blocking song plugs of the new Marion Davies motion picture, as reported by an amusements periodical, according to E. C. Mills, General Manager of ASCAP. The refuted report which was reprinted in this letter last week was that ASCAP's ban was an outgrowth of the copyright fight because Warner Brothers released the motion picture.

The report also inferred that Warner Brothers and Hearst might align themselves against NBC and CBS and ASCAP.

"ASCAP is not 'blocking' any song plugs on any music at any time or under any circumstances", Mr. Mills said. "Broadcasters themselves, individually, who do not hold license of the Music Publishers Holding Corporation are not including any compositions controlled by that corporation in their programs and quite properly, as to do so in the absence of a license from the copyright owner would constitute infringements of copyrights.

"ASCAP has nothing whatever to do with the matter, directly or indirectly. The Music Publishers Holding Corporation and its respective subsidiaries are not members of ASCAP. Therefore, broadcasters who do not hold the license of the Music Publishers Holding Corporation very properly refrain from the public performance of any of their respective copyrighted musical works.

"As a matter of fact, ASCAP enjoys the very friendliest relationship with all of the radio stations presently affiliated with the Hearst interests."

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## RCA RECAPITALIZATION APPROVED; KENNEDY GETS \$150,000

The recapitalization plan of the Radio Corporation of America was approved by a stockholders' vote of 11,341,635 to 11,312 or 1,000 to 1 at a special meeting April 7th in New York City. At a Directors' session after the meeting of stockholders the plan was declared operative, and the time for the deposit of Class B Preferred shares in exchange for the new \$3.50 dividend in First Preferred shares was extended to May 1st.

Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, disclosed that he received a fee of \$150,000 to devise the recapitalization plan. He said \$30,000 of this was used to pay for statistical and accounting services.

The Recapitalization Plan provides for the redemption of all the outstanding 7 per cent "A" Preferred stock of RCA at the redemption value of \$55 a share, plus accrued dividends. Cash in the treasury and ten million dollars borrowed from banks at an interest rate of 2-1/2 per cent a year is to be used for this.



The bank loans are for five years with the right of prepayment at any time. Redemption of the "A" Preferred stock will eliminate annual dividend requirements of \$1,734,600. The interest on the ten million dollar bank loan amounts to only \$250,000 a year.

The second principal provision of the Receptitalization Plan is for the exchange of "B" Preferred shares at the rate of 1-1/5 shares of a new \$3.50 Cumulative Convertible First Preferred and one share of Common for each share of "B" Preferred. The new First Preferred will bear dividends from April 1, 1936. It will rank ahead of all other classes of stock, will have one vote per share, and will be callable at \$100. For a period of 5 years it will be convertible at the rate of 5 shares of Common stock for each share of First Preferred.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, in a report to the stockholders called attention to the progress made by RCA in research, development, and organization and cited the need for an American communications policy.

Speaking of RCA experiments in television, he said that tests of the visual broadcasting transmitter being installed atop the Empire State Building will start June 29th.

Newton D. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, Bertram Cutler and General James G. Harbord were unanimously re-elected Directors for three-year terms. Although Rockefeller Center has sold its entire holdings of 100,000 shares of Class A stock, Mr. Cutler, who owns 200 Class B Preferred shares and who is considered to be a representative of the Rockefeller interests, remains on the Board.

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#### AUSTRALIAN RADIO INDUSTRY PREFERS AMERICAN TUBES

While the sale of American-made radio receiving sets in Australia in any volume is impossible under existing tariff conditions, there is a substantial demand in that market for American-made parts, especially tubes, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner W. C. Flake, Sydney.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, Australian imports of tubes were valued at £327,390 (\$11,272,000) against £191,122 (\$765,000) in the preceding fiscal year. American makes accounted for £135,055 (\$524,000) and £125,364 (\$501,000), respectively, in the two periods. Total imports of other radio parts were valued at £73,232 (\$284,140) in the 1934-35 period compared with £41,207 (\$164,828) in the preceding fiscal year of which the United States accounted for £43,034 (\$167,000) and £27,253 (\$109,000) respectively.



Domestic production of receiving sets in Australia in 1935 is estimated to have amounted to approximately 145,000 units, a total of 30 per cent less than the preceding year's output. However, the outlook for 1936 is more promising, the report points out. Manufacturers are now giving much attention to the all-wave receiver and it is anticipated that a substantial demand will develop for this type. Another favorable factor is the establishment of broadcasting stations in smaller cities and towns, thus providing better reception for the four-tube sets popular in the farming communities. The sale of automobile radios is also increasing and it is predicted in trade circles that domestic production in 1936 may approximate 175,000 receiving sets, it was stated.

At the end of 1935 there were 770,152 licensed radio sets in operation in Australia compared with 681,634 at the close of 1934 and 337,654 in 1931. The number of new listeners' licenses issued during 1935 totaled 169,621.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

Federal Communications Commission hearings in the American Telephone and Telegraph investigation will not be resumed before 10 A.M., April 20th, instead of April 14th, as previously scheduled, it was announced this week.

Dorman D. Israel has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Company, New York. He was formerly connected with Crosley Radio Corp.

The Daily News Corporation, St. Paul, Minn., has filed an appeal in the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against an order of the FCC of March 19th granting a construction permit for the erection of a new station at St. Paul to use 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time. The plaintiff contends it had a similar application pending since August 14, 1935.

The Mutual Broadcasting System is negotiating with WOL, Washington, to join its network.



C. Ellsworth Wylie, General Manager and Sales Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System for several years, has opened his own advertising agency under the name of C. Ellsworth Wylie Co., with offices in the Beau Arts Building, Los Angeles. Mr. Wylie resigned from the Don Lee organization the first of March.

Four music publishing subsidiaries of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., Harms, Inc., M. Witmark & Sons, Remick Music Corp. and T. B. Harms Co., have filed 36 more suits for alleged infringement of their copyrights against radio stations, night clubs, hotels and restaurants in and out of New York. The smallest amount of damages demanded is \$250, the largest \$10,000.

The final performance of the Philco Amateur Series, which has been broadcast over Station WIP, Philadelphia, during the past Winter, was presented Saturday, April 4th. So popular were these programs with the Philco employees, and so great was the demand for tickets, that it was necessary to engage the Metropolitan Opera House, the largest theater in Philadelphia, for the last show in order to accommodate the crowd.

John T. Rose, of Endicott, N. Y., was elected President of the Institute of Radio Service Men, Inc., last week at the Association's Fourth Annual Convention and Trade Show held at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. He succeeds Edgar C. Arnold as head of the IRSM. Elected Vice-President was Harold Nitze, of Sheboygan, Wis., who succeeds Victor Gassere. Joseph E. Kamys of Chicago was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Ken Hathaway is Executive Secretary of the IRSM.

Harry E. Lawrence, 32-year-old electrical engineer employed by the National Broadcasting Company, was killed by an electric shock April 8th, while experimenting with a charged condenser in the broadcasting company's experimental television transmitting station on the eighty-fifth floor of the Empire State Building, New York City.

A new high-power broadcasting station at Lahti, Finland, was completed just before Christmas. It is broadcasting on a wavelength of 1,807 meters, with an aerial output of 220 kw. Subsequent to field strength measurements which are at the moment being carried out in the East Karelia province, it will be decided whether the output should be increased to 500 kw. or a new station (50 Kw) erected in Karelia.

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## REDUCTION OF ELECTRICAL INTERFERENCE DISCUSSED

A general plan for reducing and possibly eliminating electrical interference to radio reception at its source is discussed in a preliminary draft of the United States report to be made at the Fourth Meeting of the International Broadcasting Union next year at Bucharest.

The suggested report, as released by the Federal Communications Commission, states, in part:

"Interference to radio reception caused by electrical machinery is assuming greater importance daily because of the increasing use of electrical equipment in industry and the professions, as evidenced by the recent widespread interference caused by diathermy equipment. The problem is one which naturally involves the manufacturers and users of electrical equipment, the manufacturers of radio apparatus, radio operating companies, and all government regulatory bodies, as well as the branches of the engineering profession, responsible for the design and operation of such equipment.

"Radio dealers and manufacturers, because of the affects on the sale of receivers and the satisfaction which customers derive from their use, are particularly interested in the reduction of electrical interference. Public utilities and operating companies are also interested because of their natural desire to retain the confidence and good will of the public. All users of electrical apparatus capable of causing interference to radio reception are similarly interested.

"Although theoretically it would be possible to equip all appliances and electrical devices in such manner as to prevent interference to radio reception, this would involve increased cost to the public and would not be entirely satisfactory, since devices entirely free from radio interferences when new must be maintained in first-class condition as long as they are in use if interference is to be completely prevented.

"Although it appears impossible and impracticable to eliminate all possible sources of interference, it is appreciated that some general method of approach should be established for use as a guide in adjusting specific cases as they arise. In the United States this work has been coordinated in a Committee on Radio Electrical Coordination of the American Standards Association, an effort being made to assure representation of all organizations interested in radio electrical interference problems.

"The scope of work undertaken by this committee includes the general subject of this question which is limited particularly to methods of eliminating radio electrical interference at its source. The problem may be divided into two separate parts:

"1. The inclusion of interference suppression devices in the design of electrical apparatus so as to prevent the continued manufacture, distribution, and sale of equipment causing interference.

"2. The locating of existing interference caused by apparatus already in use, and the determination of the necessary corrective measures to eliminate it.

"The first problem requires collaboration on the part of engineers and manufacturers of radio and electrical devices; the second, collaboration between manufacturers, users of electrical apparatus, organizations engaged in radio service, the manufacturers of radio interference suppression protective devices, and regulatory bodies.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

A general view of the land in the State of New York is given in the following pages. The land is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the State, land owned by the people, and land owned by private individuals. The land owned by the State is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the State for public use, land owned by the State for private use, and land owned by the State for the use of the people. The land owned by the people is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the people for public use, land owned by the people for private use, and land owned by the people for the use of the people. The land owned by private individuals is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by private individuals for public use, land owned by private individuals for private use, and land owned by private individuals for the use of the people.

The land owned by the State for public use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the State for the use of the people, land owned by the State for the use of the State, and land owned by the State for the use of the State. The land owned by the State for private use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the State for the use of the people, land owned by the State for the use of the State, and land owned by the State for the use of the State. The land owned by the State for the use of the people is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the State for the use of the people, land owned by the State for the use of the State, and land owned by the State for the use of the State.

The land owned by the people for public use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the people for the use of the people, land owned by the people for the use of the State, and land owned by the people for the use of the State. The land owned by the people for private use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the people for the use of the people, land owned by the people for the use of the State, and land owned by the people for the use of the State. The land owned by the people for the use of the people is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by the people for the use of the people, land owned by the people for the use of the State, and land owned by the people for the use of the State.

The land owned by private individuals for public use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by private individuals for the use of the people, land owned by private individuals for the use of the State, and land owned by private individuals for the use of the State. The land owned by private individuals for private use is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by private individuals for the use of the people, land owned by private individuals for the use of the State, and land owned by private individuals for the use of the State. The land owned by private individuals for the use of the people is divided into three classes, namely, land owned by private individuals for the use of the people, land owned by private individuals for the use of the State, and land owned by private individuals for the use of the State.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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APR 15 1936

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PHYSICS 309

PROBLEM SET 10

1. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ . The energy is  $E$ . Find the period of oscillation.

2. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

3. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

4. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

5. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

6. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10} + \frac{1}{12}fx^{12}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

7. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10} + \frac{1}{12}fx^{12} + \frac{1}{14}gx^{14}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

8. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10} + \frac{1}{12}fx^{12} + \frac{1}{14}gx^{14} + \frac{1}{16}hx^{16}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

9. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10} + \frac{1}{12}fx^{12} + \frac{1}{14}gx^{14} + \frac{1}{16}hx^{16} + \frac{1}{18}ix^{18}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

10. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 + \frac{1}{6}cx^6 + \frac{1}{8}dx^8 + \frac{1}{10}ex^{10} + \frac{1}{12}fx^{12} + \frac{1}{14}gx^{14} + \frac{1}{16}hx^{16} + \frac{1}{18}ix^{18} + \frac{1}{20}jx^{20}$ . Find the period of oscillation for small amplitudes.

April 14, 1936

## COPYRIGHT PROBLEM ATTACKED ON THREE FRONTS

Broadcasters this week are watching developments in the copyright battle on three fronts in the hope that one or the other will produce a solution to the musical problem advantageous to them. The fronts are:

The House Patents Committee expects to conclude prolonged hearings on copyright legislation on Wednesday, April 15th, and to meet shortly thereafter in executive session in an effort to report a bill.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, is putting the finishing touches on a report to NAB Directors under instructions given him at the February meeting in Chicago.

Sol A. Rosenblatt, known to the radio industry as the NRA Administration of the Broadcasting Code, has been retained by Associated Radio Stations to promote a new copyright plan developed under the leadership of Powel Crosley, Jr., President of WLW, Cincinnati.

A bitter battle between members of the House Patents Committee and a possible deadlock for the session is expected when the Committee meets in executive session to decide on its report to the House. Three bills are before the Committee, but it is likely that, if any measure is reported, it will be a new proposal embodying some of the features of all three pending bills.

The bills are the Duffy Bill, which has passed the Senate and has the support of the broadcasters; the Sirovich Bill, which is advocated by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and the Daly Bill, sponsored by the National Performing Artists' Association.

Because Congressional leaders tentatively have set the adjournment date around the first of June, highly controversial bills are likely to be side-tracked until a non-election year. Consequently, unless the House Patents Committee can report a compromise measure somewhat agreeable to all factions, its chances of passage this year are remote.

Even if an amended Duffy Bill, for instance, should pass the House, it might be held up in the Senate because of the difference of opinion among Senators and certain members of the House on copyright matters.



Supporting the Duffy Bill on the House Committee are Representatives Deen (D.), of Georgia, O'Malley (D.), of Wisconsin, and Church (R.), of Illinois.

Baldwin's report to the NAB Directors at a meeting to be called within a week or so will set forth the detailed plan for establishing a corporation to purchase, sell, lease, and license performing rights, compile and distribute information on availability of copyrighted music, procure foreign, as well as domestic copyrights, and to set up an open pool.

The aim of the plan is to enable broadcasters to shake themselves loose from dependence of organized copyright holders, such as ASCAP and Warner Brothers' music publishing houses, for musical compositions.

The solution being backed by Crosley and Associated Radio Stations is understood to embody a legislative proposal and a "per piece" plan for payment of use of copyrighted music by broadcasting stations. The proposal, it is said, is to set forth the stipulations of copyright rates in the law so that they cannot be changed from time to time by the copyright owners.

A governmental bureau, probably under supervision of the Federal Communications Commission, would be set up to administer the law.

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#### NEW INTERIOR BUILDING TO HAVE RADIO STUDIO

The Federal Government, already a larger user of free time on the air, is to have its first private broadcasting studio in the new Interior Department Building under construction in Washington.

Secretary Ickes, who is a staunch believer in the efficacy of radio as evidenced by the \$75,000 WPA grant to the U. S. Office of Education for an educational radio series now under way, is said to be responsible for the studio idea. The studio was not included in the original layout, but Secretary Ickes obtained an allowance of about \$38,000 from the fund of \$200,000 allotted for "extras". It was said, to build a large and small studio, a control room, a reception room, and offices for handling broadcasts.

It is presumed that under such an arrangement the Interior Department would need only to hook-up its studio with one of the major networks to reach a national audience.

University of the South Pacific  
Department of Education  
Suva, Fiji

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the field, (b) the work done in the office, and (c) the work done in the laboratory.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the field. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the field, (b) the work done in the office, and (c) the work done in the laboratory.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the office. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the office, (b) the work done in the laboratory, and (c) the work done in the field.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the laboratory. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the laboratory, (b) the work done in the office, and (c) the work done in the field.

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education has been very busy during the year. It has done a great deal of work in the field, in the office, and in the laboratory. It has also done a great deal of work in the area of research and development.

The work done in the field has been very successful. It has resulted in a number of new discoveries and inventions. The work done in the office has also been very successful. It has resulted in a number of new products and services.

The work done in the laboratory has been very successful. It has resulted in a number of new discoveries and inventions. The work done in the area of research and development has also been very successful. It has resulted in a number of new products and services.

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When completed it is expected that the broadcasting outlay will be under the direction of the Office of Education as it is taking the lead in utilizing radio facilities among the governmental agencies.

Besides the WPA series, the Office of Education presents "Education in the News" on an NBC-WEAF network Mondays at 7:45 P.M., and has charge of a program on the NBC "Farm and Home Hour" one day a month for the Future Farmers of America.

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### WRVA'S WOODEN TOWER RIDES OUT WINTER WINDS

The all-wooden tower erected last Spring by Station WRVA, Richmond, Va., a novelty in radio transmitting equipment, successfully rode out "one of the worst Winter seasons experienced in this section of the country in thirty years", according to C. T. Lucy, Manager of the station.

It was the first Winter for the wooden tower, and both the builders and the industry watched with interest to see if it could withstand the wintry gales.

A gigantic tripod, the tower rises 320 feet from the ground and is constructed entirely of wood. Although wooden radio towers have been in use in Europe for several years, WRVA was the first station in this country to experiment with it.

European radio engineers contend that a wooden tower absorbs fewer radio waves than do steel towers and consequently permit the transmission of stronger signals.

Station WRVA has extended its service area considerably since the installation of the wooden tower. Field strength measurements have shown an approximate increase in the station's dependable nighttime service of 400 per cent and a jump in daytime service of 300 per cent.

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WNAC, Boston, which will leave the Columbia Broadcasting System in the Fall to join the NBC-Red network, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to increase its daytime power from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW to 5 KW. Its nighttime power of 1 KW would remain unchanged.

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That summary is a copy of the information  
which will be used in the office of the  
and is to remain in the office of the  
the Government.

Under the Act, the Office of Economic  
Development in the State of New York  
has been authorized to carry out a program  
of research and development in the  
field of economic development.

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### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The all-around program of economic development  
in the State of New York is being carried out  
under the leadership of the Governor and  
the Board of Economic Development. The  
program is designed to create new jobs  
and to increase the productivity of the  
State's resources.

In the State of New York, the Board of  
Economic Development is the central  
agency for the promotion of economic  
development. It is responsible for  
the coordination of all economic  
development activities in the State.

The Board of Economic Development is  
composed of representatives from the  
various State agencies and from the  
private sector. It is headed by the  
Governor and is responsible for the  
overall direction of the State's  
economic development program.

The Board of Economic Development  
has a number of committees and  
subcommittees which are responsible  
for the implementation of the  
State's economic development program.

The Board of Economic Development  
is currently working on a number of  
projects which are designed to  
create new jobs and to increase  
the productivity of the State's  
resources. These projects include  
the construction of new industrial  
plants, the development of new  
technologies, and the training of  
new workers.

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new workers.

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## FCC WINKS AT BRINKLEY PROGRAMS ON KANSAS STATION

Despite the fact that Dr. John R. Brinkley's Kansas broadcasting station was put off the air by the old Federal Radio Commission, and the fact of complaints that his Mexican border stations are a nuisance to American broadcasters and listeners alike, the Federal Communications Commission has decided to overlook the broadcasting of Brinkley programs over KFBI, Abilene, Kans.

Explaining the grounds for its decision to renew the license of KFBI this week, the FCC cited evidence that the station had been broadcasting programs for the Brinkley Hospital, Del Rio, Texas, daily except Sunday from October 8, 1934, to February 8, 1935.

Similar to the programs that aroused the American Medical Society and public health authorities several years ago when Dr. Brinkley, "the goat-gland specialist", was a Kansas broadcaster, the KFBI continuities were likewise held objectionable by the FCC.

"The Brinkley program consisted of a dissertation on the symptoms of and treatment for cancer and of the diseases of the prostate gland, with offers to send a 'Doctor's Book', which advises the patient of the symptoms of said diseases and how the patient may diagnose his ailments - together with claims of methods and offers of cures without surgical operations", the FCC report stated.

"In these programs the ordinary commercial methods of direct advertising and selling commercial wares were resorted to. Such methods were adjudged by the U. S. District Court of Kansas, First Division, as being not only in conflict with the ethics of the medical profession, but in conflict with the best interests of the public."

Evidence also showed that KFBI broadcast "Omar" programs, which the FCC labelled as "of the ordinary fortune telling type, and various so-called herb-reducing cures."

"The evidence shows that Station XEPN, Piedras Negras, Mexico, rebroadcast the KFBI Brinkley program by picking up the program on a receiving set and feeding it simultaneously into the transmitter of XEPN. . . The Brinkley broadcasts were also carried by telephone wires from Del Rio, Texas, to the transmitter of KFBI, at Abilene, Kans.

"While there was strong circumstances pointing to the fact that the KFBI station management had knowledge of the rebroadcast, he testified that he did not arrange for the rebroadcast of the Brinkley program and that he did not know that XEPN was rebroadcasting the Brinkley program."



4/14/36

After citing all this evidence, however, the FCC pointed out that "Except as indicated above, the programs carried by the station have been diverse and generally meritorious."

Station KFBI is operated by the Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Company, of Wichita, Kans.

While the FCC has cited many stations for questionable programs since its creation, it has not yet ordered one off the air.

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#### GLANCE AT RADIO FUTURE IN BBC ANNUAL

Will the listener of the future watch an orchestra playing throughout an entire concert? Will talks be accompanied by continuous or intermittent pictures showing the speaker or documentary material which illustrates his theme? What will be the effect on speakers if they have to consider the appearance which they are presenting to unseen listeners? These are some of the most interesting questions discussed in the British Broadcasting Company Annual for 1936.

The largest section of the Annual deals with British broadcasting in 1935, subdivided under program headings, such as music, drama, variety, and talks, and contains, in addition, informative articles on engineering, finance, and public relations. The whole division forms a comprehensive survey of the activities of the BBC during 1935.

A special section is devoted to the Empire Broadcasting Service. Here many of the technical difficulties of a short-wave broadcasting service are outlined, and the main principles which underlie the policy of the staff of the Empire Department in program building are fully explained.

The messages broadcast to the Empire by King George V on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee on May 6, 1936, and on Christmas Day are reproduced in extenso.

The Annual is profusely illustrated throughout and handsomely bound. Its price is two shillings and sixpence, or three shillings, post free.

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## N. Y. C. STATION TO USE MICRO-RAY BEAM

New York City will possess, before the end of the year, the first micro-ray beam radio link for regular service in this country, it was announced last week by Frederick J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

The beam will function without direct wiring between the Municipal Building in City Hall Park and the transmitting plant for Station WNYC now under construction in Greenpoint. Mr. Kracke explained that while the beam link will be used only in an emergency, it will be a permanent feature of the station's equipment and available for regular scheduled programs.

A concave series of wires installed on the roof of the Municipal Building will be "aimed" at the two 300-foot steel towers, resembling miniature Eiffel Towers, on the Greenpoint waterfront opposite East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. The distance is slightly more than two miles with ideal visibility, a vital factor.

Pope Pius XI operates a comparable micro-ray beam link between the Vatican and his Summer resident in Castle Gondolfo, but the device has been confined in this country to experimental uses. The municipal beam will have a wave length around the 20-centimeter band and a power unit of about 1.1 watts.

Commissioner Kracke declared that "neither rain, nor fog, smoke nor lightning will affect transmission". Provision will be made for an auxiliary gasoline motor to create power in case the electric service is disrupted.

It is estimated that each tower will weigh 32,000 pounds. The radio transmission from them will give WNYC complete coverage of the city and for seventy-five miles out on Long Island on a single kilowatt power unit.

The Greenpoint transmitting station will cost about \$125,000 and is expected to be ready for use late this Summer.

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Station WCKY, owned by L. B. Wilson, Inc., Covington, Kentucky, has asked the Federal Communications Commission for permission to increase its power from 5 KW to 50 KW day and night.

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SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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4/14/36

## RADIO SPECIALISTS TO STUDY ECLIPSE IN SIBERIA

A group of Harvard scientists now en route to Siberia on the S.S. "Washington" to observe the solar eclipse on June 19th includes four radio specialists who will study the effect of the eclipse on radio signals, according to Ralph R. Beal, Research Supervisor of the Radio Corporation of America.

"Augmenting their own study of the behavior of radio waves in space", Mr. Beal said, "the RCA laboratories will assist the Siberian Expedition of Cruft Laboratory of Harvard University in making measurements on the reflection of radio waves from the ionosphere at Ak-Bulak, in northwestern Russian Turkestan. The RCA laboratories are intensely interested in solar phenomena of all kinds because the more accurately they can be measured and understood, the more efficiently wave-lengths employed in long distance communication can be selected for various times of day and different seasons of the year."

"The ionosphere is that region of the earth's outer atmosphere from which short waves are reflected and refracted in their transit over long distances. It is known to consist of several 'layers', varying in distance from the earth's surface. The 'layers' act differently upon radio waves of different lengths.

"The radio engineers of the expedition will make 'soundings' of the ionosphere by sending radio impulses upward and measuring the time required for the waves to echo back to earth. It is expected that the results of these tests will be significant in two respects; first, they will contribute to present knowledge of the effect of the sun upon the ionized layers of atmosphere and, second, the results probably will throw considerable light upon the nature of the radiation from the sun."

Mr. Beal pointed out that RCA has for years been making observations on the effect of solar activity on radio transmission in its laboratories at Long Island, California, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. A large amount of information has already been gathered, he said, which is now used daily in the commercial operation of long range radiotelegraph circuits. The reports that will come from Siberia this June are expected to be of additional value because a total eclipse provides an opportunity to observe through a very wide range of changing conditions within a very short space of time.

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## ABC NETWORK GOES ON AIR APRIL 18

The Affiliated Broadcasting Company will begin operations on Saturday, April 18th, with a full day's program schedule that will run from 8 A.M., to 1 A.M., EST. The ABC network reaches from Chicago's loop to the Twin Cities on the north to Evansville on the southeast and to St. Louis on the southwest, carrying programs to the twenty member stations service a large midwestern audience.

Typical of the regular program service that will be offered by the network are the first day's broadcasts. The more than twenty musical programs range from the simplest hymns and folk songs to tricky syncopated rhythms and include blues singers, string ensembles, Hill Billies, male octettes, negro choruses, rhumba band, piano duo, new type of organist, symphony orchestra, and a number of Chicago's popular dance bands.

The opening day's schedule contains women's programs dealing with food, fashions, and other feminine concerns; music and drama for the youngsters; a play-by-play account of the ball game between the Chicago Cubs and the Cincinnati Reds, broadcast direct from Wrigley Field in Chicago; a half-dozen assorted dramatic presentations ranging from farce to tragedy; a sports summary, a dramatization of the day's news highlights; and a number of authoritative speakers on various topics.

Armand Buisseret has been appointed musical director of the network and will have full charge of all musical programs in addition to acting as conductor of the ABC Symphony Orchestra.

Son of the Armand Buisseret who for thirty-six years conducted the orchestra at Chicago's Grand Opera House, Buisseret studied the violin, first under his father and later with Leopold Kramer, concert meister of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He is no newcomer to radio, having been on the air as violinist and conductor from various Chicago stations.

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BELLOWS-EELLS WEDDING IN ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mrs. Alice Rickey Eells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norris Rickey, of Washington, and Mr. Henry Adams Bellows, of Minneapolis, were married at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., at noon April 13th.

Mr. Bellows, now connected with General Mills, Inc., is well known in the radio industry, having successively served as President of WCCO, Minneapolis, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of National Association of Broadcasters.

After a wedding trip in the East, Mr. and Mrs. Bellows will go to Mr. Bellows' Summer home on Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

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## MACKAY MOVING INTO NEW BRENTWOOD STATION

Four new direct radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and other countries were opened by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company during March, exchanging all classes of telegraph messages with Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Haiti and El Salvador. In Brazil Mackay Radio operates with the radio associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. In Czechoslovakia, Haiti and El Salvador the service is conducted with the radio stations and telegraph systems of the respective Government communication administrations.

The operation of the company's transoceanic services are being transferred to the giant new Brentwood, L. I. station from the famous Sayville station, which Mackay Radio has outgrown. This move is a gradual one because of the extraordinary precaution against any momentary lapse of the radio service on any circuit. It is expected, however, that the Brentwood station will be in full operation late this year, and Sayville will have been replaced by a new and completely modern station which will be considerably larger and more powerful.

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## NBC APPLIES FOR 500,000 WATTS ON WJZ

The National Broadcasting Company filed April 13th with the Federal Communications Commission an application for increase of power on Station WJZ, New York, to 500,000 watts. The company also applied for permission to erect a new antenna in the form of a slender steel tower 640 feet high,

"We hope the Commission will grant permission to start work on the tower immediately", Lenox R. Lohr, NBC President, said. "This up-to-date antenna system will increase the efficiency of the present 50,000 watt transmitter, and minimize fading, assuring improvement of reception in the metropolitan New York area from the key station of the NBC-Blue network. It is expected the tower will be ready in time to help us celebrate the tenth anniversary of the National Broadcasting Company next November.

"The population of approximately 20,000,000 within the primary service area of WJZ amply justifies this step to provide greater broadcasting efficiency", Mr. Lohr said. "The proposal is the outgrowth of the studies of coverage problems in the sector comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southwestern Connecticut, which the NBC has been conducting for years. RCA and NBC engineers are now at work correlating the design of the proposed new transmitting plant so that the company may proceed promptly upon receiving the approval of the FCC.

"David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has pledged the full cooperation of the RCA Manufacturing Company in producing the equipment which the NBC intends to install, starting as soon as word is received to go ahead."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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NBC engineers, under the direction of O. B. Hanson, Chief Engineer, and Raymond F. Guy, Radio Facilities Engineer of NBC, are collaborating with RCA engineers in planning the new antenna system and transmitting equipment, which will be the latest type produced by the RCA Manufacturing Company.

"The antenna system proposed", said Mr. Hanson, "is a slender steel tower of approximately 8 feet cross-section from top to bottom, held in position by means of two sets of guy wires. The ground system will comprise a vast buried network of copper ribbon of 85,000 feet. Directly under the antenna there will be a copper screen 150 feet in diameter, to minimize any losses which might occur in the earth at this point.

"The tower structure will be connected with the transmitting apparatus by means of a concentric tube transmission line 10 inches in diameter and 600 feet long. This will provide the maximum efficiency in energy transfer with the utmost reduction in fading and in the radiation of spurious frequencies."

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#### FCC TO ASK MORE MONEY FOR PHONE INQUIRY

Federal Communications Commission officials said this week that President Roosevelt probably would be asked to decide whether more funds should be sought to continue the \$750,000 investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Commission has spent about \$335,000, and unless Congress appropriates further funds the investigation will end July 1st.

With the present appropriation, it was said, hearings can be continued intermittently for only two more months.

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The International News Service on April 12th began furnishing WMCA with news of the world. Operating from the opening of the station to closing, the two leased printer circuits will furnish the radio station with a full day and night news report. News reports will be broadcast four times a day.

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## REED ANALYZES RADIO'S EFFECT ON POLITICS

The radio has revolutionized the technique of the political campaign, according to Thomas H. Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Civic Education by Radio, whose study of "Civic Education by Radio" has just been published by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts.

According to Dr. Reed, one of the greatest achievements of radio has been "to put leather lungs out of business."

"The radio audience not being a mass audience", he says, "is not to be influenced by bellowing, arm waving, or even by any of the subtler physical arts by which a speaker sways a crowd. The radio audience is made up of myriads of individuals and small family groups. No one likes violent noises in his living room, and even small noises reach portentous volume as they emerge from a 'loud-speaker'.

"The mere strength of wind and nasal resonance have ceased to be factors in politics to the manifest advantage of democracy. Today, any man who has something to say, and can get a chance on the air, can say it to his countrymen without regard to whether his voice is a light tenor or a rumbling bass."

Dr. Reed gives credit to the American broadcasting system for the degree to which the air is open to the expression of varying opinions. Speaking from experience gained during the presentation of approximately 200 broadcasts sponsored by the Committee on Civic Education by Radio, he reports that there has never been any attempt on the part of the broadcasting companies to limit freedom of speech on these programs.

Dr. Reed's brochure is the ninth in a series of authoritative studies of the educational and cultural aspects of radio published by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts. The Institute was founded over a year ago by Philco Radio & Television Corporation to encourage the fullest use of the radio as an instrument of education and entertainment.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 920

young L. M. J.



## PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCER GIVES TIPS ON RADIO SPEECH

While aspirants for public office from the presidency down are making a study of the technique of speaking over the radio, Carleton Smith, Manager of Station WMAL, Washington, D. C., and National Broadcasting Company's presidential announcer, has prepared some tips to both listeners and speakers on the subject.

Realizing that much of President Roosevelt's popularity is due to his ability to transmit his personality over the air, G.O.P. contenders are training themselves toward the same end. Governor Alfred M. Landon is reported to be taking lessons in microphone delivery from a Chicago radio director, and even Herbert Hoover has noticeably altered his style of speaking over the air since he was President.

"A primary consideration in speech that is well spoken" said Announcer Smith in a recent address to George Washington University students, "is the cultivated use of the voice. And in no place is good speaking style more important than on the radio.

"Personality plays a big part in radio speech. Smiles - actual smiles - seem to make themselves 'heard' on the air. The widening of the mouth in a smile affects the sound of your voice in a way which is definitely pleasing when it comes through the loud speaker.. The speech and pronunciation of any locality is acceptable when it is uttered in a well-modulated voice and without striking or discordant localisms.

"The ablest radio speakers have gained confidence in speech delivery and skill of tongue by much practice and by much ear experience.

"In preparing an address for the radio you should be guided by the same fundamental principles that you would use in preparing for any kind of public speaking. But your audience is different. It is made up of people of all ages, both sexes, of people in all kinds of work. Your talk on the air will be heard by strangers - persons who won't overlook your little faults in grammar, pronunciation, and enunciation. The radio audience is more critical of your mistakes than your friends would be.

"Radio addresses should be written and timed carefully in advance of the broadcast. Very few persons are capable of speaking extemporaneously and still keep within the definite time limits of radio periods. And broadcasting today is a split-second operation - it must necessarily be so, especially in network broadcasting.

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"I believe it is generally considered to be wise, when speaking without a visible audience, that is, in the studio, to speak in conversational style. Speak naturally, don't shout, don't whisper, and your listeners will understand your message more clearly and readily. The speaker should be seated comfortably with his breathing free, then smile and proceed.

"And I should like to say that the radio operator who monitors the program and the announcer or other persons supervising the broadcast can be of much help to the radio speech maker. Different types of microphones and other radio equipment have different characteristics and those experienced in radio can help you in adjusting the microphone to your voice for the best results.

"In making an address from the studio many speakers find it helpful to visualize some particular party which may be listening in and in their minds address themselves directly to that party.

"It is generally considered wise to keep your words and language simple. The radio is not a good place to try out the big and seldom-used words in your vocabulary unless you're quite sure of yourself. Reading the speech aloud before you go on the air will show you whether certain words and phrases should be changed or deleted for clarity.

"Radio is no doubt responsible for the short, meaty introductions and speeches in vogue today. Not so long ago, 15 and even 30 minute introductions were not uncommon and orators on the hustings rambled on and on at great length. The time limitations of radio have shown these same speakers that by choosing their ideas and words carefully they can transmit their thoughts much more simply and plainly and usually with better results in less time."

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#### HEARST ACQUIRES OKLAHOMA CITY STATION

Continuing to acquire broadcasting stations for a potential network, Hearst Radio, Inc., this week obtained an option on Station KOMA, Oklahoma City, Okla. KOMA forthwith filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for permission to transfer its license to the Hearst subsidiary.

So far the FCC has not approved Hearst's purchase of four Texas stations from the Southwest Broadcasting System, and the publisher is awaiting a decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court on his suit to force the heirs of M. A. Leese to sell him WMAL, Washington, D. C.

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ANNEXURE A

REPORT ON THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1954

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## SUBCOMMITTEES ON RADIO-EDUCATION TO MEET

Two sub-committee meetings of the Radio-Education Committee named last December by the Federal Communications Commission have been scheduled for this month in anticipation of a second general committee session.

The Technical Subcommittee will meet on April 24 to prepare a report on the general projects suggested at the first full committee meeting. On April 27th the Conflicts Subcommittee will meet to recommend policies for the committee relative to handling complaints and other matters that have arisen.

When the radio-education projects are prepared, they will be submitted to prospective financial sponsors.

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## AFM RECALLS ALL STATION LICENSES

Broadcasters who have been having endless troubles with music copyright owners are now running into difficulties with the musicians.

The American Federation of Musicians this week notified all radio stations and networks holding AFM band-booking franchises that the licenses have been recalled and are to be turned in. Notices were signed by Joseph N. Weber, President of the Federation. Columbia Artists' Bureau only last week went out of the field by arranging a deal with Music Corporation of America. National Broadcasting Company and the AFM are now discussing the status of this network's standing insofar as band work will definitely be out of the field within two weeks.

AFM stated that the reason the franchises are being withdrawn is that the musicians felt that the broadcasters offered too much competition to other bookers by placing their network and remote broadcasting facilities at the disposal of any spot buying a station or network-managed band. Result has been that the musicians have been feeling a squeeze; that a select group has been getting the choice bookings and that it has become increasingly difficult for bands to build themselves up. It was also felt, it is said, that broadcasters should only broadcast and not book bands.

Another point which was not confirmed, was that there was a definite possibility of broadcasters sponsoring a rump union. This could easily come about, it is pointed out, through a condition which might arise when the broadcasters found themselves in control of the majority of choice radio band bookings, club and hotel bookings and studio staff jobs.

In addition to NBC and CBS, WHN, New York; WOR, Newark; WSAI, Cincinnati; WLW, Cincinnati; WMC, Memphis; WCAM, Camden and WLS, Chicago and others have been affected.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1917

Dear Sir:

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REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF JULY 27, 1917

I have your letter of July 27, 1917, regarding the matter of the ...

The information you have furnished is being reviewed by the ...

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
[Signature]

## RADIO OFFERS CHALLENGE TO EDUCATION, SAYS HARBORD

Increasing use of radio in education, both directly in the schools and on a broader scale in the homes, is apparent today and looms larger in the future, Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, said at an anniversary of the University of Chattanooga, April 17th.

"The future of radio's educational influence is even brighter than its present", he asserted. "The day will come when television will add sight broadcasting to the basic service of sound broadcasting.

"No one can say when television will be ready for the homes of the United States; we are just about to launch our first experimental field tests. But think what an impetus will be given to radio's educational uses when television finally is ready as a practical service.

"Pupils in our schools and listeners in fireside arm-chairs can watch, as well as hear, important current events, the symphony orchestra, an opera, a drama. A lecturer on architecture can show his hearers the buildings he is describing. They can see the paintings about which an art critic is talking.

"The radio facilities of today, and those that are still to come, offer a challenge as well as an opportunity. It is vital that radio be kept free, in accordance with the democratic principles under which it has developed in America, and not be made the tool of propaganda which it, as well as the press, has become under dictatorships abroad. It must interest a multitude, because in speaking only to the few it would sacrifice the very power which sets it apart from other methods of conveying information and makes it so valuable to education.

"The challenge is being well met, the opportunity well fulfilled. Educational broadcasting does not stop with programs heard in classrooms. No one who tunes his home receiver with even a reasonable discretion need lack in the United States today for valuable information and cultural influences, or for authoritative discussions that help him apply what he is learning, or has learned, in school to the rapidly moving modern world with which radio keeps step. With such results attained in a decade since network broadcasting was inaugurated we can look forward confidently to the future of radio in education."

The voice of radio in its educational application can never take the place of the classroom teacher and the printed word, General Harbord said. Radio is most successful when it heightens the desire of its hearers for more study and more reading. He said that broadcasters realize and accept their responsibilities, that they have studied and continue to study the educational problem.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

The [redacted] was observed on [redacted] at approximately [redacted] hours. The [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted] in appearance.

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Every year sees an improvement, he asserted, and advances already made represent a large achievement. He cited that twenty per cent of the programs of the National Broadcasting Company now are put on for an educational purpose, including religion, which is presented without any denominational tinge. Fully fifty per cent of the programs have educational value, including "some music, but no jazz."

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"BROOKLYN CASES" HEARING SET FOR MAY 18

The Federal Communications Commission this week postponed from May 7th to May 18th the hearings on all applications involved in the so-called "Brooklyn case".

The latest applications, which center about the previously-ordered deletion of three Brooklyn stations, are from WLTH and WARD for voluntary assignment of their licenses to Kings Broadcasting Corporation.

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U. S. ALL-WAVE RECEIVER POPULAR IN BRITAIN

The American radio industry has benefitted from the British short-wave service, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation Annual just issued. The yearbook states:

"Not only does the design of the short-wave receiver play a large part in the amount of interference a listener will experience, but it also materially affects the general standard of reception of the Empire Service. The Empire Broadcasting Service has considerably increased the sale of American all-wave receivers, not only in the U.S.A. but also in Empire countries. The 1935 Olympia Radio Exhibition, however, showed that the British manufacturer is at last making an effort to meet the demand for British receivers suitable for use in Empire countries to receive the short-wave service from Daventry. The production of good receivers at a price the Empire listener can pay is a most important factor of the development of the Empire Service."

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## HOUSE COMMITTEE TO MEET APRIL 20 ON COPYRIGHT BILLS

The first executive session on the three pending copyright bills, on which extensive hearings were held, has been scheduled for April 20th by the House Patents Committee, as Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters prepare to receive the recommendations of their Managing Director, James W. Baldwin, on copyright matters April 27th in Chicago.

The future course of the Patents Committee is conjectural in view of the divergence of opinion among its members. Broadcasters are fearful that a sub-committee may be set up to draft its report, and that this sub-committee will be 3-2 against the Duffy Bill which they espouse. The Sirovich and Daly bills also are before the Committee.

If appointed, such a sub-committee probably would comprise Chairman Sirovich and Representatives Lanham (D.), of Texas, and Daly (D.), of Pennsylvania. Deen (D.), of Georgia, and O'Malley (D.), of Wisconsin. The first three are antagonistic toward the Duffy Bill, while the latter two favor it.

The copyright problem will loom large on the agenda of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the NAB, scheduled this week to be held in Chicago on July 5, 6, 7 and 8 at a hotel to be announced later. The Directors, it is expected, will have a recommendation to make to the full convention upon the basis of Mr. Baldwin's report.

E. C. Mills, General Manager of ASCAP, has invited NAB to copy ASCAP indexes of and to all musical compositions, Mr. Baldwin said. This will make available to broadcasters an index of 25,000 active musical selections and furnish essential groundwork if a per piece system of copyright fees is adopted eventually.

The final hearing before the House Patents Committee was occupied with repeat arguments by Dr. Wallace McClure, of the State Department, and Nathan Burkan, ASCAP general counsel, on April 15th. Dr. McClure reiterated previous testimony favoring deletion of the \$250 minimum penalty for copyright infringement, as provided in the Duffy Bill, and United States entrance into the International Copyright Union.

Mr. Burkan again opposed American participation in the Berne Convention and attacked the Duffy Bill and some of its sponsors.

Copies of the hearings, which began February 25th, are now available in printed form at the Patents Committee room.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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## BRAZIL AN OUTSTANDING MARKET FOR RADIOS

That Brazil is today one of the world's best markets for radio receiving sets is revealed in a report to the Department of Commerce from its Rio de Janeiro office. It is estimated that the number of receiving sets in use throughout the Republic totals approximately 300,000, the great bulk of which are in the Federal District, the State of Rio de Janeiro and the State of Sao Paulo. The demand thus far in the interior of the country has been small, it is pointed out.

The recent appreciably increase in the sale of radio receivers in the Brazilian market, according to the report, may be attributed to improved economic conditions and a notable advance in local radio broadcasting.

American radio sets control the greater part of the market, but the Dutch make "Philips" ranks as the individual set most in demand, accounting for about 10 per cent of total sales. The success of the Philips radio is due entirely to the extremely liberal terms granted Brazilian dealers, the report shows.

It is the consensus of the local trade, however, that unless the Philips set is improved considerably, dealers will be inclined to overlook the credit concessions in favor of American sets which unquestionably enjoy a greater popularity in the market by virtue of superior performance and better service facilities, according to the report.

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## DOZEN BROADCAST STATIONS MAY APPLY FOR SUPER-POWER

"Super-power" broadcasting stations, such as the new 500-kw transmitter proposed for WJZ, New York, constitute the best possible remedy for radio interference and noises that disturb listeners, said Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today, and former Federal Radio Commissioner, addressing the joint committee on radio interference of the Edison Electric Institute, the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, and the Radio Manufacturers' Association, meeting at New York City Thursday afternoon, April 16..

Strong broadcasting signals from such super-power stations override local interference and electrical noises and bring the splendid programs of great artists to the listener free of irritating disturbances, explained Dr. Caldwell.

WJS's proposed increase of power to 500 kw marks the start of a veritable high-power parade on the part of ten or twelve broadcasting stations, commented the former Radio

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. The Board has considered the same and has decided to grant your request insofar as it is reasonable and practicable. The Board also wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance rendered by you in this connection.

The Board is also pleased to advise you that the same has approved the proposed amendments to the Charter of the Corporation, which are set forth in the attached copy of the same. It is the policy of the Board to keep you advised of all matters of this nature and to consult with you in connection therewith.

Very truly yours,  
The Board of Directors

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4/17/36

Commissioner who has long been an advocate of the highest possible radio powers on all clear channels. He urged that the Federal Communications Commission, instead of being slow to grant permission for high power, should require all stations on clear channels to go to 500 kw.

Farm and rural listeners will be the first to benefit if 500-kw powers are generally adopted by broadcasters, said Dr. Caldwell. About 40% of the nation's population lives on the farm or in rural communities, most of which are far removed from any broadcast station. With 500-kw transmitters, however, these farmers and rural listeners, who are far from movies and other amusements, can depend upon their radios for entertainment, news and market information, he added.

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#### PRATT FINISHES WORK AS NAB ATTORNEY

After only two months' work, Elmer W. Pratt, Washington radio attorney and former Examiner for the Federal Radio Commission, this week resigned as Special Counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters. He has returned to private practice.

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the NAB, explained that Mr. Pratt had finished his work on State and Municipal taxation and that he was leaving NAB with the friendliest attitude.

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#### RADIO SET TABULATION EXPECTED ANY DAY NOW

While originally scheduled to be released early in February, the tabular report of radio sets in operation in States and cities throughout the country is expected to be released to the industry the latter part of this week or early next.

Copies are now in the hands of the Committee of Fifteen, comprising five from each of the following organizations: National Association of Broadcasters, American Association of Advertising Agencies, and Association of National Advertisers.

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## GENERAL MOTORS BUYS CROSLY PLANT

The General Motors Corporation has re-entered the radio industry through the purchase of the Kokomo division of the Crosley Radio Corporation at Kokomo, Ind., effective May 1st, it was announced April 16th in New York. General Motors will produce automobile radios at the plant. The price paid for the plant was not disclosed.

The last venture of General Motors in the radio business - General Motors Radio Corporation - was liquidated in 1933. It produced a general line of radios, including household sets, for several years.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors, said that a "rapidly increasing number of cars sold by General Motors dealers throughout the country are being initially equipped with radios."

The statement issued by General Motors said:

"The Kokomo plant will be known as the Delco Radio Division and will operate as a subsidiary of the Delco-Remy Division. It will manufacture automobile radios for General Motors cars. The corporation will continue, however, to purchase a considerable portion of its automobile radio requirements from outside radio manufacturers.

"Ray C. Ellis, now a member of the engineering staff of General Motors, will be General Manager of the new division.

"Output of the new division will be sold to the various automobile manufacturing divisions of General Motors for installation as initial equipment of new cars at the factory and to General Motors dealers through established channels."

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## REPORT OF C.C.I.R. LISBON MEETING PRINTED

The report of the United States delegation and appended documents incident to the third meeting of the International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.), which was held at Lisbon, Portugal, September 22, to October 10, 1934, has been printed, the State Department announced this week. A limited number of copies are available at the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at 50 cents a copy.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WHEREAS certain lands owned by the United States and controlled by the Bureau of Reclamation are situated in the State of California and are being offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash at public auction on the 1st day of March 1945 at the County Court House in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and

WHEREAS the said lands are situated in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and are being offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash at public auction on the 1st day of March 1945 at the County Court House in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LANDS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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The Federal Communications Commission this week issued a list of all March alterations and corrections to the roll of broadcasting stations of the United States dated January 1, 1936.

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The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued radio market reports on Siam, Haiti, and Martinique. Copies may be obtained at 25 cents each from the Department of Commerce.

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Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be heard over combined NBC-Red and Blue and CBS networks on Wednesday, April 22, from 2 to 2:30 P.M., EST, when he presents the annual awards offered by the Women's National Radio Committee for the year's outstanding radio program, in the Hotel Astor, New York City.

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W. Ray Wilson, free lance radio writer for a number of Chicago radio stations and advertising agencies, has been appointed continuity editor of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company. Malcolm Eagle, ABC Production Manager, has appointed Bob White, Max Vinsonhaler, and Edwin Burke as members of his staff.

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An elaborate brochure, telling the story of the success of the Ward Baking Company with its children's program "News of Youth", on the Columbia network has been issued by Victor M. Ratner, Director of Sales Promotion for the network. It is labelled "Ward's Scoop."

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Among those whose applications for permission to hold executive positions with more than one carrier under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934 will be heard in New York April 21st, are Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. The hearing will be in Room 901, Federal Building, New York City, at 10 A.M.

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Charles O'Connor, NBC announcer, and Miss Emily Ryan, daughter of Police Inspector Thomas T. Ryan, will be married on Wednesday, April 22, at St. Bartholomew's R.C. Church in Elmhurst, L. I.

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CONFIDENTIAL

1. The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the role of the government in the development of the economy.

II. Economic Policy

2. The government's economic policy is based on the principles of stability, growth, and social justice. It aims to create a favorable environment for investment and to improve the living standards of the population.

III. Social and Cultural Development

3. The government is committed to the development of social and cultural life. It will continue to invest in education, health care, and social services to ensure the well-being of all citizens.

IV. International Relations

4. The government maintains friendly relations with all countries and regions. It is committed to the principles of peace, cooperation, and mutual benefit in international relations.

V. Conclusion

5. The government is confident that the implementation of its policies will lead to the economic and social development of the country and the improvement of the living standards of the population.

VI. Appendix

6. The appendix contains detailed data and statistics related to the economic and social indicators mentioned in the main text.

VII. Bibliography

7. The bibliography lists the sources of information used in the preparation of this document.

SECRET

QUARTERLY JOURNAL ON RADIO OUT JULY 1

The first issue of the new "RCA Review, A Quarterly Journal of Radio Progress" will be published under date of July 1.

All of the articles in the "RCA Review" will be from the pens of RCA employees, many of them being reprinted from journals of radio, sound motion picture, acoustical and optical engineering societies. The magazine will be issued every three months by the RCA Institutes Technical Press, a new department of the RCA Institutes.

Charles J. Pannill, President of R.C.A. Institutes and Radiomarine Corporation of America, is Chairman of the Board of Editors, which also includes Ralph R. Beal, RCA Research Supervisor; H. H. Beverage, RCAC Chief Research Engineer; L. F. Byrnes, RMCA Chief Engineer; L. M. Clement, RCAM Vice-President in Charge of Research and Engineering; Victor Division; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Chairman of the Board of Editors of I.R.E.; Harry G. Grover, RCA General Patent Attorney; O. B. Hanson, NBC Chief Engineer; Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, Engineer-in-Charge, RCA Frequency Bureau; Frank E. Mullen, Manager, RCA Department of Information; Dr. C. H. Taylor, RCAC Vice-President in Charge of Engineering; Arthur Van Dyck, Engineer, RCA License Laboratories; and J. C. Warner, RCAM Vice-President, Radiotron Division. W. S. Fitzpatrick, R.C.A. Institutes, is Secretary.

In addition to the "RCA Review", the RCA Institutes Technical Press also will publish books and pamphlets on radio and kindred subjects from time to time. The subscription price for the new quarterly is \$1.50 a year.

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NOVEL AERIAL ON NEW BRITISH STATION

A novel aerial is used on the new high-powered regional transmitter open by the British Broadcasting Corporation at Lisborn, Northern Ireland, late in March.

A 475-foot steel mast constitutes the aerial. It is surmounted by a sliding top mast which has an additional maximum height of 75 feet. This top mast is adjusted in height to suit the wavelength on which the station operates. The top mast again is surmounted by a ring 26 feet in diameter, a combination which, to non-technical eyes, BBC engineers explain, is "For the purpose of reducing the length of top mast necessary by about 25 feet."

The new station, which operates on a wavelength of 307.1 metres with a power of 100 KW in the aerial, is designed mainly for the benefit of listeners in Northern Ireland, and replaces the 1 KW transmitter which has been in operation since 1924.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT

The first section of the report deals with the general information on the subject.

All the data in this section are based on the information received from the general public.

On the basis of the information received from the general public, it is concluded that the subject is of great importance.

The second section of the report deals with the detailed information on the subject.

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the subject be given the highest priority.

The following recommendations are based on the information received from the general public.

The above recommendations are based on the information received from the general public.

APPENDIX

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 921

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April 21, 1936.

## WORLD-WIDE CONCERTS, NEWS REPORTING RECOMMENDED

Hook-ups of the world's principal broadcasting systems to transmit concerts for universal appreciation and news reporting for international, rather than national, consumption are visualized by broadcasters preparing for the Cairo Radio Conference.

Preliminary recommendations by a section on programs to the recent International Radiobroadcasting Meeting at Paris have just reached this country and are being distributed by the American committee organized by the Federal Communications Commission.

Among the proposals made to the Paris meeting were that more world-wide concerts be broadcast, that the principal nations be invited to participate in exchanges of news reporting, celebrations of national holidays, and brief reports on industrial activities.

European countries have already started exchanging programs on a rather broad scale, and the networks in this country pick up programs from Great Britain and the continent frequently. There have been few international relays, in which all countries participate, however. One was the "Youth Sings Across the Frontiers" last October.

Enlarging upon the world-wide concert plan, the committee reporting to the Paris meeting said that the music should consist of one of these three kinds: (a) orchestra music of special character; (b) typical national music; and (c) famous soloists.

"The meeting suggests that the first of these world-wide concerts be organized by the United States of America on September 20, 1936", the report issued by the FCC states. "The second should be the National Broadcasting Associations of the Republic of Argentine during the month of February, 1937; the third by the NIROM (Dutch East Indian Radio Omroep Maatschappij - Dutch East Indies)."

Should reception conditions not permit the third concert, the report adds, "It will be replaced by a transmission of negro music originating in the Belgian Congo."

"The program section likewise examined other forms of intercontinental relays which could take place at any moment and in any country", the report continued. "It recommends to the general assembly to invite all broadcast organizations of the world to develop the exchange of relays including:

WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

Members of the world's leading nations are beginning to discuss the possibility of a world-wide economic recovery program. The program would be designed to help the world's leading nations to recover from the economic depression that has been the result of the war. The program would be designed to help the world's leading nations to recover from the economic depression that has been the result of the war. The program would be designed to help the world's leading nations to recover from the economic depression that has been the result of the war.

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"(a) Spoken reporting, news events; (b) national manifestations or national holidays; (c) short spoken reports on large industrial activities."

As the expenses of the international broadcasts, the program section recommended that "whenever international communications are involved the expenses of intercontinental commercial circuits be borne in equal shares by the organizations which participate in the relays with their own circuits.

"The program section recommends to the general assembly of the union to compile as soon as possible a list of important events which will be repeated at regular intervals and which might be susceptible to provide suitable material for world-wide broadcasts", the report adds:

The section also recommended that "in all countries reporters on radiobroadcasting ought to be put on an equal footing with the members of the press in matters concerning facilities generally accorded to same for the collection on the spot of useful information to enable them to fulfill their mission."

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#### CANADIAN PRESS OFFERS FREE NEWS TO RADIO

News for Canadian radio stations will be provided free of charge by the Canadian Press, dominion counterpart of the Associated Press, if a proposal submitted to a House of Commons Radio Committee investigating the present Canadian radio setup is accepted.

At a hearing held in Ottawa, a delegation representing the Canadian Press offered to provide free of cost, for transmission to all stations in Canada, material for a series of three additional news broadcasts to supplement the single broadcast now carried each evening.

The Canadian Press delegation explained why it offered the news service gratis. In 1924 the \$50,000 annual grant from the government was discontinued at the request of the Canadian Press itself, believing that a subsidy from the government might jeopardize its freedom.

For the same reason the Canadian Press refused to accept any fee for the news bulletins which have been supplied during the past three years.

One reason for the Canadian Press offer, it was explained, was to offset the news broadcasts from outside sources, particularly the United States.

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The Commission on Industrial Activities (a) ... (b) ... (c) ...

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The Commission on Industrial Activities ...

The Commission on Industrial Activities ...

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CANADIAN TRADE OFFERS FROM 1940

Trade offers from 1940 ...

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## RADIO NOISES KILLED BY SILENCER ON RECEIVER

Development of a silencer on a novel radio receiving set by James J. Lamb, of the American Radio Relay League laboratory in Hartford, Conn., is attracting attention in the radio manufacturing industry.

First described by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, at a recent RMA hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, the device is explained in more detail by a report from the ARRL headquarters.

The silencer is said to make noise "commit suicide" before it has a chance to mar reception and to diminish fading in short-wave programs by making a strong signal kill a weak one before it reaches the loudspeaker.

The trick is accomplished by the use of what radio engineers call "dual diversity reception". Because of costs and difficulty of operation it has been confined heretofore almost entirely to commercial radio.

The use of two receiving sets, each with an antenna placed in a different location, is the basis of the diversity system of eliminating fading. A radio signal, it is well known to engineers, seldom fades simultaneously in two antenna locations, even when the wires are a relatively small distance apart.

In this new advance toward better reception, the magic is to pick up the signal waves on two or more antenna systems and then combine them in a single receiver circuit. The simple solution of hooking two aeriels to one set is impractical, for the two signals carried in would interfere with each other to such an extent that the net result, emitting as sound from the speaker, would be worse than before.

Combining of the two signals must take place in the receiver circuit where radio frequency phase differences are no longer of any consequence, Mr. Lamb explained. This point is close to the end of the route a signal takes through a set, at the output of the last detector. The two receivers, then, must be tuned exactly in accord, controlling the frequency of both signals until the last detector is reached before combining them. Here they fight it out; it is the survival of the fittest, for only the fit emerges from the speaker.

If one signal fades as it contacts the antenna, it is allowed to continue through the receiver until it is ready to be translated into sound. But at this point it dies, becomes nothing and is denied the chance of spoiling a program.

Tracing the signals through the twin sets, the dual diversity circuit, Mr. Lamb pointed to the entrance of the two signals through both antennas, touching first the radio frequency

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20240

Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470

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Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470

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amplifiers and then proceeding to the mixers which match up the radio frequencies of the twin signals.

Here the new development, yet unnamed other than an automatic synchronizer, comes into play. Tuning both sets is done with a single knob on a five-gang condenser; one condenser on each of the radio frequency amplifiers, one on each of the mixers and the last on the single high frequency oscillator.

This oscillator, a mutual part of both sets, is the new device to synchronize the two receivers, keeping them operating identically. With both receivers still working independently of each other but in perfect harmony, the twin signals advance to the last detector and are combined. The best signal wins every time, and pours through the loud speaker in sound.

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#### HARRIS TO URGE CONTINUATION OF PRESS-RADIO BUREAU

Broadcasters and publishers alike are awaiting with interest the report of E. H. Harris, of the Publishers' Radio Committee, to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on Wednesday in New York City.

Continuation of the Press-Radio Bureau, though perhaps with some changes in operation, is expected to be recommended by Mr. Harris. The cooperation of the Associated Press, the United Press, and International News Service has been assured although the two latter will continue to sell news to radio stations for sponsorship.

One report is that Mr. Harris aims ultimately at placing the radio-press supervision under the control of the Federal Communications Commission with a regulation that would enable stations to charge higher rates for periods next to news reports but not actually sell the news programs to advertisers.

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Radio programs are to be sent from Tokyo to India, Siberia and South America. This follows successful broadcasts during the last four months to Canada, the United States and Hawaii. The services to India and Siberia are to begin next month, and that to South America this month. The Foreign Office is considering, in this connection the establishment of a new department for overseas broadcasts to supply official news.

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## GIFFORD-BECKER CLASH MARKS REOPENING OF PHONE PROBE

A clash between Samuel Becker, Special Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, and Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, over charges made by A. T. & T. to operating companies, marked the reopening of the telephone inquiry April 20th.

The theory of service charges between the A. T. & T. and its twenty-one associated companies was argued for more than five hours after Mr. Becker had challenged the \$13,000,000 collected annually by the telephone company.

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## CBS MARCH BILLINGS BREAK ALL-TIME RADIO RECORD

With March billings of \$2,172,382, the Columbia Broadcasting System has reported the best month in the history of any radio network. This figure represents an 18.7% increase over March, 1935, and is the first time that a single national network has passed the \$2,000,000 mark.

The NBC-Red network time sales for March were \$1,913,837, the NBC-Blue network \$1,122,516. The total NBC billings were \$3,036,353, showing a 4 per cent increase over March, 1935.

CBS time sales for the first quarter set another record for all networks. With a 13.9% increase over the same three months in 1935, Columbia finished the first quarter of this year with total billings of \$5,982,551. The previous record of \$5,538,879 was Columbia's last quarter of 1935.

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## COMMITTEES ON C.C.I.R. TO MEET THURSDAY

The Third General Meeting of the Committees preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. will be held in the offices of the Federal Communications Commission, Room 1413, New Post Office Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Thursday, April 23rd, at 10 A.M.

It is expected at this meeting to complete the preliminary preparatory work on the eighteen questions pending for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY ACT OF 1950

A bill to amend the Communications Security Act of 1950, to provide for the continuation of the National Security Agency, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. (a) The National Security Agency shall be continued until the end of the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1951, and until such time as the President may determine to terminate the agency.

SECTION 2. (a) The National Security Agency shall be continued until the end of the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1951, and until such time as the President may determine to terminate the agency.

## RADIO NO MENACE TO PRESS, SAYS NEWSPAPER ANALYST

Under a full-page heading, "Radio No Serious Menace - Weston", Editor & Publisher in its April 18th issue carries a story under the signature of Samuel P. Weston, newspaper analyst. The article says, in part:

"It must be evident that the competition involves the major factor of advertising to a marked degree. Yet it is my opinion that the newspapers are unduly alarmed. They have always had competition from other media. They always will have. They have had it from magazines, from billboards, from street car cards, direct mail, etc. After all, it boils down to the consideration of what is the best medium. Newspapers always have been and always will be, from the very nature of the newspaper's intrinsic function as a permanent vehicle for the dissemination of news, preeminent as a vehicle for the advertiser's commercial announcements.

"The newspaper is a tangible, measurable commodity, recording news in a permanent form. The radio is an intangible, perishable and impermanent medium. Civilization, however, is founded on and depends for its existence on tangible records. The sense of visualization, moreover, is the most essential of all human faculties. I have never thought, nor do I now think, that radio is completely a serious menace to newspapers. In fact, it is my opinion that when the newspapers get their house in order, they will find themselves increasingly more stable as financial undertakings.

"It is equally evident to me that those engaged in the radio industry have been guilty of what the late Adolph Ochs so aptly called 'loose thinking'. The terrific turnover of radio advertising certainly indicates some great fault, either in radio as a medium, or in the methods employed. Presently radio advertising is going through the era of distortion, of super-superlatives and half truths. The medical mumbo-jumbo and fear psychology of present-day radio advertising is not far removed from the state of mind which seemed to characterize the newspaper advertising of 30 years ago when the Old Doctor took half a page to warn men about venereal diseases, promote electric belts, trusses, regulatives, life savers, colored pills, and what not.

"If the number of radio advertisers who are on the air constantly are correct, we, as a nation, are in dire physical straits. Between our teeth and our stomachs, we need immediate attention. Acidity and the acid nerve of our advertising agencies seems to be our dreadful fate."

In the same issue, but under a different heading. Robert S. Mann discusses NBC's recent survey of newspaper-radio competition and reports issued under the title of "Straight Across the Board." He says, in part:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED  
MAY 15 1954

TO THE DIRECTOR  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RE: [Illegible text]

Yours very truly,  
[Illegible signature]

"The conclusion is - that there is no battle. That when newspaper representatives and salesmen of broadcast time go forth to do or die, with their charts and tables and presentations, their efforts may sway an individual advertisers from one medium to the other; but not the industry of which he is part. That the growth of network radio, throughout the whole range of advertising industries, is inexorably expressed by a typical 'rate-of-growth' curve expressed in percentages and fractions of percents, and charted neatly in a sweeping curve on page after page.

"Frankly, we are still skeptical of the extent to which this conclusion can be carried, despite - or perhaps because of - the exactness with which the conclusions are pinned down to an unvarying mathematical formula. And we can't help wondering if NBC really wanted to argue so positively that 'radio's share of the total spent in advertising a class of products' has absolutely, positively no relation to 'its success as a medium for those products.'"

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#### HAMILTON INSTITUTE SEES RECORD RADIO YEAR

The outlook for the radio industry in 1936 is favorable, with prospects for a new record year, the Alexander Hamilton Institute finds.

It has been estimated that of the 31,300,000 homes in the United States 22,400,000, or 71.5 per cent of the total are equipped with radios.

In 1935 the number of radio sets purchased for replacement amounted to 2,664,000. If the gain in 1935 over the previous year is taken as the minimum increase, the replacement demand in 1936, is expected to total approximately 3,100,000 sets.

New owner purchases in 1935 totaled 986,000. While the number of radio sets bought by new owners has shown a steady decrease for the last two years, it is reasonable to assume that the current year will see a halt in this trend. New owner purchases are expected to at least hold at the 1935 level, with the prospects favorable for some increase.

Automobile radio set sales in 1936 can be estimated at about 1,400,000. Exports in 1935 were slightly lower than in the previous year. The prospects for 1936 are favorable for a moderate increase.

Taking into consideration the replacement and the new-owner demand for the home, the automobile and the export radio market, the prospects are that radio set sales in the current year will reach the new record high figure of about 6,120,000 sets.

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## NEW RADIO DEVICE CALLED AID TO WEATHER FORECASTS

The California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., this week exhibited a tiny instrument, weighing less than a pound, which will automatically radio the temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure at altitudes to 90,000 feet.

Prof. Irving P. Krick, leader in the air-mass analysis method of weather forecasting, declared it a great forward stride in weather determination.

"The radiometograph can be sent up with small free balloons in stormy weather when airplane flights are impossible", he said. "It also can be sent up from ships at sea.

"Its cost is less than an airplane flight, so if one is not recovered its loss will not be great.

"Recording devices small enough to be sent up with free balloons are now in use, but they must be recovered for a reading."

Breaks in the radio signals are noted on a recording receiving set on the ground and can be measured to determine the changes in temperature, humidity and barometric pressures.

The instrument was designed by Capt. O. C. Maier, of the Army Signal Corps, and L. E. Wood, of the Institute.

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## RADIO USED TO HEAT MOSCOW COPS' CLOTHES

Electrical heating of airmen's clothing has been successfully practiced for some time. A correspondent of World-Radio, the official foreign and technical journal of the British Broadcasting Corporation, describes a proposal to render the lives of Moscow traffic policemen more bearable, in a somewhat similar manner, during the appalling cold in which they have to perform their duties. They are to be provided with greatcoats interlined with wire-netting, which will be heated by wireless from a neighboring station. The account concludes with the naive remark: "The results of such an experiment will be interesting to watch."

To this the BBC editors add:

"We can imagine that a policeman who was endeavoring to deal with a bad traffic jam what time an engineer at the station made an error in the frequency or power he was putting out, would be intensely interesting to watch."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation spanning two continents. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, as the colonies fought for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The new nation then faced the challenge of creating a stable government, which was achieved through the drafting of the Constitution in 1787. The years following the Revolution were a period of rapid growth and westward expansion. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of the United States, and the discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a massive influx of settlers. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it fought to preserve the Union and end slavery. The war resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. The Reconstruction era that followed was a period of rebuilding and reform, as the nation sought to integrate the newly freed slaves into society. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a time of industrialization and progress, as the United States emerged as a major world power. The Spanish-American War of 1898 marked the beginning of the nation's imperialist era, as it acquired territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Progressive Era of the early 20th century was a period of social and political reform, as Americans sought to address the problems of industrialization and urbanization. The United States entered World War I in 1917, and emerged as a global superpower. The interwar period was a time of relative peace and prosperity, but it was also marked by the rise of totalitarianism and the threat of a second world war. The United States entered World War II in 1941, and emerged as the dominant power in the world. The Cold War era that followed was a period of tension and conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, as they vied for global dominance. The Vietnam War, which began in 1955, was a defining moment in the Cold War, as it tested the nation's resolve and led to a reevaluation of its foreign policy. The 1960s and 1970s were a time of social and political upheaval, as Americans fought for civil rights and against the Vietnam War. The Watergate scandal of 1972-73 led to a crisis of confidence in the government, and the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. The 1980s and 1990s were a time of economic growth and technological progress, as the United States emerged as a global leader in the information age. The end of the Cold War in 1991 marked the beginning of a new era of global cooperation and peace. The 21st century has been a time of rapid technological advancement and global interconnectedness, as the United States continues to play a leading role in the world.

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: : : INDUSTRY NOTES : : :  
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Besides Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speakers at the meeting of the Women's National Radio Committee in New York on Wednesday will be William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System; Lenox R. Lohr, President, National Broadcasting Company; and Alfred J. McCosker, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System. The three networks will broadcast the speeches and awards for five radio programs adjudged the best of the year from 2 to 2:30 P.M. EST.

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E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, which offered a technical pamphlet to the Columbia network audience on the April 1st broadcast of "The Cavalcade of America", was astonished to receive nearly ten thousand requests, coming from all parts of the country.

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Fifth editors of farm papers from twenty-six States and Canada on April 19th were guests of the Radio Corporation of America at the studios in Radio City. On April 20th they were guests of RCA in Philadelphia, where they were joined by the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

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The Mergenthaler Linotype Company is offering a cash prize of \$500 and a trip to New York City to the person who writes the best thirty-minute radio script on the subject "Salute to the Modern Newspaper" - the script which best dramatizes newspaper development through the last half century.

The National Broadcasting Company will present the program centered about the winning script as a net-work sustaining feature. It will also be available to independent stations.

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Three major awards for excellence in advertising art were given to the Columbia Broadcasting System by the Art Directors Club at the opening of its 15th Anniversary Exhibition in New York, April 16th. The Club medal for the best photographic illustration was awarded to Anton Bruehl's photograph of an African drummer, used in Columbia's advertisement "Black Magic - and White". The other awards were for the best photographic illustration in trade publications, and the best booklet in the exhibition.

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4/21/36

## WPA RADIO PROGRAM HAS WIDELY VARIED PAYROLL

The payroll of the participants in the WPA radio project sponsored by the United States Office of Education with a \$75,000 grant is widely varied, according to William Dow Boutwell, Director.

The list comprises six paid Supervisors, receiving as much as \$3,600 a year, in addition to pay from private employment, 36 relief workers drawing "security" wages, and a varying number of unpaid volunteers. Rudolf Schramm, Washington orchestra director, is the Supervisor being paid the \$3,600 salary although he is simultaneously paid for a network broadcasting program originating in the National Capital.

Mr. Boutwell, answering criticism of the project, said that its primary purpose is not to take men from relief rolls but to stimulate public interest in education and news.

The volunteer workers participating in the project are amateurs who work on the programs for the radio experience involved, and are unpaid, said Mr. Boutwell, in answering criticisms that participants in the programs are in some cases unpaid.

Mr. Boutwell pointed to the fact that while WPA contributed \$75,000 to the project, NBC was giving free time that, at present rates, would bring \$200,000 per year. He said:

"There is not another WPA project in the entire country in which private enterprise has contributed to such a huge extent."

Criticisms had been directed at the initial program because of the grade of the material presented because Doris Rook, one of the two speaking participants, was unpaid (she was Miss Information); at the fact that Mr. Schramm, furnishing incidental music for background purposes, was a highly paid NBC staff man; because \$75,000 had been allotted for a project at present employing fewer than 50 workers, and at the fact that more than two months had been consumed in preparation before the first program was presented on the air.

Answering the latter point, Mr. Boutwell pointed out that much more than two months' time was usually spent by advertising agencies and other groups in preparing good radio programs, and that, when considered from all practical aspects of production, audition, creation of material, etc., the combined efforts of 36 people to produce such programs as the first WPA effort were not unusual.

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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54

TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a memorandum detailing military operations or administrative matters.]

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## DAILY TELEVISION TESTS IN PARIS NOW

M. Mandel, the French Minister of P. T. T., states that daily television transmissions from the Eiffel Tower are being made on a wavelength of 8 meters between 4 and 4:30 P.M., coupled with sound broadcasts from Paris PTT. The Sunday transmissions from 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., and the free public viewing-rooms, will be continued.

Several French firms - some of which advertise receivers that they will make to order - are experimenting with television. One concern has constructed a number of sets of its own design, but has not yet put them on the market or fixed a price for them. Each unit is a combined sight-and-sound receiver. The manufacturers carry out their experiments from their own private transmitter, using a wavelength of 7 meters, and are preparing to give a public demonstration very shortly.

Inquiries are being made in France as to whether television will be available for publicity transmission, presumably on the lines of the publicity films seen during the intervals at cinemas. It appears certain, however, that television will be under the strict control of the State, and that private enterprises will not be allowed to develop without supervision.

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Variety tells this one:

"Major Bowes was approached by a serious fan immediately after a broadcast a couple of weeks ago and asked, since he now counts his listeners in the millions, why he doesn't run for the presidency of the United States.

"Bowes, also serious, replied:

"I don't think I can spare the time to go into politics."

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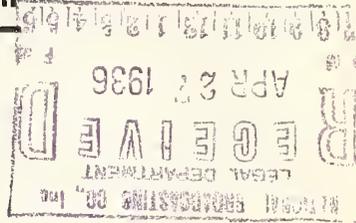
# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

*As  
of  
fall*



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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new life for themselves. Over time, the colonies grew and became more independent. They fought for their rights and eventually won their freedom from British rule. The United States was born, and it has since become a nation of freedom and opportunity. The story of the United States is a story of courage and sacrifice. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation from a small group of settlers. The history of the United States is a story that continues to inspire and guide us today.

## HIGH FREQUENCIES AGAIN DISTURBED BY THE SUN

Short-wave broadcasting and commercial radio communication in the high frequencies was seriously disrupted and for awhile practically non-existent this week by another disturbance in the ionosphere, some 200 miles above the earth's surface.

The United States Bureau of Standards, which has been making a special study of the relation between magnetic disturbances, sun-spots, and radio transmission gathered much more data on the latest outburst, the most serious since October 24, 1935.

As yet the source of the trouble has not been definitely traced, and operators of high frequency transmitters have no recourse but to send out signals on lower frequencies. Even substantial increases in power do no good as the signals merely break through the ionized layer and are lost in space.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, first disclosed the action of the ionosphere, formerly known as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, in the magazine Science, last Fall. He cited similar occurrences on March 20, May 12, July 6, and August 30, 1935.

As explained by S. S. Kirby, Associate Physicist at the Bureau of Standards, there are three ionized regions above the earth. The last, or highest of these, acts as a wall to reflect the high radio frequencies. When this ionized region, for reasons as yet undetermined, loses much of its ionization density, it no longer stops the radio signals or reflects them back to the earth for reception at some other point on the globe.

The ionosphere, which is actually extremely rarefied atmosphere - too thin to sustain human life - might be called "charged air", Mr. Kirby said. When it no longer reflects radio signals, it loses part of this "charge" or ionization density.

Long wave broadcasting or low or medium frequency radio transmission is not disturbed by the change in the ionosphere as the signals do not shoot up so high when transmitted.

The latest disturbance began April 18th and reached its maximum intensity April 21-22.

While physicists at the Bureau have no means of checking on conditions in the ionosphere over the globe, they are reasonably confident that the disturbance is world-wide though not as serious

HIGH FINANCIALS AGAIN SURVEYED BY THE BUREAU

The Bureau of Economic Warfare has issued a report on the financial condition of the Axis powers. The report states that the Axis powers are in a state of financial collapse. The report also states that the Axis powers are unable to pay their debts to the United States. The report further states that the Axis powers are unable to pay their taxes to the United States. The report also states that the Axis powers are unable to pay their interest on their loans from the United States. The report concludes that the Axis powers are in a state of financial collapse and that they are unable to pay their debts to the United States.

near the equator as near the North and South Poles. The condition is much worse in the daylight than at night.

The Bureau of Standards scientists hope to learn from their accumulated data not only what causes the density changes in the ionosphere but to determine the relations between magnetic disturbances, sun-spot activity, and poor high-frequency radio transmission.

A Bureau of Standards report on the October 24th disturbance stated:

"At the time of a radio fadeout there is doubtless some eruption on the sun much more sudden than the growth of a sun-spot, which abruptly changes the rate at which the sun sends certain waves or particles into the earth's atmosphere. Such eruptions also produce magnetic disturbances.

"There has hitherto been no way of identifying particular magnetic disturbances associated with such eruptions. The radio effects, on the other hand, are easily identified, and further study of them may furnish means of closer insight into the mysteries of magnetic disturbances and other effects closely related to events on or in the sun."

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#### STATION CLAMOR FOR SUPER-POWER AWAITS WJZ GRANT

Several of the country's leading broadcasting stations are awaiting with keen interest the action of the Federal Communications Commission on the application of the National Broadcasting Company for 500,000 watts power for WJZ, New York. If the FCC grants a permit for this second super-power station, broadcasters believe the way will be opened for several more at strategic points throughout the United States. Station WHO, Des Moines, also is awaiting action on a similar request.

Station WLW, Cincinnati, is the only station now holding a permit to broadcast with 500,000 watts. Admittedly an experiment at the beginning, the station has proved its ability to operate with ultra high power without disturbing other broadcasting stations, as had been feared.

Among the other stations reported ready to make applications for super-power permits, if the FCC shows a disposition to act favorably on the move for higher power, are WGN, Chicago, and KFI, Los Angeles.

If super-power stations are authorized on the East and West Coasts and in the Northwest, applications for similar grants are sure to come from stations in the South and possibly Southwest. Among the stations suggested as candidates for the honor are WSM, Nashville, and WSB, Atlanta.

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## PRALL GUARANTEES FREE SPEECH IN PROGRAM AWARDS

Freedom of speech over the air, with safeguards, commensurate with freedom of the press, was promised by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an address at New York City, April 22nd, in connection with the presentation of awards for outstanding radio programs by the Women's National Radio Committee.

"In the conduct of the press and the radio, our fundamental obligation is to respect freedom of speech", he said. "The search for truth shall keep us free.

"The freedom of the press within the legal limitations to which I have referred, which conditions bespeak the wisdom of experience, is a precious inheritance. That freedom must be extended to the radio. To the defense of that freedom of the press and the radio, we pledge, as did our forefathers, our lives and our sacred honor.

"It is inconceivable that, as in the dictator-ridden countries of Europe, or even in England where the radio is under state control, there could be imposed by the Communications Commission regulations that would mean a denial of the same degree of free speech over the radio as is enjoyed by the press of our country.

"But while that liberty should be granted and maintained, a degree of reasonable restriction should be preserved. Namely, the protection of the government and its processes including judicial action from violent disruption, and unlawfully created disrespect; the protection of individuals in good name and business reputation; and the protection of the morals of the public and of its right not to be defrauded or deceived."

The program awards were:

The best educational program, "America's Town Meeting of the Air", NBC-Blue network feature.

The best children's program, "Wilderness Road", a Columbia Broadcasting System production.

The best non-musical program, the Fleischmann Variety Hour with Rudy Vallee on the NBC-Red network.

The Cities Service Concert, heard over the NBC-Red network was chosen to receive the award for light music programs.

In the field of serious music no award was made because, as Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion, founder and Advisory Chairman of the Women's National Radio Committee, explained, "none of the features considered conformed to the standards established by the Committee."



Runners-up in the field of children's programs were the NBC Appreciation Hour and the Singing Lady, heard over the NBC-Blue network, and the American School of the Air of CBS.

Honorable mention in education went to the American School of the Air, which placed second, and NBC's University of Chicago Round Table, third.

There were several subdivisions in the general classification of non-musical. Comedy was one, with Jack Benny leading, Fred Allen (both of NBC) a close second, and Burns and Allen (CBS) third.

In the drama division, Leslie Howard, of CBS, led with NBC Radio Guild and CBS's Lux Theatre of the Air runners-up. Ranking dramatic serials were One Man's Family, Today's Children, Vic and Sade and Forever Young, all NBC.

The Columbia Experimental Dramas under the direction of Irving Reis also came in for favorable mention. Among news commentators, Gabriel Heatter, week-end broadcaster over the NBC-Blue network, and Edwin C. Hill, also NBC, placed first and second, with Boake Carter of Columbia third.

Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians of NBC ranked second in the light music division. Honorable mention in the serious music group went to the Ford Sunday Hour, CBS (which ranked second to NBC's General Motors) and to Frank Black's NBC String Symphony.

Awards were accepted by Edgar Kobak, Vice-President of Lord and Thomas advertising agency, for the Cities Service Concert; George V. Denny, Chairman of the program, for America's Town Meeting of the Air; E. T. Smith, Vice-President of Standard Brands, for Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour; and William S. Paley, President of CBS, for "Wilderness Road."

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#### PAN AMERICAN GETS STATIONS FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

Pan American Airways, Inc., this week was granted two permits by the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission for construction of aeronautical radio communication stations in anticipation of a trans-Atlantic clipper service similar to that recently inaugurated over the Pacific. One of the stations is to be located at Port Washington, N. Y., and the other "somewhere between Southampton and Amagansett, Long Island, N.Y.

Plans for the trans-Atlantic service were disclosed when the FCC began inquiring as to the necessity for the stations.

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## COPYRIGHT SUB-COMMITTEE EMBROILED IN FIGHT

A sub-committee of the House Patents Committee held two executive meetings this week in an unsuccessful effort to reach an agreement on the three pending copyright bills, and scheduled the next session for Monday morning.

Appointment of the Sub-Committee was announced April 22nd after the full Committee had fought over what action should be taken. Fruitless moves were made to report out a bill immediately and then to appoint the ranking members of the Committee on a Sub-Committee.

Chairman Sirovich, of the full Committee, who is an outspoken foe of the Duffy Bill, endorsed by organized broadcasters, and a friend of ASCAP, was not placed on the Sub-Committee. Instead, the chairmanship was given to Representative Lanham, of Texas.

The other members are Representatives Deen, of Georgia; O'Malley, of Wisconsin; Kramer, of California; Daly, of Pennsylvania; Barry, of New York; Perkins, of New Jersey; McLeod, of Michigan; Hartley, of New Jersey; and Risk, of Rhode Island.

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## FORMER SENATOR DILL APPLIES FOR CAPITAL STATION

Should the Federal Communications Commission act favorably on an application just received, former Senator Clarence C. Dill, now a Washington, D. C., attorney, would be in a unique position in the National Capital.

Senator Dill has filed an application for a permit to operate a radio station in the District of Columbia, using 100 watts power and the 1,310-kilocycle wave band now occupied by WOL. The application is conditional, however, upon FCC approval of WOL's request for a shift in frequency to 1,230 kc. with 1,000 watts power. A hearing on the latter application has been set for May 20th.

A rival applicant for WOL's wavelength is William Dolph, at present Sales Manager of WOL, and recently appointed Radio Director for the Democratic National Committee. He is also a brother-in-law of Herbert L. Pettey, retiring Secretary of the FCC.

Senator Dill a few years ago was the most powerful legislator handling radio matters in Congress. He was co-author of the Radio and Communications Act, creating the old Federal Radio Commission and its successor. Since retiring from politics he has represented various radio interests before the FCC.

Retired members of Congress have become engaged in divers pursuits in Washington, but Senator Dill is the first to seek the role of a broadcaster.

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## GERMAN S-W STATIONS URGE REBROADCAST BY U. S. OUTLETS

Long-wave broadcasting stations in the United States are being invited by the German Broadcasting System to pick up and rebroadcast programs transmitted by German short-wave stations for American listeners. Apparently a move to improve German-American relations, the invitation is the first to come formally from a European nation.

In an effort to avoid any obstacles to the rebroadcasts, the German Broadcasting System has agreed to withhold any musical numbers that might cause American stations trouble with the copyright owners. This gesture was made after a Washington, D. C. station was forced to cut off a German program suddenly on account of a musical piece that the U. S. station was unlicensed to broadcast.

Kurt G. Sell, American representative of the German Broadcasting System, addressed a letter to stations in this country recently calling attention to a special preview broadcast of forthcoming Olympic Games by the German short-wave station DJD, Berlin, on 25.49 meters, or 11.77 megacycles.

Explaining that the time had been fixed for the convenience of American listeners at 9:15 P.M., EST, he added:

"We urge you take one or all of these programs for rebroadcast. If you have not tuned in on DJD so far, you will be surprised at the fine reception one is able to get on that wavelength. The talks will last from 10 to 15 minutes, will be in the English language only and will contain nothing which might interfere with your present copyright problems, that is, no copyrighted music will be played. If you decide to take one or several and wish to have your station mentioned in these broadcasts from Berlin, please let me know and I shall notify Berlin."

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## THREE LICENSES RENEWED AS WEVD CHANGES REQUEST

The licenses of Stations WHAZ, Troy, N. Y., WFAB, New York City, and WBBR, Brooklyn, N. Y., this week were renewed by the Federal Communications Commission because WEVD, one of the stations involved in the "Brooklyn case", had amended its application from asking 1300 kc. to 1400 kc.

The Commission will hold a rehearing on the "Brooklyn case" on May 7th.

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STATION 2-W STATIONS FROM BROADWAY BY 2 1/2 MILES

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## PRESS-RADIO BUREAU EXPANSION PROPOSED TO ANPA

Expansion of the Press-Radio Bureau's service so as to enlist more broadcasting stations and constant vigilance upon the part of publishers to prevent government officials or advertisers from restricting the freedom of the air were recommended to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association April 23rd in New York City.

E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' Radio Committee, also urged the newspaper owners to continue their fight against illegal broadcasting of their news.

The Committee advocated adoption of a resolution that the Press-Radio Bureau be continued for another year. The Committee advocated study of means to cut the Bureau's distribution costs, so that more radio stations in the South and West, which cannot afford to pay the wire costs from New York, will use the service.

Mr. Harris in his report emphasized the power which has been granted by Congress to the Federal Communications Commission over the radio, telegraph and telephone, as well as "dictatorial powers assumed" by the Commission, and charged that this situation had opened the door "for the Government to attempt to intimidate the press."

The Committee report asserted that the press and radio should cooperate in the public good and for the benefit of the country as a whole. Pointing out that the operation of broadcast stations was in the nature of a monopoly of the air controlled by private capital under government domination, Mr. Harris said that its monopolistic feature was its greatest weakness. This was so, he explained, because broadcast stations must always be licensed by the government, and because they can operate only in a very limited number of radio channels, opening the door "for control as to who shall speak and in some cases what shall be said."

"Some groups affiliated with the radio industry and some connected with the government", he continued, "have gone so far as to state that radio broadcasting and its affiliates, facsimile printing and television, eventually will supplant the newspapers.

"The fallacy of these statements is apparent at a glance. With the ratification of the first amendment to our Constitution, the press was freed not only of licensing but of any governmental control whatever.

"Journalism could not exist if it were subject to a government license. Radio broadcasting, facsimile printing and television by their very nature must always be under government license. Attempts of radio to function in the field of journalism must fail because a government license destroys the freedom on which any journalistic endeavor rests.

1938-1939 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Expansion of the Bureau's activities... with this organization... in New York City...

E. J. Connelley, Director of the Bureau... and other... of the Bureau...

The Bureau... of the Bureau... of the Bureau...

Mr. [Name]... of the Bureau... of the Bureau...

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"If radio broadcasting, facsimile printing and television ever jeopardize the functions of the press, they will do so only when these facilities are used for propaganda purposes to retard the work of the press, and the press by a lack of vigilance has aided in its own destruction.

"The control of debate, the utilization of radio for government propaganda, and censorship of news over the air are possibilities in radio, even probabilities. They are unthinkable as to the press."

Mr. Harris pointed out that steps have already been taken in the direction of control, propaganda and censorship of radio. Saying that the efforts of the Committee to keep the presentation of news over the air free from censorship and to protect the property rights of newspapers in news which they have gathered, have led to false charges that the newspapers are warring against radio, he went on:

"As an indication that there is no hostile feeling on the part of the press toward radio, it is only necessary to point out that the newspapers and press associations during the last two years have made available the entire news services of the three press associations to all broadcasting stations without charge. Thereby they are offering protection to all radio stations on news throughout the twenty-four hours of the day and night. The only conditions are that this news shall not be comingled with advertising or connected with an advertising program and that it be broadcast in the form given and at periods of value to the listening public."

Mr. Harris attacked the practice of some broadcasters and some news agencies which supply the news of selling news programs for sponsorship by advertisers.

"The sale of news to any broadcasting station or to any advertiser for sponsorship over the air", he said "is just as unsound as if the newspapers sold news to their advertisers and then permitted them to comingle this news in their advertising copy. How long would the newspapers hold the confidence of the public as media for the dissemination of information if they adopted such a policy? The same principle is applicable to radio stations which permit such a policy."

In urging the sepanasion of the Press-Radio Bureau, Mr. Harris said that the National Broadcasting System has expressed its desire to continue it and finance it for another year.

He recommended that the Committee be authorized to take up with such stations plans for a more economical distribution of the Bureau reports, and that The Associated Press, United Press and the International News Service be requested to continue to cooperate by supplying its news reports to the Bureau.

The resolution offered by the Harris Committee follows:

"Resolved, that the Press-Radio Bureau be continued for another year and that The Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service be requested to cooperate with the Bureau during that period, so that its news reports may be available to all radio broadcast stations desire to use them."

It was to be acted upon today, April 24th.



## FCC PERMITS MILITARY TESTS BY RADIO-TELEGRAPH

Operators of radio-telegraph and radio-telephone stations this week were informed by the Federal Communications Commission that they may engage in military and naval tests, providing they obtain government authorization and FCC approval.

The training is expected to make the wireless communication facilities susceptible to immediate adaption to emergency measures in case of war.

The FCC order reads:

"Rule 212(a) The licensee of any radio-telegraph or radio-telephone station, other than broadcast, may, if proper notice from authorized government representatives is filed with and approved by the Commission, utilize such stations for military or naval test communications (messages not necessary for the conduct of ordinary governmental business) in preparation for national defense during the period or periods stated in said notice subject to the sole condition that no interference of any service of another country will result therefrom. Nothing herein or in any other regulation of the Commission shall be construed to require any such station to participate in any such test."

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## FIVE MC CLATCHY STATIONS JOIN NBC NETWORK

The National Broadcasting Company this week continued its expansion program by adding five McClatchy-owned newspaper stations to its list of affiliated outlets. The stations are now associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System through the Don Lee network. This action came close on the heels of a tie-up with three Yankee Network stations - WNAC, Boston; WEAN, Providence, and WICC, Bridgeport-New Haven.

These stations, all owned and operated by the McClatchy Newspapers, consist of the following: KFBK, Sacramento, 5,000 watts; KMJ, Fresno, 1,000 watts; KOH, Reno, Nevada's only station, 500 watts; and KWG, Stockton and KERN, Bakersfield, Cal., both 100 watts. These stations serve the productive Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and adjacent Nevada, which is approximately the same territory covered by the McClatchy newspapers: the Sacramento Bee, the Fresno Bee and the Modesto Bee.

The Sacramento Bee was the first newspaper to build and operate a broadcasting station on the Pacific Coast. What was later to become KFBK was started by this newspaper in 1920, a five-watt station later discontinued by popular request because

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54.

The above information was obtained from the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54.

Very truly yours,

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54.

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Very truly yours,

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its strength interfered with the reception of distant stations. The station was re-established in 1923, and is the only station on record to jump its power from 100 watts directly to 5,000 watts.

The four California stations, KFBK; KMJ, KWG and KERN, will join NBC's networks January 1, 1937, or as soon as existing commitments expire. KOH, Reno, will become an NBC station February 15, 1937. These five stations at present are associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System through the Don Lee network. Four of these stations will be optional Red or Blue network stations, taking sustaining and commercial programs from both circuits. KERN, the fifth, will be added to the NBC-Blue network.

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#### NBC CONTINUES "ECONOMY" DISMISSALS

As a part of a general reorganization plan to effect economies, and to divert the savings from those economies to other expansion moves, National Broadcasting Company last week let out about 50 people, mainly in the general service department and mainly in the way of page boys and reception clerks, according to Billboard. This follows the release of 15 or 18 hostesses. Dismissals were in the press, sales and music departments, in addition to the service department affected. The Program and Artists' Bureau setups will next be given a pruning, it was added.

Major Lenox Lohr, NBC President, who is instituting the cutting down of personnel, is said to believe that the network was previously overburdened as to staff and that there was far too much waste motion. The cutting down, it is felt, will bring about not only a centralization in the various departments, but an improvement in efficiency. Major Lohr is said to have established the fact that, before this cutting was instituted, NBC had twice as many employees as CBS and didn't need them.

In the newly set up general service department, of which Walter Preston is head, about 30 page boys were let out, with another half dozen expected to be dropped this week. In addition, a number of cleaners and porters were discharged.

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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Radio market reports were issued this week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the following: Austria, Philippine Islands, Morocco, and Greece. Copies are available at 25 cents each.

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Harry G. Ommerle, formerly Assistant Director of the Radio Department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., will join the Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday, April 27th, as Assistant Director of Program Service. Mr. Ommerle was with N. W. Ayer for five years.

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Economy Rubber Products Co., 600 Burkhardt Ave., Dayton, Ohio, selling "Tiger-Grip Tire Patches", has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from making exaggerated and misleading representations as to the value and efficiency of its product, and concerning the earnings of its salesmen in advertisements or circulars, on labels, or by radio broadcasts.

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Neal Gordon Keehn, formerly Assistant Manager and Program Director of WCLO, Janesville, Wis., has joined the headquarters production staff of the Affiliated Broadcasting Co., in Chicago.

David F. Crosier, for the past six years Radio Director of Pedlar & Ryan, Inc., New York, has joined ABC's New York sales staff. Previously Mr. Crosier was with the Columbia Broadcasting System and prior to that spent many years in the publishing field.

C. L. Moon, formerly national representative for the New York Evening Post and World Telegram, previously identified with the magazine field, has been appointed Eastern representative of the Roesler station representative organization. Mr. Moon's headquarters are located in the Lincoln Building in New York City.

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"Philips do Brasil", the branch sales organization in Brazil of the Philips Company of Holland, has just been conceded a banking charter by the Federal Government for the ostensible purpose of engaging in discounting and other banking activities in connection with the financing of instalment sales of radios, according to an announcement this week by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 923

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April 28, 1936

## BALDWIN PROPOSES "BUREAU OF COPYRIGHTS" FOR NAB

Creation of a Bureau of Copyrights within the National Association of Broadcasters was proposed Monday, April 27, to the NAB Board of Directors by James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, in Chicago as the ultimate solution to the broadcasters' copyright dilemma.

Following out instructions from the Directors, given him in February, Mr. Baldwin submitted a detailed report and three specific recommendations in lieu of establishment of a separate corporation, such as a Radio Program Foundation. The three-point proposal is:

1. Making available to broadcasters a complete and accurate catalog or index of active musical compositions.
2. Creation of a standard library of musical compositions taken, for the most part, from the public domain of music.
3. Establishment of a system for making available to the industry copyrighted musical works on a measured service basis.

Organization of a Bureau of Copyrights, Mr. Baldwin said, necessitates the employment of a Director who should be "a man of high academic training in music who has had extensive practical experience in the field of copyrights and their use in building radio programs." No legal formalities are necessary, he said.

Warning the Directors that "the plan can succeed only if it is adequately financed", the Managing Director explained:

"In the beginning it will be necessary only to provide funds for the employment of a Director of the Bureau of Copyrights and his staff; and necessary office space and equipment. But prosecution of the entire plan will require substantial expenditures, and ways and means should be provided so that the NAB's income will be sufficient to meet them. This is a matter that must be passed upon by the membership."

Mr. Baldwin acknowledges in the report assistance from Walter J. Damm, Milwaukee, "for the musical classifications"; and "the advice and counsel" of Philip G. Loucks and Louis G. Caldwell, Washington radio attorneys.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

... of the National Bureau of Standards ...

The report opens with a review of the copyright tangle in which broadcasters find themselves.

"For more than ten years the broadcasting industry in the United States has been endeavoring to solve what it calls the copyright problem", Mr. Baldwin said.

"The industry has at different times both supported and opposed copyright legislation in the Congress. It has instituted a lawsuit against the largest group of copyright proprietors in the world and has aided the Government in its suit against this same group. It has waged fierce fights against groups of copyright proprietors over terms and conditions in contracts and over methods of royalty payments. It has attempted on two occasions to establish and operate its own music source. It has expended many thousands of dollars; consumed many hours in discussion; considered many plans and proposals; and adopted many resolutions and reports. But today the problem remains unsolved.

"The present copyright laws are antiquated and should be revised. The provision of the present law imposing minimum damages for infringement should be repealed. It is an anomaly in our law. No other nation in the world has a similar provision in its copyright laws. Other changes also are needed. But revision of the law, however favorable to broadcasters, will not in and of itself solve the problem.

"A monopoly of music performing rights, if in violation of our laws, should be dissolved by the Government. But dissolution of the monopoly, however sweeping the decree, will not in and of itself solve the problem.

"The broadcasting industry has learned one thing from its ten years of fighting. It has learned that it must give more attention to its own business and less to the business of copyright owners. Nobody knows whether the industry is paying too much or too little for its use of copyrighted music. As long as the present situation exists, nobody can find out.

"Not a single license agreement in existence today holds any promise of a permanent solution of the problem. Not only is this true from the viewpoint of the broadcasters; but it is equally true from the viewpoint of the originator or creator of musical compositions. When broadcasting developed a new market for creative works, it found the author and composer allied with publishers. The publishers are commercial users of musical works in very much the same sense as broadcasters. Unlike conditions of a decade ago, the publisher and broadcaster now compete for the creation of the author and composer. It was simply a fact that the creator had disposed of a part of his valuable performing right to one class of customers before another class had risen to prominence. Broadcasters want, and are willing to pay generously for the works of the creator. Their interest is in the author and composer. They are not concerned with the profits or losses of the publishers or other users.

"The problem has been made to appear more difficult than it really is. There are millions of musical compositions now in existence and many more millions will be written. But of the millions of works in existence, less than 800,000 are currently copyrighted in the United States. Of copyrighted and non-

The following information was obtained from the records of the  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on  
the subject of the land owned by the United States in  
the State of California, and is published for the information  
of the public. The information is given in the form of a  
list of the lands, and is arranged in alphabetical order  
of the names of the owners. The list is published in  
the form of a book, and is available for sale at the  
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the  
price of \$1.00 per copy. The book is published in  
English, and is available in Spanish and French.  
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English, and is available in Spanish and French.

copyrighted musical works of all classes, about 35,000 compositions are active, that is, in ordinary day to day use. An average broadcasting station, operating full time, will perform about 75,000 separate selections in a year. If the same composition is performed once a week for fifty-two weeks, a library of 1,500 different compositions would supply the needs of a broadcast station. But some numbers are performed more frequently and some less frequently, and 1,500 compositions would not be considered by any broadcaster as an adequate repertory. But, contrary to the popular belief, the broadcaster does not need all of the copyrighted music in the world; nor should he be required to pay for such extensive accessibility.

"The first task of the broadcaster, therefore, is to obtain some estimate of his actual musical needs. Having determined this, he should then set about acquiring on the best terms possible that music which will satisfy his needs. He should not endeavor to influence the price or prices asked by the copyright owner. If the price is disproportionate to the merit or value of a work or works, he has the option to refrain from use. As a member of an industry interested in a never-ending supply of new musical works, the broadcaster is desirous of encouraging the creator. He is interested in encouraging authors and composers to write for radio presentation. He will not forever be interested simply in acquiring performing rights of music written primarily for publication or for the stage, motion picture, dance hall or night club. As an art, broadcasting must develop creations written primarily for radio presentation and adapted to conditions peculiar to broadcasting. Any proper plan devised by broadcasters for the utilization of original creations must inevitably inure to the benefit of authors and composers. The use of such creations should determine the extent of compensation to authors and composers. Merit of such creations should determine the extent of their use."

Regarding the "per-piece" plan, Mr. Baldwin said:

"Much has been said and written about the so-called 'per piece' plan. The plan has been commended as the only sound and scientific method for the licensing of performing rights and, at the same time, it has been condemned as impractical and unworkable. In these discussions mention is seldom made of the fact that so-called 'grand rights' are nearly always obtained on a 'per piece' or a 'per performance' basis. But it is a fact that this method of obtaining 'grand rights' has never been extended to the more extensively used 'small rights'. In existing licensing agreements 'grand rights' are specifically withheld and are available in most instances only upon a 'per performance' basis.

"At the present time broadcasters are at a distinct disadvantage in checking their performances and entering such performances upon their program logs. But if for no other reason than to be in a position to defend against an infringement suit erroneously commenced, the broadcaster must be in a position to make proper entries on his log. This is now virtually impossible and will continue to be impossible until confusion over ownership of performing rights is abated and the stations are in possession of adequate information to check accurately.

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"It is a condition precedent to the institution of a 'per piece', 'per performance' or any measured service plan, that each station should have in its possession a complete catalog of the works it is licensed to perform and that accurate entries be kept on program logs at all times. Furthermore, broadcasters have a right to know what they have a right to perform under their licenses. They should not be put to the expensive and almost impossible task of trying to ascertain what they have no right to perform. In no other way can the constant danger of infringement, with its unfairness to both the broadcaster and the copyright owner, be avoided."

Discussing the delicate question of who should pay the copyright fees, he said:

"The preceding section deals entirely with the matter of responsibility for clearing performing rights. It does not mention by whom payment of the royalties should be made. Custom in the industry is not uniform. Transcription companies, as a general rule, do not clear performing rights. Network companies clear performing rights for affiliates with respect to certain licensing groups but do not do so with respect to the largest and most important group. As a general proposition the station pays the performing right royalties whether the program is supplied by the network of transcription company.

"The fee must be paid. Whether the fee should be paid by the network or transcription company for all stations taking a given program; whether it should be paid by the stations individually; or whether it should be divided up among the stations and network or transcription companies, is a serious policy question which is now, and perhaps always must be, a matter of private contract between the stations and originating companies directly concerned.

"But this is true. All of the costs which go into program production must be paid by someone. If the originating company is required to add copyright performing fees to its other program production costs then it should have the right to adjust its station agreements to take into consideration this new cost item.

"As pointed out before, this is a matter of contract between stations and originating companies. It would seem, however, that no distinction should be made between copyright costs and other items of cost which go into the production of the entire program.

"In the final analysis the advertiser pays all of the costs which go into the production and broadcasting of his program; and copyright fees are just as much a part of this program cost as is the cost of talent, telephone lines, recording operations, and other items. In a few instances the copyright fee is passed on to the advertiser as a direct charge but the general practice is otherwise. It may be that the time has arrived when the advertiser should pay for the use made of music in his program as a direct charge and under a system whereby he might have the benefits which will accrue from a market in which copyright owners sell their rights in competition with each other and in which prices are fixed by such competition. This is a question of policy which cannot be answered in this report."

IT is a condition precedent to the validity of a contract that the parties to it should be competent to contract, and that the contract should be entered into voluntarily, and for a lawful purpose. If any of these conditions are not satisfied, the contract is void or voidable.

The law of contract is a branch of the law which deals with the legal relations between two or more persons which are created by the agreement of those persons. It is a branch of the law which is concerned with the legal consequences of the agreement of two or more persons.

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## FCC INDICATES LINE OF INQUIRY AT JUNE 15 HEARING

The sweeping nature of the informal engineer hearing to be held before the Federal Communications Commission on June 15th upon the recommendation of its Chief Engineer, Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, was disclosed this week as the FCC sent out notices. The hearing, it was explained, will be very broad in its scope, and "neither individual applications nor individual assignments within service bands will be considered."

A five-point purpose of the inquiry was set forth as follows:

- (1) Determining the present and future needs of the various classes of services for frequencies above 30,000 kc., with the view of ultimately allocating such frequencies to services;
- (2) Securing for the public and the Commission a keener insight into the conflicting problems which confront the industry and the regulatory body in the application of the new frequencies to the service of the public;
- (3) Guiding experimentation along more definite lines as may be justified from the evidence presented at the hearing;
- (4) Reviewing present frequency allocations to services in the radio spectrum below 30,000 kc., and
- (5) Assisting the Government in its preparation for the International Telecommunications Conference at Cairo in 1938.

"Questioning will follow three general forms, the FCC explained. Persons who expect to appear in behalf of a particular service, such as maritime, police, aviation, aural broadcasting, or television, the notice said, should be prepared to furnish information along the general lines specified.

The first form, headed "Evaluation of Services from the Standpoint of Public Need and Benefit", comprises:

- "(a) The dependence of the service on radio rather than wire lines.
- "(b) The probable number of people who will receive benefits from the service.
- "(c) The relative social and economic importance of the service, including safety of life and protection of property factors.
- "(d) The probability of practical establishment of the service and the degree of public support which it is likely to receive.
- "(e) The degree to which the service should be made available to the public, that is, whether on a limited scale or on an extended competitive scale.
- "(f) Areas in which service should be provided and, in general, the points to which communication must be maintained."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the various departments and divisions of the company in the preparation of this report. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and are true and correct in all material respects.

The Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements and is satisfied that they present a true and correct picture of the financial condition of the company.

The Board of Directors has also reviewed the operations of the company and is satisfied that the management has conducted the business in a prudent and efficient manner. The company has achieved significant growth and profitability during the year, and the Board of Directors is confident that the company is well positioned for continued success in the future.

The Board of Directors has authorized the payment of a dividend of \$1.00 per share to the shareholders of record as of the date hereof. The dividend will be paid on or about the date hereof.

The Board of Directors has also authorized the payment of a bonus to the key executives of the company for their outstanding performance during the year.

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Technical questions will be concerned with:

"(a) The frequency bands required for a given service and the exact position thereof in the radio frequency spectrum; also the width of communication bands or channels within each portion required for station frequency assignments.

"(b) Suitability and necessity for particular portions of the spectrum for the service involved. This includes propagation characteristics and reliable range data.

"(c) Field intensity required for reliable service.

"(d) The number of stations required to enable efficient service to be rendered.

"(e) The distance over which communication must be maintained.

"(f) The relative amount of radio and other electrical interference likely to be encountered.

"(g) The relative amount of noise which may be tolerated in the rendering of service."

Under the heading "Apparatus Limitations", the Commission will seek information on the following:

"(a) The upper practical limit of the useful radio frequency spectrum and, in general, what higher limit can be expected in the future.

"(b) The operating characteristics of transmitters with respect to external effects and practicability in service for which intended, including frequency tolerances which should be prescribed.

"(c) Types of antennas which are available for service for which intended, and their practical limitations, including the best methods of obtaining the most effective use of frequencies.

"(d) Receivers available and in process of development, including data with respect to selectivity and practical usefulness for the service for which intended."

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PRESS-RADIO BUREAU EXTENSION VOTED UNANIMOUSLY

Adopting the recommendation of E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' Radio Committee (see April 24 news letter) the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its closing session in New York City, voted unanimously for extension of the Press-Radio Bureau another year.

The resolution carries with it authorization to expand the service by making it available to radio stations in remote sections of the South and West.

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WNAC, NEW NBC AFFILIATE, GIVEN POWER INCREASE

Station WNAC, Boston, which next Fall leaves the Columbia Broadcasting System to join the NBC-Red network, was granted a daytime power increase from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 KW by the Federal Communications Commission at its last meeting.

At the same time the Commission granted renewal of licenses on a temporary basis to stations involved in the "Brooklyn case", which will come up for a rehearing on May 7th. The stations given extensions are WARD, WBBC, WLTH, and WVFW, all of Brooklyn.

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VISUAL BROADCAST OF OUTDOOR SCENE IS SUCCESSFUL

A successful demonstration of visual broadcasting of an outdoor scene by RCA Victor engineers, in preparation for the \$1,000,000 field tests in June from atop the Empire State Building, New York City, was held April 24 in Camden, N. J.

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Radio Editor of the New York Times, who witnessed the exhibition, described it as follows, in part:

"With the scene illuminated by a brilliant April sun, television outdoors was demonstrated in a mile broadcast with members of the local Fire Department as the actors.

"A special alarm was sent in for the firemen, and as they rushed up to the scene of the 'blaze' the eye of a television camera poked out of a window to record the activity, while a microphone picked up the clang of the bells and roar of the sirens.

"Television spectators a mile across the city watched the 'fire'. In a greenish hued picture, 5 by 7 inches on top of the radio set, the observers saw the fire fighters scale the ladders to extinguish the 'fire' on a roof about 100 feet away from the electric 'eye' of the television camera, known as an iconoscope.

"Smoke curled up from the roof, and the hose 'splashed' water across the television screen. Passers-by who gathered in the street were pictured unbeknown to them, as were automobiles rushing across the Philadelphia-Camden bridge in the background. Even the bill-boards and budding trees showed up clearly in the radio picture. The clamor of the community came clearly over the loud-speaker.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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VISIT TO [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

"The latest television receiver at first glance looks like an ordinary console radio, but inside the mechanism is radically different, more complex. There are thirty-three vacuum tubes in the circuit, compared to the average broadcast receiver's twelve. Adding to the complexity are fourteen control knobs, seven white ones arrayed on the front of the cabinet and seven black knobs on the top. They regulate the sound, govern the brilliancy of the picture, focus, synchronize, center the image, regulate its size and generally refine the image.

"Tuning is accomplished by a single knob, because the sound-sight is combined on one wave, and once the sound is accurately turned the picture 'takes care of itself', as the engineers explain the operation. The images travel on a six-meter wave.

"On top of the receiver cabinet, under a hinged cover, is a large funnel-shaped cathode ray tube called a kinescope protruding through a circular opening. The end of this tube is covered with a fluorescent material. There the image is 'painted' electrically. The cover of the set can be raised so that the image from the tube's face is reflected from a mirror to the spectator. These kinescopes are estimated to cost from \$50 to \$100, depending upon the number produced. The cost is taken as an indication of what the multi-tube home-television instruments may sell for, probably \$300 to \$800, according to the engineers, who report no definite retail price has been established.

"As further evidence of television's prowess in handling a 'show', guests were pictured as they stood under the glare of powerful studio lamps. Films were also projected. It is believed that reels will be the backbone of television. In this test Lou Little, football coach, was the featured actor.

"The film is broadcast by television at the rate of thirty pictures a second, although the film passes through the projector at twenty-four pictures a second, because the associated sound is recorded at twenty-four frames a second. What happens to the other six pictures the television engineers hold as a secret, for the sleight-of-hand is one of their tricks. The receiving antenna is only ten feet long.

"Engineers describe the system as 'all electronic'. No mechanical parts are utilized. There are no whirling disks festooned with lenses, as in early television methods. Scanning is now electrical.

"The radio camera's 'eye' is a large, simple-looking 'eyeball', the retina of which is a mica plate covered on one side by millions of particles of light-sensitive material; on the back is platinum. An electron beam sweeps across the optic 10,000 times a second to register the image on the radio 'brain', or transmitter.

"The received picture is comprised of 343 interlaced lines designed to minimize flicker. The green tint of the picture is purposely arranged because the human eye is more sensitive to that color, according to Dr. V. K. Zworykin, inventor of the kinescope and iconoscope. He said the ultimate home-television receiver will probably offer a pale yellow picture."

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4/28/36

BALDWIN REPORT APPROVED BY NAB DIRECTORS

The report and recommendations of James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, regarding the creation of a Bureau of Copyrights within the NAB (see lead story) was approved by the NAB Directors on Tuesday, April 28, according to a telegraphic report from Chicago.

The report will now be submitted to the NAB membership at its convention in Chicago July 5, 6, 7 and 8th. The Directors decided to hold the convention in the Stevens Hotel.

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POLITICS HINTED IN FCC DELAY ON HEARST STATIONS

The apparent caution with which the Federal Communications Commission is considering the applications of Hearst Radio, Inc., for FCC approval of purchase of three Texas stations and an Oklahoma City outlet has led to rumors that the radio ambitions of William Randolph Hearst may run into political obstacles.

The very fact that Hearst is an arch critic of the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration would induce the FCC to move slowly even if no definite word were passed along from high administrative circles.

With radio in the strategic position that it is during the election campaigns now under way, the FCC would be granting Hearst an additional weapon with which to attack the New Deal should it approve the station purchases.

Neutral observers believe that the Commission is in another tough spot, and whichever course it takes, it will bring down criticism upon itself if not more serious consequences.

The stations which Hearst has bought from Southwest Broadcasting System, subject to FCC approval, are WACO, Waco; KNOW, Austin; KTSA, San Antonio; and KOMA, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Strongly in Hearst's favor is the fact that Elliot Roosevelt, son of the President, is head of the operating company.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1917

IN SENATE  
January 17, 1917.  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
ON THE  
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA  
AND  
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## 67 MORE SUITS FILED BY WARNER BROS.

Radio stations, night clubs and restaurants throughout the country are made the defendants in 67 more actions filed within the past ten days by Harms, Inc., Remick Music Corp., M. Witmark & Sons, T. B. Harms Co., New World Music Corp. and Music Publishers Holding Corp., all of which are music publishing subsidiaries of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. The damages sought in the 67 latest suits total \$102,700. All of the defendants are alleged to have infringed on song copyrights owned by the suing publishers. The amount in each case varies from \$250 to \$10,000.

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## TWO NEW STATIONS APPROVED BY EXAMINERS

Construction of new broadcasting stations in Eau Claire, Wis., and Tucumari, New Mexico, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiners.

The Eau Claire station, if authorized by the FCC, would operate on 1050 kc. with 250 watts, daytime only, under the name of the Central Broadcasting Co. The New Mexico applicant is J. Laurance Martin, who seeks authority to operate on 1200 kc. with 100 watts power, unlimited time.

Examiners recommended adversely against applications to erect a 250-watt station in Winston-Salem, N. C., and a 1 KW station in Pittsburgh, Kansas.

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## \$3,000,000 IN PHONE RATE CUTS CLAIMED DURING FCC INQUIRY

Communications Commissioner Paul A. Walker said on Monday, April 27, according to an Associated Press report, that telephone rate slashes resulting in savings to subscribers of more than \$3,000,000 annually had been made since the Federal Communications Commission launched its investigation into the far-flung American Telephone and Telegraph Company last Fall.

Director of the inquiry, Mr. Walker said the reductions included a revision of long-distance charges which cut person-to-person rates at night and inaugurated a new lower rate on Sunday.

"Although this particular concession was initiated by the telephone companies", he said, "it was coincident with the informal inquiries initiated by the Commission with respect to overtime charges on person-to-person calls."

The hearings today (April 28) will start a study of the A. T. & T. long lines department.

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## 4,500 EDISON MEMORIAL BROADCASTS PLANNED

The radio industry, which in part owes its existence to the genius of Thomas Alva Edison, will pay Edison's memory a mass tribute of more than 4,500 broadcasts during the months of May, June, July and August, The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation announced April 27. Broadcasting officials said this is the largest serial broadcast ever attempted, both in the number of stations participating and in potential listening audience.

The three great major networks - National, Columbia and Mutual - and at least 75 independent stations from coast-to-coast will put on the Edison programs once a week, or oftener, for 18 weeks.

The programs will be dramatic presentation of highlights in Edison's career, acted by a cast which for weeks has studied all available source of Edison biographical material.

Radio's debt to Edison dates from 1886 when he secured a basic wireless patent in connection with his work in developing telegraphy. Mr. Edison, at the time, did not foresee the future of wireless communication. Years later efforts were made by various interests to buy the patent, but he insisted that it be sold to Marconi, and it became the foundation of Marconi's radio patent rights.

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: : : INDUSTRY NOTES : : :  
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Station WCFL, operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor at Chicago, this week filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to increase its power from 5 KW to 25 KW.

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Charles K. McClatchy, whose five radio stations on the West Coast are to be affiliated shortly with the National Broadcasting Company, died April 27 at the age of 77 in Sacramento.

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A general meeting of the Committee preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. will be held in the offices of the Federal Communications Commission, Room 1413, at 2 P.M., May 5. At this meeting final action will be taken on Question 7 and 9.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The first priority is to ensure that all personnel are properly trained and equipped to handle the situation. This includes providing them with the necessary information and resources to make informed decisions. It is crucial to maintain clear communication channels and to have a well-defined protocol in place. The second priority is to identify and neutralize any potential threats or vulnerabilities. This involves a thorough assessment of the current situation and the implementation of appropriate security measures. The third priority is to ensure the safety and well-being of all individuals involved. This includes providing medical assistance if needed and ensuring that everyone is accounted for. Finally, it is important to conduct a thorough investigation and report the findings to the appropriate authorities. This will help to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

The following information is being provided for your information. It is important to note that this information is confidential and should be handled accordingly. The details of the situation are as follows: [Detailed description of the situation, including dates, times, and locations. This section is intentionally blurred in the original image.]

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION



The information provided above is for your reference only. It is not to be disseminated outside of the designated personnel. Any questions or concerns should be directed to the appropriate authority. The following information is being provided for your information: [Detailed description of the situation, including dates, times, and locations. This section is intentionally blurred in the original image.]

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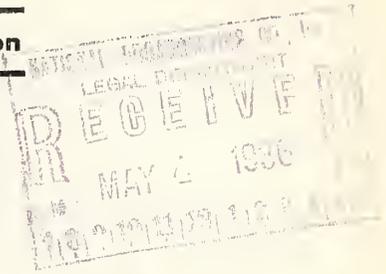
CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 924

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## FCC PASES COMMUNICATIONS POLICY BACK TO F.D.R.

Cognizant of the far-reaching consequences of its decision, the Federal Communications Commission this week asked for advice from President Roosevelt as to United States communications policy with regard to foreign service.

Unable to come to an amicable conclusion after three months, the FCC is expected to make an announcement shortly on the case involving the foreign circuits of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and the RCA Communications Company, Inc., and any other commercial wireless services that may maintain foreign offices.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Communications Commission, after a conference at the White House on Wednesday, said no decision had been reached. It is expected, however, that an announcement may be made by the Commission within a week or ten days at most.

Some members of the FCC are reported in favor of reopening the case, while others are divided on whether to grant or reject the application of the Mackay Company to establish a communications office at Oslo, Norway. The application was vigorously opposed by RCA.

Whichever way the Commission decides the case, the aggrieved party will doubtless appeal to the District of Columbia Supreme Court and probably will carry the fight through to the highest tribunal.

The hearing, which started on January 13 and continued until the end of the month, started out innocently enough but soon developed into a bitter battle between Mackay and RCA with a significant question of policy raised and left unanswered.

The FCC decision is likely to have diplomatic, as well as commercial consequences in that the neutrality of the United States in case of a European war may well be at stake.

That the Commission considered the inquiry as broader than a mere matter of commercial rivalry between competing radio companies was indicated during the hearing when Irvin Stewart, the Chairman, agreed with a statement by Frank W. Wozencraft, attorney for the RCA, that the hearing was "perhaps the first, perhaps an early major step" toward establishing "an American communication policy for the first time." On this basis, Chairman Stewart admitted in evidence much testimony regarding the



history of radio communications, its development and the competitive situation now existing.

Mackay Radio's object in bringing the whole competitive situation into the picture was to prove that the RCA is virtually a monopoly. Ellery W. Stone, Operating Vice-President of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company of Delaware, the chief witness for Mackay, further clarified the motives of his company by stating, with reference to the RCA, that "you people have taken the business from our system and we are going to do everything we can with the help of this Commission to get it back."

RCA responded to this challenge by raising the issue of whether it is good policy for the United States to have its communications channels controlled by companies that are partly foreign owned and affiliated with alien communications systems. The Mackay Radio Company is owned by the International Telegraph and Telephone Company, much of the stock of which is owned by European interests. It has affiliations with foreign telegraph and cable companies.

The spokesmen for the RCA frankly admitted that they considered the whole matter a question of survival in the radio communications field. Their contention was that there is not now sufficient commercial radio business to make possible the profitable operation of two companies in the field. They denied they were a monopoly, but insisted there was no room in the field for a competitor.

With equal frankness the representatives of Mackay Radio stated they were willing to operate "in the red" if they could get radio communications facilities to primary points in key foreign countries. They made it clear they were desirous of establishing radio communications facilities to practically every important country. In most cases where they indicated a desire to have facilities, the RCA already has established circuits.

The question of American-controlled radio communications was brought into the hearing through the testimony of W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

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A bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to prohibit short-wave radio sets in automobiles without a permit from the Secretary of State. No restrictions on use of other automobile radios is provided. The South Carolina bill would require a permit for an auto-radio set receiving frequencies less than 50 meters.

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## PRALL WARNS THAT TELEVISION HAS NOT "ARRIVED"

Speaking at the semi-annual coordination meeting of the Philadelphia National Emergency Council April 30, Annith S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, warned against undue optimism over the immediate future of television and outlined briefly the purposes of the FCC engineering conference on June 15th.

Asserting that "visual broadcasting has not 'arrived'" and that the FCC will insist that it be kept in an experimental stage for a while, Mr. Prall said, in part:

"The FCC does not want to excite the nation's populace into the belief that television is 'here', or even that it will soon be here. Many people might then become the prey of unscrupulous stock promoters who always attempt to ride on the crest of publicity waves created by new inventions, developments or discoveries. I am going to step outside of my province tonight by advising against investments in unknown companies which claim to have basic patents in television. They cannot conscientiously or honestly promise returns on investments in visual radio because they do not know when or how it will arrive. Nor do we. And I reiterate, there cannot be commercial, practical television until we say the word by lifting the experimental requirements. That regulation will not be altered until we, of the Federal Communications Commission, are certain beyond any shadow of doubt that visual radio is technically perfected, that the many economic hurdles have been overcome, and that it will be sufficiently good to warrant public reception. When that will happen I cannot predict, because I am not endowed with clairvoyant powers.

"To chart the course for the future we of the FCC have called a general engineering hearing in Washington, to be held beginning June 15. At that hearing we expect the leading radio scientists of the nation to come forward. They will analyze present day radio, take a glimpse into the future and make recommendations as to what radio facilities should be assigned to particular types of services.

"This information will be placed before the seven members of the Federal Communications Commission. Upon the advice of our Engineers and Lawyers we will later decide what to do about providing for future needs.

"The problem of future allocations of facilities has crystallized in recent months because of the tremendous strides made by radio scientists in harnessing the so-called ultra high frequencies. These are the channels which only a few years ago were regarded as utterly worthless for communications purposes.

"Now, however, experimental television is going on in these upper reaches of the ether - the old 'no man's land' of radio. So is facsimile transmission and even experimental



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broadcasting over short distance. All of these services want large portions of the range from 30,000 to 100,000 kc. All of them cannot be accommodated to the extent they wish.

"Moreover, many engineers believe that some existing services like the transoceanic communications, aviation, police radio, government and even broadcasting, might be better off if they were shifted about on different wave bands, the characteristics of which seem better suited to the respective types of communication.

"Thus, you will readily appreciate that there will face the Federal Communications Commission a problem of determining whether it will be advisable to reallocate the entire spectrum. To this I say, - perish the thought as it would mean throwing into obsolescence millions of dollars invested in radio transmitting and receiving equipment of all kinds. It would also affect broadcast listeners by changing their dialing habits, inasmuch as stations picked up at one point of the dial would be switched to others under such a general realignment.

"Before the FCC will approve anything of so radical a nature, however, it would have to be convinced that a great amount of good would inure to the people of the country. While I am not a technician, I feel that many improvements can be made in the existing radio structure, but I cannot see why it should be necessary to alter the entire spectrum to make these improvements. Rather, it seems to me, they cannot be accomplished by gradual adjustments after a definite policy is laid down."

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#### ALABAMA TRADE FIGHTS THREAT OF TAX ON RADIO SETS

Vigorous protests from radio and electrical appliance dealers and distributors of Alabama have been sent to members of the State Legislature against a proposal to impose a \$1-a-year tax on all radio receiving sets in the State not now assessed as personal property.

The proposal was included in a revenue plan drafted by a special committee of State Senators.

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## NEW NAVAL RADIO STATION PROVIDED IN MONEY BILL

Completion of a modern radio receiving station by the Navy Department in the vicinity of the National Capital is made possible by an appropriation of \$125,000 in the Naval Supply Bill reported to the House of Representatives this week.

The station is being built at Cheltenham, Md., about 15 miles from Washington. The site is removed from street cars, power lines, and the like that have disturbed reception at the present naval receiving station in the District of Columbia.

Testifying before the Sub-Committee, Rear Admiral Norman M. Smith, said:

"In order to provide positive communication with the fleet, it is necessary that there be constructed an urgently needed, modern, receiving station in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., to replace the present unsatisfactory facilities which now exist, for this most important link in the Navy's communication system. For years the Navy has struggled along with a makeshift receiving station in its most important communication center, Washington, D. C. The existing arrangement includes a monitor station at the Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, by means of which most of the radio signals are received and relayed by telephone wire to the Navy Department Communication Office. Modern receiving methods require diversity receiving antenna and when this requirements developed, the Naval Research Laboratory offered the only immediate solution of the problem. This arrangement, however, is highly unsatisfactory.

"The need for an adequate receiving station in Washington, D. C., area has long been recognized and the execution of this project has been deferred solely on account of lack of funds and the more urgent necessity of providing modern transmitting facilities in the Navy's two important strategic localities, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

"The facilities to be provided consist of a master receiving station, including a modern operating building, receivers, operating tables, control panels, keys, measuring equipment, switchboards, automatic operating devices, emergency power supply, diversity receiving antennas, electric power transmission and telephone lines, control and other necessary land wires to and from the high-power transmitter station, and quarters for the operating personnel.

"The total estimated cost of the station is \$300,000, \$175,000 of which represents the projects authorized by congressional act of April 15, 1935. The work under this authorization

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

County Clerk of the County of Dallas, State of Texas

is being proceeded with, under funds made available from past Public Works balances. The remaining \$125,000 comprises those features which do not require authorization, but which are needed to place the station in commission."

The Committee appropriated a total of \$249,450 for improvements in radio facilities over the country.

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#### GENE BUCK AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ASCAP

Gene Buck was re-elected President of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers last week at the annual meeting of the Directors in New York City. He has held the same position for more than a decade.

E. C. Mills, General Manager, was re-elected also, as was Nathan Burkan, General Counsel.

Others elected are: Louis Bernstein and Otto Harbach, Vice-Presidents; Joe Young, Secretary; Robert Crawford, Assistant Secretary; Gustave Schimer, Treasurer, and Sigmund Romberg, Assistant Treasurer.

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#### RMA NAMES COMMITTEE FOR FCC HEARING

The Radio Manufacturers' Association will have a large committee of outstanding engineers present at the hearing ordered by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington beginning June 15 on future allocations for radio services.

Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Bridgeport, Conn., Chairman of the RMA Engineering Division, is in charge of RMA preparations for the hearing and has appointed on a special RMA committee the following members: L.C.F. Horle, C. B. Jolliffe, R. H. Manson, A. F. Murray, F. E. Johnston, Sarkes Tarzian, Dorman D. Israel and H. B. Marvin. A meeting of the RMA committee will be held in New York next Wednesday, May 6th, for intensive preparation of material to present to the Commission.

A committee report on the Commission hearings, which are expected to continue about two weeks and for which all other radio interests are making elaborate preparation, will be received during the annual RMA Convention in Chicago, June 18-19.

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The Commission has received a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated October 10, 1900, in relation to the proposed extension of the public domain in the State of California.

SECTION 1

THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed extension of the public domain in the State of California.

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SECTION 2

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SECTION 3

## SCIENTISTS DESCRIBE RADIO TRANSMISSION VIA PIPES

What may prove a revolutionary method of radio transmission among the ultra-high frequencies was described April 30 before a joint meeting of the American Physical Society and the Institute of Radio Engineers in Washington.

The new form of electrical transmission is by way of a hollow metal pipe and resembles the old fashioned speaking tube now largely discarded. The system was developed simultaneously in independent research at the Bell Telephone Laboratories and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Papers describing the work were read by Dr. George C. Southworth, of Bell Laboratories, and Dr. Wilmer L. Barrow, of M.I.T.

The new electro-magnetic "pipe line", it was stated, "opens new prospects for the transmission of television, telephone and telegraph signals at high efficiency." The commercial application of the system, however, must await the development of apparatus for the generation, amplification and utilization of the extremely short radio waves, a vast and relatively unexplored field of communication.

While radio broadcasting stations use waves hundreds of meters in length in the highly congested region of transmission channels, the hollow tube method operates on waves only a few hundredths of a meter long. In this method, as described, the radio waves travel within and on the infinitesimally thin "skin" of the inside wall of the hollow metal tube, without interference from external signals or static.

Another feature of the system, Dr. Barrow's report states, is that the end of the conducting tube may be flared to form an electromagnetic horn to send directive radio waves into the atmosphere in much the same manner as an acoustic horn produces a beam of sound. The hollow tube may also be used as a filter to cut out low-frequency signals and pass high-frequency waves.

"Transmission of television signals from point to point, or between cities", the M.I.T. report stated, "offers a most promising field for this electromagnetic pipe line, provided apparatus capable of utilizing the very short waves can be developed for general commercial use. The unusual characteristics of the method are well adapted for transmitting the wide-frequency range demanded by television.

"The tube system of transmission also opens up stimulating prospects in other fields, including the possibilities of its use in direct broadcast, or as a connecting link between the sending apparatus and antenna, or perhaps as the antenna itself in the form of an electromagnetic horn.

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"Indications are that the hollow tube is better suited to the transmission of one-centimeter waves than wires or cable."

The Bell Laboratories report describes the new system as "wave-guide transmission."

The "wave-guide", the report states, may take any one of several different forms. It may be a hollow copper pipe, which for the higher frequencies now available would be about three or four inches in diameter; or possibly a somewhat smaller conducting tube, filled with some insulating material, combining high dielectric constant and low loss; or it may conceivably be a rod or wire of dielectric material.

The new waves, Dr. Southworth stated, were neither radio waves nor electricity, but were something in between the two. Unlike electricity which travels on electrically conducting wires, these waves are guided on insulating material, such as rubber, which does not conduct electric current in the ordinary sense. Unlike radio waves, which travel in space in all directions, these "pipeline" waves travel along in a line.

"While the waves travel through the pipe in the manner of sound waves through a speaking tube, they travel with speeds approaching that of light, 186,000 miles per second, instead of with the speed of sound.

"The phenomena involved in this form of transmission", the Bell report states, "are exceedingly interesting and at first sight paradoxical for, in some cases, transmission is effected through a single wire of insulating material surrounded by metal, in place of a pair of metal wires surrounded by insulation."

A distinguishing feature, the Bell report adds, is that for wave-guide transmission of moderate size the frequency must be exceedingly high - two thousand million cycles per second or higher. At those frequencies the wave length is only about one-third of an inch, as contrasted with a wave length of 656 feet (200 meters) at the highest broadcast frequency.

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#### WARNER BROS. MAKE BID FOR MUTUAL

Warner Bros. has made a definite bid to buy into the Mutual Broadcasting System, according to Variety. "The producing company is prepared to put up \$1,000,000 for an expansion program which would have another \$1,000,000 contributed by the present or added holders of Mutual stock", the organ said. "For its investment Warner will take a 40% interest in the network and give the latter a purchase option on the WB music publishing combine.



"Under the network operating project which Warners contemplate, the members of Mutual would be charged a flat 30% commission for the sale of their time. Special studios would be built in New York to accommodate both sustaining and commercial broadcasts, although an appreciable portion of the sustaining programs could, as now happens, originate from the various stations in the group. Warner would also make available from its Hollywood studios specially framed programs containing names from WB's film roster. Where Warner would look to for its return on the \$1,000,000 investment is the residue on the 30% commission after all charges have been deducted."

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#### LANHAM SEES COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE ADJOURNMENT

Representative Lanham (Do.), of Texas, Chairman of a special sub-committee of the House Patents Committee charged with drafting a new copyright control bill, predicted this week that a compromise measure will be reported to the House in time for passage before adjournment of Congress.

Whether the bill will be accepted by the House and whether it will be approved by the Senate, which last session adopted the controversial Duffy Bill, are questions which Mr. Lanham did not answer.

The sub-committee, he said, has not yet reached any definite conclusions on any of the three bills pending before it - the Duffy, Sirovich, and Daly measures - nor has it decided any matters of policy.

He declined to confirm a report that the sub-committee has agreed to scrap all punitive damage proposals submitted at the Committee hearings and to substitute a provision permitting courts to levy punitive damages up to \$500 against copyright violators. Such a change would constitute a partial victory for the broadcasters.

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#### LOHR TELLS AD MEN TELEVISION SHOULD BE WELCOMED

The development of television and facsimile should be welcomed rather than feared by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Lenox H. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company, told its members at the closing session in White Sulphur Springs April 30.

"Radio has always been a changing art", he said, "and the future holds in store many revolutionary developments. Super-

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### CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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power, with its increased circulation, is undoubtedly before us and the possibilities of short-wave transmission not far behind. These will affect the present status of the art only by amplifying its usefulness. Other developments of our parent company, the Radio Corporation of America, will come out of the laboratory for field tests this Spring.

"Television and 'facsimile' are to be welcomed, rather than feared, for they will make available to you further means of reaching the American public with perhaps an even more convincing sales message than is possible today by sound alone. As soon as it has demonstrated their usefulness, the National Broadcasting Co. will have these facilities available for your use.

"We will not attempt to predict the time of their expansion to a point where they become economically a commercial possibility, nor can I envisage the new problems which their advance will create, but I feel safe in saying that the present method of broadcasting will continue unaffected for several years to come and remain during this next period an unrivaled means of conveying a rapid and convincing sales message to untold millions of people."

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#### RMA ANNOUNCES PROGRAM FOR ITS CHICAGO CONVENTION

The Radio Manufacturers' Association this week announced through its Executive Vice-President, Bond Geddes, the program for the Annual RMA Convention in Chicago, June 17-19, at the Stevens Hotel.

Sales promotion, national and in export trade, together with plans for improved radio merchandising will be emphasized. The program is being arranged by President Leslie F. Muter, and the Convention Committee, of which A. S. Wells, of Chicago, is Chairman.

Another "RMA Cabaret" dinner for Association and membership guests will be held June 18. The RMA meetings will open with a preliminary golf tournament on Wednesday, June 17, under the auspices of the Radio Industries Golf Club of Chicago at the Calumet Country Club.

At the RMA Convention and Membership meetings on June 18 and 19, there will be RMA Committee meetings and four RMA Division sessions. Election of a President, Directors and other officers will be held June 19.

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## FCC ASKS \$400,000 MORE FOR PHONE PROBE

The Federal Communications Commission disclosed this week that it had requested an additional \$400,000 from Congress to continue the many-sided investigation of the \$5,000,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Commission received \$750,000 last year for the investigation, of which about \$500,000 has been spent. Unless additional funds are granted, the inquiry will end July 1. Should the new appropriation be voted, it would continue until February, 1937.

Commission officials said that by the latter date a broad picture of the A. T. & T. operations could be developed and a foundation laid for providing regulatory bodies with any information they might need in rate cases.

At a hearing April 29 the Commission received a report from its investigating staff, which described the A. T. & T. pension plan as being "favorable" to executives of the Bell System. J. A. Krug, a Commission accountant, introduced the report.

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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An interesting booklet reviewing the history of WLW, Cincinnati, and tracing its development from a 50-watt station to the nation's most powerful outlet with 500,000 watts. The original WLW went on the air in March, 1922.

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Unfair methods of competition in the sale of furs and fur garments are alleged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued against Bernard Licht, trading as Licht's Fur Factory, 102 West 29th St., New York City. Licht is alleged to represent in radio broadcasts and advertising matter that he is the owner of a factory and the manufacturer of the fur garments he sells, etc., such assertions not being true.

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David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, states that the Board of Directors of the Corporation has fixed May 22 as the date to and including which the remaining unexchanged "B" Preferred stock of the Corporation may be exchanged under the Corporation's Plan of Recapitalization.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 925

*P. L. My...*



May 5, 1936

## 74 PER CENT OF U. S. FAMILIES OWN RADIO SETS

Seventy-four per cent of American families own radio sets, as of January 1, 1936, and they are installed in 22,869,000 homes, according to figures just released by the Joint Committee on Radio Research, organized by the Association of National Advertisers, the National Association of Broadcasters, and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

While the saturation point is near, the radio manufacturing industry is finding business booming in sales of sets for replacements, two or more sets in a home, and of receivers for automobiles.

The latest tabulation shows a gain of 6.6 per cent over the number of sets in operation a year earlier. The Committee estimated that approximately 4,400,000 receivers were sold in the United States in 1935, exclusive of sales of auto sets, which totalled about 1,100,000. Of the domestic sales last year, 31.1 per cent were to families who did not own sets. This meant that the radio population gained about 1,413,000 families in 1935.

The Committee report gave meagre bare statistical facts and did not, as anticipated, breakdown the distribution of radios by States and major cities. Plans were outlined, however, to set up a permanent Radio Research Bureau for the purpose of tabulating radio population, listening habits, and the like, periodically.

In arriving at its conclusions, the joint Committee made extensive use of the nation-wide study of radio ownership conducted for the Columbia Broadcasting System by Dr. Daniel Starch last year. CBS has now brought the Starch data up to date and is publishing a detailed account of the American radio audience, its age and sex, its listening habits, distribution, and income, according to Victor M. Ratner, Director of Sales Promotion.

A "preview" table of contents includes the following subject heads:

Radio ownership by States and by sections of the Country, a count by counties, and Canadian radio ownership.

Distribution of radio homes by income levels, city-size, and time zones.



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Interlocking markets: automobile-home owning radios, radio-home owning automobiles, telephone-home owning radios, ownership of automobile-radios.

Number of radios in working order and a breakdown of radios in use in different periods of the day; hours of daily listening by various classes; age and sex of radio audience.

Increase in hours of daily listening; homes owning two or more radios, radio set sales, replacements, and repairs in 1935; radio set sales by States last year.

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#### FCC AFTER BAKER AGAIN IN BORDER STATION DRIVE

Norman Baker, long a stormy figure in American broadcasting, has again run afoul of United States broadcasting regulations, and the Federal Communications Commission has renewed an old campaign against Mexican border stations.

After sending Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, FCC attorney and trouble-shooter, to the border, the Commission obtained indictments against Baker, a deposed Muscatine, Ia., broadcaster, who now operates XENT, at Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, across the border from Laredo, Texas, and two of his associates.

While the FCC has no control over the troublesome Mexican stations, its campaign is directed against their use of studios on the American side of the border and United States addresses. Baker is alleged to have maintained a studio at Laredo, Texas.

The indictments against Baker and a Dr. E. R. Rood and a Dr. Richardson are returnable at the Fall session of the Federal District Court at Laredo.

The Mexican border stations, besides causing considerable interference for American stations by "squatting" on United States assigned wavelengths, blanket sections of the Southwest and South with programs of a highly questionable character. Lotteries, fortune-telling, and quack medical cures are advertised extensively over the stations.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## CARNEGIE SCIENTISTS REPORT ON STATIC STUDIES

Investigations into the causes of radio static which the Carnegie Institution is conducting on the other side of the earth were described last week to the International Scientific Radio Union by Dr. H. F. Johnston, of the Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. The gathering was held in Washington.

S. L. Seaton is in charge of the research, which is under way near Watheroo, western Australia. He uses a type of loop-antenna which rotates continually and so detects both the direction and frequency of static discharges, scientifically known as atmospherics.

Most static disturbances, otherwise known as "atmospherics" originate in thunderstorm regions, Dr. Johnston stated. The observations indicate, he added, that most of the "atmospherics" originate from land areas, an explanation which conforms with the known fact that thunderstorms are more frequent over land than over the ocean.

Owing to the high sensitivity of the receiving system, the report stated, atmospheric disturbances originating as far away as Central America are detected in Australia.

Apart from the interest in "atmospherics" owing to their effect on ordinary radio reception, it was pointed out, scientists are concerned about them as possible guides in assisting meteorological forecasts.

Dr. Seaton uses a type of loop-antenna which rotates continually and so detects both the direction and the frequency of the static discharge. A special device incorporated in the system refines the direction determinations so that they are "entirely unambiguous."

Other investigations, conducted at the Carnegie Institution's magnetic observatory near Huancayo, Peru, have confirmed the theory that radio waves reflected from the upper regions of the atmosphere, or ionosphere, are polarized in the same way as light waves which have passed through certain kinds of crystals, such as Iceland Spar. This was reported before the Radio Union by Drs. L. V. Berkner and H. W. Wells, of the Institution.

Light waves are polarized when the rays travel in the direction of one plane only, instead of in all directions.

The polarization of the ionosphere reflected radio waves, Drs. Berkner and Wells reported, gives rise to two distinct reflected waves, the interaction of which causes a part of the fading experienced in broadcast reception. The polarization is caused, they added, by the effect of the earth's magnetism on the electrified particles, or ions, which produce the reflection of waves from the upper atmosphere.



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Ordinarily, it was stated, it is very difficult to receive the polarized waves separately. At the Huancayo Observatory, where the earth's magnetic force is nearly horizontal, the new theory predicts that, with a single wave transmitted upward, there would be two downcoming, plane-polarized, respectively, in an East-West and in a North-South direction.

Accordingly, an antenna aligned in either of these directions should receive only that one of the polarized components corresponding to the direction of the radio wave. That is, if the antenna is aligned in a North-South direction, it should receive only those radio waves that are polarized in a North-South plane. The opposite should hold true if the antenna is aligned in an East-West direction.

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#### RADIO ONLY U. S. LINK TO ADDIS ABABA

Well laid plans of the Navy and State Departments to maintain constant radio communication between Washington and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, proved their worth this week as rioting broke out in the East African capital, and four American naval radio men were able to keep the administration abreast of developments.

The high-frequency short-wave set is the sole means of communication between the American Capital and Addis Ababa. A constant watch is being kept so that the latest flashes may be transmitted to Washington from the little radio station at the American Legation in the war zone.

The giant radio towers at Arlington, Va., and Annapolis, Md., were brought into play and the message transmitted directly into the Navy Department, into the office of Naval Communications.

The State Department months ago took steps to keep the channels of communication open. Four naval radio men were quietly dispatched on September 21st for Ethiopia. Even while at sea, they were trying out their radio apparatus to see whether they could reach Washington. When they set up their equipment at Addis Ababa, they were amazed to find that they could talk directly with their own National Capital at once.

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## A RADIO EDITOR LOOKS AT TELEVISION

"To see the television parade forming in two of the country's leading radio laboratories, specializing in that branch of research, is to catch a glimpse of the future", Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Radio Editor of the New York Times, writes. "Sitting there in the semi-darkened room in front of a radio set, the spectator may well imagine he is in his own living room several years hence watching a home-movie performance flashing through the air. There is no doubt after witnessing one of the laboratory shows, that television is destined for the home and the day will eventually arrive when images will leap the Atlantic.

"The first question every one seems to ask is, when will television be in the home? Today, some of those behind the development work estimate eighteen months, providing no snags are encountered in the outdoor tests in the meantime. Others are more skeptical. If the optimists are correct, retailers may be shown home-television instruments a year from now, and if so, the receivers may be on the Autumn market in 1937. The merchandisers are hoping for a television Christmas next year, but no definite plans can be formulated until the experiments in the field are ready to relinquish the development as a commercial product.

"The television machine is much more of a 'power house' than a standard broadcast receiver, although the cabinets bear such close resemblance that there is no doubt they are members of the same scientific clan. It is the inside mechanism that is different and more complex in television.

"There are fourteen control knobs, but, of course, after the image is once tuned-in, some of the knobs do not require attention. On the front panel there are fourteen white knobs, so they can be conveniently manipulated in a darkened room. On top of the set there are seven other gadgets for focusing, and sizing up the picture. Fortunately, there is only one control for actual tuning. The sound-sight travels on the same ultra-short wave, generally about six meters in length, and once the sound is properly tuned, the picture also bobs into sight. Then to clarify it the various knobs come into play.

"Television, with its thirty-three-tube circuit, is no machine that can be easily built at home. The image-receiver is being groomed as a factory product, and while no price has been tagged on the machine, it seems as if at first it will be somewhere from \$300 to \$800 for the home. Mass production later on, of course, will lower the price."

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THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS HAS RECEIVED FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION...

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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## CANADIAN PRESS EXPANDS RADIO NEWS SERVICE

Plans to augment the present Canadian Press radio news bulletin service with broadcasts throughout the day were approved at the annual meeting of the Canadian Press last week in Toronto.

The meeting approved the memorandum presented by its President, W. B. Preston of the Brantford Expositor, and a delegation of Directors on April 7th last, to the Parliamentary Committee investigating radio under the chairmanship of A. L. Beau-bien. The memorandum proposes to supplement with three day-time bulletins the 10-minute summary of the day's news now broadcast each evening over the network of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.

The supplementary bulletins will be prepared at the head office of the Canadian Press in Toronto free of charge and delivered through the cooperation of the telegraph companies.

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## EARLY HOUSE PASSAGE OF DAVIS ZONE LAW REPEAL SEEN

Before Congress adjourns the House is expected to pass the Wheeler Bill to repeal the Davis Equalization Amendment to the Radio Act, limiting allocations of broadcasting facilities to a 5-Zone basis in accordance with the distribution of population.

Chairman Rayburn, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said he is aware of no opposition to the measure that the Senate passed recently under unanimous consent. He said it will be reported at an early date and be called up under unanimous consent in the House.

The Committee also has before it a bill recently introduced by Representative Monaghan (De.), of Montana, seeking to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in two particulars. The first strikes out a phrase in Section 207 barring a plaintiff against a communications company from pursuing two remedies, while the second eliminated the second sentence of Section 215 by striking out: "No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source of this information.

The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source of this information.

The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source of this information.

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## BEN PRATT RETURNS TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Ben Pratt, former night press-room manager of the National Broadcasting Company in New York, who recently lost out in the shake-up in connection with Major Lenox Lohr's taking over the organization, is now engaged in research work for the Republican National Committee. During the past two national campaigns, Mr. Pratt was in charge of radio in the Chicago headquarters of the Republican Committee.

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## FCC PONDERES SELECTION OF NEW SECRETARY

Despite the fact that Herbert L. Pettey quit his job as Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission several weeks ago, his successor has not yet been chosen. John B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary, is Acting Secretary.

While there are four outstanding candidates for the job, attaches at the FCC have the impression that E. Willard Jenson, secretary to the Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department and a former assistant to James A. Farley, has the inside track. He was introduced to FCC employees by Mr. Pettey.

The other candidates are: Joseph Wright, clerk of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Thomas A. Brooks, Jr., Radio Editor of the New York Evening Journal; and Arthur O. Dahlberg, of Escanaba, Mich., an engineer with the Department of Commerce.

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## HOME TOWN CELEBRATES KATE SMITH'S BIRTHDAY

Kate Smith, the Washington (D.C.) girl who has made good on the air, was guest of honor May 4th at a birthday party given in her honor in Constitution Hall in the National Capital. So affected was she by the tribute that she burst into tears. It was her 27th birthday.

Harry C. Butcher, Manager of Station WJSV, was master of ceremonies. Gifts were presented to her by John Hartford, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., which sponsors her program on CBS.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the County of Dallas, Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1900.

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the County of Dallas, Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1900.

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the County of Dallas, Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1900.

5/5/36

### SANDBERG CALLS ZENITH SHOW ROOM A POEM

Carl Sandberg, the nationally known poet, was so impressed by the new show room of the Zenith Radio Corporation on Michigan Boulevard at Huron Street in Chicago that he called it "an architectural poem."

Walking down the street with Burt Masee, formerly Vice-President of the Palmolive Co., Mr. Sandberg remarked:

"Masee, tell your friend McDonald (E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith) that I said his new building was just a poem, and I can see that he told the architect to use his own judgment and let him run wild without restraint, and the result is beautiful."

The show room is "purely a sales laboratory", according to Commander McDonald. No direct sales are made, all prospects being turned over to district dealers.

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### RADIO CURBS BIGOTRY, SAYS CATHOLIC RECTOR

Prejudice and bigotry in America have been curbed with radio aid, the Right Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan, Catholic University rector, of Washington, D. C., this week told the Catholic International Broadcasting Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia, by short-wave radio.

"In America", he said, "the radio has brought many unbelievers not often perhaps to an open profession of religious faith, but to a knowledge that has helped immeasurably in doing away with intolerance and misunderstanding."

He congratulated the Congress for spreading "truth and light" so that "all men may know and love God and, for His sake, be united ever more closely in the bond of Christian charity."

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Adverse reports on two applications from Richmond, Va., were filed with the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner John P. Bramhall. Station WMBG sought to change from 1210 to 1350 kc. and increase power to 500 watts, while the Century Broadcasting Co. asked for a permit to build a new station for operation on 1370 kc. with 100 watts, daytime hours.

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RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the records of the United States...

The names of the persons who have been named in the records of the United States are as follows...

The names of the persons who have been named in the records of the United States are as follows...

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the records of the United States...

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## NBC SEEKS TO END WBZ-WBZA SYNCHRONIZATION

An end will be brought to the first synchronized operation of broadcasting stations in America under an application filed May 2nd by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company before the Federal Communications Commission.

The application seeks a new frequency for Station WBZA, Springfield, Mass., so that it may operate independently of Station WBZ, Boston, with which it has heretofore been synchronized. Both WBZ and WBZA have been and will continue to be outlets of the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Under the terms of the application, WBAZ's frequency would be changed to 550 kilocycles and its transmitter moved from the East Springfield works of the Company to a new location across the Connecticut River from Springfield. WBZ would continue on 990 kilocycles.

A new high fidelity transmitter and the erection of an up-to-date antenna system located so as to give maximum signal to the greatest number of people is proposed under the application.

The discontinuance of the synchronized operation of the two stations? WBZ and WBZA, will more adequately serve local interest in both Boston and Springfield. The stations were first synchronized in January, 1926.

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## RCA ISSUES FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FIRST QUARTER

A net profit of \$1,286,691.27 for the quarter ended March 31, 1936, was made by the Radio Corporation of America, according to a financial statement issued by David Sarnoff, President, on May 2nd. This compares with a net profit for the corresponding period in 1935 of \$1,618,024.74.

Other comparative figures are:

|                          | <u>1936</u>     | <u>1935</u>     |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross income             | \$22,260,311.30 | \$20,920,341.48 |
| Net income               | 2,393,667.88    | 2,910,674.58    |
| Dividends on A Preferred | 431,148.03      | 4,950,740.66    |
| Surplus at March 31st    | 13,256,642.70   | 10,185,638.38   |

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE  
COMMITTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF ARAB BUSINASSMEN  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTU-  
GAL SEAFARERS IN 1976

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
ON THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE  
COMMITTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF ARAB BUSINASSMEN  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTUGAL SEAFARERS  
IN 1976

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL IN HIS INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE  
COMMITTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF ARAB BUSINASSMEN  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTUGAL SEAFARERS  
IN 1976

THE ORGANIZATION OF ARAB BUSINASSMEN (OAB) IS A  
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION WHICH WAS FORMED IN 1974  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING ARAB BUSINASSMEN  
IN THE UNITED STATES

THE OAB HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN A NUMBER OF  
ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED  
AS BEING COMMITTED BY THE OAB OR ITS MEMBERS  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTUGAL SEAFARERS  
IN 1976

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE  
COMMITTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF ARAB BUSINASSMEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTUGAL SEAFARERS  
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THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE  
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IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE OF THE PORTUGAL SEAFARERS  
IN 1976

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::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::  
 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
 ::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::

A tabulation of references on radio subjects has been compiled by Lawrence D. Batson, of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and is available at the Department of Commerce.

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False representations in the sale of specially built shoes designed for ill-formed feet are alleged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint against Dr. H. B. Norton Shoe Co., Inc., trading as The Foot Health Institute, 1619 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The complaint, charging violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, also names as respondents Dr. H. B. Norton and Benjamin Weinstein, officers and owners of the controlling stock in the corporation. The respondents are said to use the radio for the major portion of their advertising.

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Lester Gottlieb has been appointed publicity coordinator of the Mutual network. Mr. Gottlieb was formerly with WOR Press Department and News-Week magazine.

William P. Maloney has joined the WOR Press Department handling commercial programs. Maloney was formerly associated with Robert S. Taplinger, Inc., Publicity and Radio Relations counsel.

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Radio market reports were issued last week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the following countries: Australia, Iraq, Finland, Madeira, Poland, Italy (2-way phone), Brazil and Hungary.

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Crosley Radio Corporation reported a net profit of \$687,877 after all charges, equal to \$1.26 a share, for the first three months of this year. This compares with a net profit of \$315,268 for the corresponding period in 1935.

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John-Manville Corp. in its annual registration statement, made public last week by the New York Stock Exchange, reported a payment of \$26,000 to Floyd Gibbons, radio entertainer.

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5/5/36

A Committee of Britons is in this country studying American police radio systems. The members are now en route to California. The men are Col. Frank Brook, Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales; Chief Constable John Maxwell, and R. N. Howe, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police.

-----

Use of false and misleading radio and other advertising on the part of Remsen Corporation, 70 Pine St., New York City, in the sale of "Aspirin Plus", is the basis of a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging that corporation with unfair methods of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

-----

A bolt of lightning struck the 125-foot radio tower of Station WRC, Washington, during a severe electrical storm Sunday, May 3rd. As a result the station was off the air 20 minutes. Station WOL, Washington, was off the air six minutes as the result of another bolt of lightning.

-----

The largest audience mail response for any single month in its history - more than 1,000,000 letters - was shown in figures released last week by the National Broadcasting Company. The exact figure for the month of March, as tabulated by statisticians in a count from all NBC stations and offices, was a total of 1,015,372 letters, an all-time high. Showing the increase in audience reaction, this figure compares with 315,118 for the corresponding month in 1935, an astounding increase of 222 per cent.

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The problem of caring for young men who became stranded in New York after seeking places on radio amateur hours that might lead to employment, has diminished appreciably. Commissioner Alexander Damon of the Salvation Army has reported to Chalmers Wood, Chairman of the Citizens Appeal for the Salvation Army.

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A committee of fifteen is in this country...  
The committee is composed of...  
The committee is composed of...  
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The committee is composed of...  
The committee is composed of...

THE COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF...

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

*AAA  
yes  
all*

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## FCC APPROVES HEARST PURCHASE; SETS POWER HEARINGS

The Federal Communications Commission this week rather unexpectedly approved two of the Hearst Radio, Inc., purchases of broadcasting stations from the Southwest Broadcasting Company and set two others for hearing. At the same time it prepared to open the super-power inquiry by designating the applications of WJZ, NBC key station in New York, and WHO, Des Moines, for hearing.

Stations WHO and WJZ have applied for permission to increase their power from 50 to 500 KW. and thus to rank with Cincinnati's super-power outlet, WLW. As other applications for 500 KW are pending and more stations are preparing to file similar requests, the decision of the FCC on the WHO and WJZ cases will determine its future policy on super-power.

William Randolph Hearst becomes a more formidable figure in radio by acquiring KNOW, Austin, and KTSA, San Antonio. While it was expected that the FCC would set all of his applications to purchase for hearing, these two were approved abruptly and the requests for transfer of KOMA, Oklahoma City, and WACO, Waco, Tex., were set for hearing. It is significant that Eliot Roosevelt, son of the President, is personally in charge of these stations.

Young Roosevelt will manage the two Hearst stations in Texas as Vice-President of Hearst Radio, Inc., and President of the KTSA Broadcasting Co., which nominally controls KTSA.

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division, said there was nothing unusual in this procedure and that the FCC merely wished to go more thoroughly into the transfers of the two latter stations.

While the sale of KTAT, Fort Worth, is listed in the name of Raymond E. Buck, a young Fort Worth attorney, the case was set for hearing along with the Hearst applications. Judge Sykes said he has no information as to whether the publisher will control KTAT indirectly.

FCC approval of the KNOW and KTSA deals brings the Hearst-owned stations to eight. If the purchase of KOMA and WACO is approved, the number will be ten. Hearst is also trying to force the heirs of M. A. Leese to sell him WMAL, Washington, and is dicker for other outlets in the East.

Only recently the FCC permitted his Los Angeles station, KEHE, to go to full time by absorbing KELW.



Reports in the broadcasting industry are that the publisher eventually hopes to build up a network of stations strategically located over the country. There also have been rumors of a tie-up with Warner Brothers, though this is largely speculation. Warner Brothers has made an offer for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The other Hearst-owned stations are WCAE, Pittsburgh; WBAL, Baltimore; WINS, New York; KYA, San Francisco, and WISN, Milwaukee.

In the super-power applications the Commission has an even more troublesome problem than the Hearst applications, despite the political implications of the latter.

Besides WJZ, the FCC has received applications for permits to operate on 500 KW from WGN, Chicago; WHAS, Louisville; KNX, Hollywood. Stations WGN and WHAS are owned by powerful newspapers (Chicago Tribune and Louisville Courier-Journal), while the Columbia Broadcasting System has purchased, subject to FCC approval and renewal of the station's license.

Should the Commission decide to approve a limited number of permits for super-power stations over the country, regional and local stations will unquestionably descend upon it with requests for corresponding jumps in power.

A few years ago, when WLW was permitted to instal the first 500 KW transmitter, the old Federal Radio Commission was apprehensive lest the super-power outlet disturb neighboring and less-powerful stations. Now that WLW appears to have convinced radio engineers, however, that it is not a disturbing factor in the ether, the Commission is apparently more receptive to the arguments of the high power promoters.

European countries have long ago gone into super-power broadcasting but they have not as many stations operating as has the United States.

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#### NAB RETAINS DR. AIKEN FOR ENGINEERING HEARING

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, this week announced that he has retained Dr. Charles B. Aiken, outstanding engineer, to represent the NAB at the broad engineering hearing to be held by the Federal Communications Commission beginning June 15th. He has been granted a leave of absence from Purdue University, where he is Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, to accept the NAB job.

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NBC HEADS CAUTION AGAINST FREE SPEECH ABUSE

A warning against the abuse of the privilege of freedom of speech in this country was sounded May 7th in a joint statement issued to the National Broadcasting Company Advisory Council by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board; M. H. Aylesworth, Vice-Chairman; and Lenox R. Lohr, President. The statement was made at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Council in Radio City, New York.

"During the year the question of freedom of the air or the use of broadcast facilities for the free expression of speech has again become a matter of great concern", the report said. "Those who demand unlimited freedom must not forget that their very demands for such a privilege may result in an abuse of license which may bring undesirable restriction. Among all the countries of the world freedom of speech is less restricted in the United States than elsewhere. By its wise use and not its abuse it will remain so."

The report, in outlining the advancement of broadcasting in the last year, particularly in various fields of public service, declared radio to be "a growing force for international peace", adding that "it can be made the most effective weapon against war."

Referring to political broadcasts before and after conventions, the report said:

"Until the national conventions of the various parties take place, it is necessary for us to make that separation clear and distinct. With the facilities at our command, we endeavor before such conventions to present as fairly as is humanly possible both sides of public issues discussed in and out of Congress or of State Legislatures or even city assemblies.

"After the nominating conventions, we adhere to the same rule, with this exception, that we allocate and sell time to political organizations or candidates who wish to use it for reaching the people.

"This policy, in contrast to other countries where political discussion is limited either to relatively few hours divided according to party strength or simply to one party, as is the case in totalitarian States, brings out again the principle of freedom under the American system, found nowhere else in the world."

The report indicated that there had been little change in dividing broadcasting hours between programs of an educational and cultural nature and those classified as "light entertainment." Programs falling under the latter classification occupied 50.5 per cent of the time on the air, educational programs 24.4 per cent, and "cultural and developmental" programs 25.1 per cent. Music comprised 63.3 per cent of the total broadcasting time, the spoken word 36.7 per cent,

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5/8/36

SYKES SOMEWHAT PERPLEXED BY THOMAS' THREAT

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission, was somewhat perplexed this week as newspaper men asked him for comment on a dispatch from Pittsburgh that John Charles Thomas, the baritone, has exchanged indignant letters with the FCC.

The singer was quoted as threatening to quit radio unless the Commission withdrew its ban on his "Good night, mother", with which he ends his programs.

His farewell is addressed to Mrs. Dora Thomas, of Towson, Md., he said, but a note from the FCC pointed out that it violates the law against broadcasting personal or point-to-point messages over the long wave stations.

Mr. Thomas stated that he had replied with an ultimatum either to withdraw from broadcasting or to continue his "good night" to his mother.

Judge Sykes had his secretary go through the files in search of the correspondence and then reported he has no record of any such ban issued to the singer. He declined to comment in the absence of "the facts".

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

The first National Conference on Educational Broadcasting will be held in Washington December 10-12 in cooperation with the Office of Education, Interior Department, and the Federal Communications Commission.

A score of educational organizations have been invited to participate. Discussion will center about proposals for making radio more effective in the field of education. C. S. Marsh, of the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., is Executive Secretary of the Conference.

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The first part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the work done in the field, the second with the work done in the laboratory, and the third with the work done in the office.

The second part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the work done in the field, the second with the work done in the laboratory, and the third with the work done in the office.

The third part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the work done in the field, the second with the work done in the laboratory, and the third with the work done in the office.

The fourth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the work done in the field, the second with the work done in the laboratory, and the third with the work done in the office.

The fifth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the work done in the field, the second with the work done in the laboratory, and the third with the work done in the office.

CONCLUSIONS

The work done during the year has been of a high standard. It has been carried out in a systematic and thorough manner, and has resulted in a number of important discoveries.

The work done during the year has been of a high standard. It has been carried out in a systematic and thorough manner, and has resulted in a number of important discoveries.

APPENDIX

## AUTOMATIC DIAL SELECTOR DESIGNED FOR RADIO SETS

A new automatic dial station selector for radio receivers, similar in every respect to an ordinary telephone dial, will shortly be available to radio manufacturers in the United States, according to Fassnacht International, Inc., Chanin Building, New York City, who control the distribution rights for this new device.

It was introduced at the Leipzig Fair in a four tube superhet for A. C. connection with fading compensation and visible tuning. The set contains a reception circuit and an oscillator circuit and four permanently regulated intermediate frequency circuits which are assembled together to form two band filters. The set is equipped with a standard telephone dial. By dialing a number, any station on the medium or long wave bands may be selected. The use of two digit numbers, for example, permits the tuning of a maximum of 99 different stations within the medium wave lengths.

A much smaller number of two-digit designations will suffice on the long-wave range, because it has a much smaller number of sending stations. A rotary button which effects a frequency alteration of approximately 4kHz, permits compensation of deviations in wave lengths of the sending stations to the extent of a few kilohertz, as well as of other irregularities.

The station selector consists of six specially formed condenser plates, which are silver-faced on both sides, whereby the facing on one side is subdivided into 10 single main-facings by insulating bridges. In each of the six plates there is also a switch star, composed of 11 thin springs with silver tips which can make contact with the silver facings of the condenser plates, when pressure is applied. The necessary pressure is caused by a ball which the dial moves into position on one of the springs.

Three plates each belong to the reception and to the heterodyne circuits. Therefore, each of the three plate sets replace one variable condenser.

By dialing the numbers, the partial capacities are switched together. For purposes of illustration, it may be supposed that the first numeral selects the necessary rough capacity for the tuning of the respective sending station, while the second number selects the fine capacity; the third plate contains certain compensation capacities, the importance of which can be left out of consideration at the moment. In this way, two different capacities can be switched in the two oscillation circuits by selecting with a two-digit numeral whereby the respective station will be picked up. Special finishing and measuring arrangements assure the exact, calculated values for all capacities of the station selector. This tuning system is said to be easy to operate and also may be used for remote control.

ATMOSPHERIC DIAL MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD USE

A new automatic dial mounting system has been developed... This system is designed to be used in the field... It consists of a dial, a mounting bracket, and a set of instructions...

The dial is mounted on the bracket... The bracket is attached to the dial... The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure... The bracket is used to hold the dial in place...

The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure... The bracket is used to hold the dial in place... The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure...

The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure... The bracket is used to hold the dial in place... The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure...

The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure... The bracket is used to hold the dial in place... The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure...

The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure... The bracket is used to hold the dial in place... The dial is used to measure atmospheric pressure...

5/8/36

A.P. FILES REPLY IN KVCS "NEWS PIRACY" APPEAL

The Associated Press this week asked the United States Supreme Court to continue an injunction against Station KVOS, Bellingham, Wash., in the "news piracy" case twice ruled upon by lower courts. John W. Davis filed the answer.

Replying to a brief filed by KVOS asking a review of the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granting an injunction against the station, the Associated Press charged KVOS with broadcasting without authority news items from the Bellingham Herald, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and Seattle Daily Times, all members of the cooperative news service.

KVOS and The Associated Press werve the same territory, the brief comments, adding that the radio dissemination of the news is "an appropriation of the product of the industry" of The Associated Press and its members and that it is "unfair competition." The practice "works a direct and irreparable injury", and, it is stated, The Associated Press has frequently and vainly asked KVOS to stop it.

The District Court dismissed the plea of The Associated Press for an injunction, but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals overruled this decision and ruled in favor of The Associated Press. Four weeks ago KVOS, represented by former Senator Dill, asked the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Circuit Court, in granting a preliminary injunction.

The Supreme Court is expected to say, before the Summer recess, whether it will consent to reopen the controversy.

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FCC SUSTAINED IN HEAD OF LAKES BROADCASTING CASE

The United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia this week upheld the Federal Communications Commission in its decision in the Head of Lakes Broadcasting Company case.

The litigation arose after the FCC approved an Examiner's report recommending that Station KGFK, Moorehead, Minn., be allowed to move to Duluth, Minn. Protests were filed by the city of Moorehead and by Station WEBC, Superior, Wis., both of whom maintained they would be affected adversely by the move.

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A. P. TILLY'S ROLE IN THE "NEWS RELEASE" SCANDAL

The Associated Press has been accused of leaking information to the press in the "News Release" scandal. The Associated Press has denied this charge and has stated that it is a member of the International Press Syndicate.

The Associated Press has a long history of providing news to the public. It is one of the largest news organizations in the world. The Associated Press has a reputation for being objective and fair in its reporting.

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5/8/36

ORGANIZATION OF 1370 KC. CLUB PROPOSED BY WIBM

Forty-eight local broadcasting stations, all assigned to the 1370 kc. channel, are being invited to join a "1370 Club" for their mutual benefit by Charles A. Hill, Manager of WIBM, Jackson, Mich.

Writing to executives of each of the stations on the same wave, Hill recently pointed out that a coordination of efforts might obtain increased power and other benefits and would enable them to resist the larger broadcasting stations should they encroach on the locals.

His letter follows, in part:

"There are a stream of rumors floating around to the effect that it is not at all improbable that if and when the local channel stations can prove to the Commission that they are capable of operating with standards comparable with the regionals, it would open the door to a horizontal increase to 500 watts day and 250 watts night with the possibility of even going to 1,000 watts during the day. It is obvious, therefore, that with the regionals and clear channels stations getting all the beautiful breaks that they have been getting that we should expect and demand some change for the better in the local station picture, but we must pave the way ourselves by proving our fitness and preparedness. It is further believed that the horizontal increase will be pioneered on only one of the local channels."

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SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SPONSOR AND NETWORK

Upholding the contentions of the National Broadcasting Company and one of its largest advertisers, the Texas Company, and the rulings of lower courts, the United States Supreme Court this week held that the Uproar Company, of Boston, was not entitled to damages against the two defendants.

The effect of the decision was to sustain the principle that publication of radio scripts is limited by provisions of contracts between sponsors and broadcast entertainers. In the case at issue, NBC and the sponsor had refused to permit the Uproar Company to publish scripts from Ed Wynn programs.

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DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference has considered the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States and has decided to recommend that the amendments be adopted.

The Conference has also considered the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States and has decided to recommend that the amendments be adopted.

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CONCLUSION

## JAPAN GRANTS SUBSIDY FOR TELEVISION EXPERIMENTS

Alert to the experiments being conducted in the field of television by public and private agencies in the United States and Europe, Japan has instituted a visual broadcasting research department of its own.

The Japanese Government, through the government-controlled Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, has granted a subsidy of 300,000 yen for television development during the fiscal year April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937, according to U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl H. Boehringer, of Tokyo.

The Hamamatsu Polytechnical College located in Shizuoka Prefecture, was the first entity in Japan to take up television research. The studies, under the direction of Dr. K. Takayanagi, were commenced in 1925 and in 1927 the school carried out the first transmitting and receiving tests made in Japan. Image transmission was accomplished by means of an extreme illumination system employing a Nipkow plate having 40 scanning lines, while the Braun tube was used for receiving.

Television research work was later instituted by a number of official and private agencies, including Waseda University, the Electro-Technical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications, the technical laboratory of the Japan Broadcasting Association, and the Tokyo Electric Light Company, Ltd.

In 1933 the Japanese Society for the Study of Television was organized by 15 students of television as a nucleus. The society has for its object the exchange of technical knowledge, the mutual agreement on matters concerning control, and the study of technical problems among members as well as the deliberation over domestic and foreign problems submitted to it. Further, the society endeavors to propagate general knowledge concerning television and its application, as well as to promote the development of business and undertakings having relations with television. Since its formation, the society has held occasional meetings besides holding lecture meetings and publishing annual reports.

Opinions as to when television in Japan will pass from the experimental to the practical stage vary, as might be expected. Dr. Takayanagi, whose work is outstanding, is of the opinion that, from a technical standpoint, it will be possible to start broadcasts before the end of 1936. He says that the major problem now is to get responsible firms interested in making receiving sets so that they will be within range of the public. Receiving sets of the type he has designed he feels should be manufactured to retail at 700 yen per set. Incidentally, Dr. Takayanagi's system of transmitting produces 245 lines, 60 frames per second.

According to Dr. Takayanagi, his aim has been the reduction of the number of lines in order to reduce the cost of

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

First of all, the Japanese Government has been endeavoring to extend its influence in the Southern Ocean region since the beginning of the present century. This has been done by means of various methods, such as the establishment of consulates, the dispatch of naval vessels, and the promotion of trade and industrial activities.

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5/8/36

transmitting and receiving. It is not known if his statement is correct in the light of television by the end of 1936, the official in charge of broadcasts at the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (Mr. Masayasu Oyama, graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn) does not evidence the same optimism. It is believed that much of the 300,000 yen which the Japan Broadcasting Corp. will have available during the 1937-37 fiscal year will be spent for the purchase or building of a powerful transmitter, use being made of Dr. Takayanagi's experiments and inventions as well as of all other significant local and foreign developments.

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#### PAYNE PUTS RADIO ADDRESSES INTO NEW BOOK

George Henry Payne, editor and writer and now the most prolific of the Federal Communications Commissioners, has incorporated his addresses on timely radio subjects in a book under the title "The Fourth Estate and Radio and Other Addresses" (The Microphone Press, Boston, \$1).

Most of the addresses were delivered to groups of university students last Fall and Winter, and some of them are highly critical of past Commission policies.

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#### NBC LOSES IN \$115,000 "AUNT JEMIMA" SUIT

The National Broadcasting Company, General Foods, Inc., and Log Cabin Products, Inc., lost a \$115,000 verdict to Tess Gardella - the "Aunt Jemima" of stage and radio - in the Federal Court at Brooklyn May 7th.

Miss Gardella charged other entertainers had been hired to broadcast her songs and use her name in programs carried over the network. The jury reached its decision after listening to phonograph records of songs sung by Miss Gardella and then by her imitators.

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5/8/36

ACTION AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

Applications Granted

May 5 - WOV, International Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., authority to install new automatic frequency control equipment; W6XKG, Ben S. McGlashan, Los Angeles, Cal., CP to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 1 KW; W4XBZ, Radio Station WSOC, Inc., Portable-Mobile (Charlotte, N.C.), license to cover CP (Broadcast pickup station) freqs. 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc. 7 watts; KNED, Carter Publications, Inc., Portable-Mobile (Fort Worth, Tex.), license to cover CP (Temp. Brdcst. pickup), freqs. 1606, 2020, 2102 and 2760 kc., 50 watts; KABB, Don Lee Brdcstg. System, Portable-Mobile (San Francisco), license to cover CP for new broadcast pickup station, freqs. 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 100 watts; W10XCT, Shepard Brdcstg. Serv. Inc., Portable-Mobile (Boston, Mass.), license to cover CP authorizing changes in equipment and increase power from 2 watts to 100 watts; W8XEO, Harold F. Gross, etc. d/b as Capital City Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile (Lansing, Mich.), license to cover CP for broadcast pickup station, freqs. 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 15 watts; W3XER, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., license to cover CP for new special Exp. station to be used for experimental transmission of the associated synchronized sound of visual broadcast station, freqs. 42000-56000 kc. and 60000-86000 kc., 250 watts.

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May 6, WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., granted petition asking Commission to accept and file its answer as respondent in re application of Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc. and to participate in hearing of the Brooklyn cases scheduled for May 18, 1936; WVFW, Brooklyn, N. Y., Paramount Broadcasting Corp., overruled demurer to Notice of Appearance and Statement of Facts to be proved by Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp. (WBBC) at hearing of Brooklyn cases.

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New, Edwin H. Armstrong, New York City, application received for C.P. for a general experimental station on 41600, 86500, 111000 kilocycles, 40 kilowatts; WOL, American Broadcasting Company, Washington, D. C., application received for construction permit to erect a vertical antenna and move transmitter and studio from 1111 H St., N.W., to 1627 K St., N.W., Washington.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE EXTENSION WORKERS

It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to encourage the development of a strong and efficient extension service in each State. To this end, the Department has established a system of grants-in-aid to the States, which are administered by the Agricultural Extension Service. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for extension work.

The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing technical assistance to extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for technical assistance. The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing training for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for training.

The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing equipment for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for equipment. The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing travel for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for travel.

The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing salaries for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for salaries. The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing housing for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for housing.

The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing other expenses for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for other expenses. The Department has also established a system of grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of providing other services for extension workers. These grants are intended to supplement the State funds available for other services.

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## RADIO TESTED FOR DIRECTING TOWBOATS

The beginning of experimental tests, looking toward the establishing of a new radio service by which the operations of towboats may be directed from the offices of the owners, was disclosed this week by the Radiomarine Corporation of America.

The radio company has equipped the towboat "Alice M. Moran", of the Moran Towing and Transportation Co. with a special receiver for the reception of voice messages from a transmitter located in the RCA marine equipment laboratory at 75 Varick Street. Preliminary tests have already demonstrated that such a service would be entirely successful, the tug having had uniformly good reception of signals at such widely separated points as Perth Amboy, N. J., and Yonkers and Whitestone, N. Y. Even the East River bridges do not interfere with continuous communication as the towboat makes her appointed schedules in New York waters.

The tests are being conducted on a wavelength of about eleven meters. This is at the "long" end of the ultra-short wave band. The receiver is adapted specially to this service, and incorporates fixed tuning and automatic noise suppression, which makes it virtually silent in operation until it picks up the carrier wave from the short transmitter. The receiver is installed in the pilot house, and operated from a six volt storage battery.

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## REFRIGERATORS NOSE OUT RADIOS IN ELECTRICAL TRADE

Radio was displaced last year by the electric refrigerator as the leading electric appliance in aggregate value of sales, a survey conducted by Dr. Warren M. Persons, economist, for the Temperature Research Foundation of Kelvinator Corp. showed this week.

Dr. Persons, a former professor at Harvard University, studied the radio industry as part of a survey of electric refrigeration and its relation to other electrically-operated appliances. His findings were published by The Temperature Research Foundation of Kelvinator Corporation in a brochure entitled "An Economist's Appraisal of Domestic Electric Refrigeration". Dr. Persons is a member of the Foundations's Advisory Committee.

Together with electric refrigeration, Dr. Persons declared, radio during the past few years "set new high records". Last year it accounted for 35 percent of the aggregate sales of electrical appliances, the economist said. This, he declared, was exceeded only by electric refrigeration, which accounted for 38 percent.

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The first part of the report deals with the general progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the laboratory has been of a very varied nature. It has included the study of the properties of various substances, the determination of the constants of various reactions, and the investigation of the mechanism of various processes.

The work done in the field has been of a very varied nature. It has included the study of the properties of various substances, the determination of the constants of various reactions, and the investigation of the mechanism of various processes.

CONCLUSIONS

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
5720 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

LETTER FROM THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

The Physics Department at the University of Chicago is pleased to announce the appointment of a new faculty member to the position of Associate Professor of Physics. The new faculty member will be joining the department in the fall of 1964. The new faculty member is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has received a Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Chicago in 1961. The new faculty member has been working in the field of quantum field theory and has published several papers in this field. The new faculty member is expected to continue his research in this field and to contribute to the development of the department. The new faculty member is expected to be a valuable addition to the department and to the University of Chicago.

May 12, 1936.

## AUTOMATIC RADIO PHONE DEvised FOR AID OF MOTORISTS

The day when a busy executive, or housewife, for that matter, can save time by making telephone calls while riding downtown in automobiles is not far off.

While the two-telephone, operating on short-waves, is already being used in police patrol cars in this country, it has not yet been adapted for connection with telephone exchanges. Such a phone, called an "Automatic Radio-Telephone", has been developed in Rome, Italy, however, and is proving its practicability. A description of it has just reached the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Malcolm P. Hooper, stationed in Rome.

"The 'Automatic Radio-telephone'", he reports, "undertakes to provide a portable communication plant of the size and weight practical for simple installation in conveyances such as automobiles, trains and boats. It is even claimed that the system may ultimately be adopted on a much reduced scale to a 'pocket-edition' though this is beyond our ken.

"Dr. Domenico Mastini, the inventor of this radio-telephone, points out that his machine will at this stage of perfection, within certain limits, serve in the same capacity as the usual automatic telephone apparatus - but with the additional facility of overcoming the latter's limitations, which as he expresses it 'can only be moved within the confines of a few meters of cord or always within the confines of the building by means of additional plugs'. Dr. Mastini has demonstrated to others that his machine can be carried by the user to his automobile and by substituting wireless-waves for the connecting cords, produce a two-way communication up to a present maximum distance of 100 kilometers.

"It is stated that Dr. Mastini has solved the problem of maintaining a radioelectrical connection between a portable automatic telephone and a fixed plant - making it possible 'to be called' while traveling in an automobile or any other conveyance, and in turn 'to call' home or office at a distance up to 100 kilometers.

"The system, as described by Dr. Mastini, consists of a fixed station, as in the home, and a traveling station in the automobile, between which a 2-way conversation may be readily established from either end.

"Before speaking with another subscriber, who may also be in an automobile, a certain amount of maneuvering will be necessary in order to obtain the required connection; and more

AUTOMATIC RADIO PHONE SERVICE FOR AIR AT WASHINGTON

The key was a busy executive, an executive, for that matter, and gave time to making telephone calls while waiting down own of automobiles in the city.

With the two-telephone, connecting car, however, it is now being used in other parts of the city. It has been planned for Washington with telephone exchange, and a school, called "Washington Radio Telephone" has been established in Rome, Italy, to provide the service. A description of the service is given in the following pages from the "Washington Radio Telephone" service.

The "Washington Radio Telephone" service, which is provided a "radio telephone" service, is a service which is provided by the "Washington Radio Telephone" service. It is a service which is provided by the "Washington Radio Telephone" service. It is a service which is provided by the "Washington Radio Telephone" service.

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precisely, the fixed apparatus at home must automatically perform what the subscriber would do if he were there. Hence the necessity of a bilateral control by means of wireless waves: the portable apparatus must be able to control the fixed one in such a way, for example, as to be able to make it form the required number; the fixed apparatus must be able to call the portable one when another subscriber wishes to have the communication. The technical requirements to be attained present two specially delicate points: In the first place, whoever is using his telephone in the automobile must be able to do so as easily as if he were at home, avoiding special and complicated contrivances, which could not be acceptable to the public; in the second place, the working of the fixed apparatus with the telephone exchange must not differ from an ordinary automatic telephone, and therefore not require any alterations to be made to the exchange, this being of vital importance to ensure the rapid application and spreading of the portable wireless telephone.

"In these essentials, the problem has been resolved for the first time by Dr. Mastini, while all previous foreign systems demanded certain modifications to be made, which were precisely those necessary to avoid. The Mastini combined wireless telephone utilises perfectly normal radiotechnical means in general use transmitting and receiving station. To these is added a number of relays, which make it possible for conversations to pass automatically from the wireless to the ordinary telephone and vice versa. The novelty of Mastini's system consists essentially in the original and irreplaceable coupling of these relays with their respective wireless contrivances.

"The cost of the future portable automatic telephone apparatus can therefore be easily estimated: it will be that of the ordinary bilateral radiotelephonic apparatus, to which must be added a few dollars for the relays and some slight adjustments. The wireless waves used are very short, so that within a given scale, a good number of subscribers can find room. It will be understood that the use of the automatic radiotelephone will not be limited to subscribers only, as the apparatus can also be applied to trams and motorbuses. This application has already been foreseen immediately after the excellent results obtained with experimental models at the recent Exhibition of Inventions. Great advantages from this will accrue also to inland navigation and to isolated localities very distant from populated centres, where only one house or refuge may exist, and connection with which by means of ordinary telephone lines to the nearest exchange would mean heavy expenditure, while this can be avoided by the use of directed wireless waves.

"To sum up, the Mastine combination of fixed and movable telephone apparatus makes it possible to (1) carry on a normal conversation with any person connected with the town or country telephone exchange; (2) Receive any telephone call whatsoever when in one's automobile; (3) Call another telephone subscriber at will, following exactly the same instructions when moving as when stationary (lifting the receiver and forming the number); (4) and converse from one's automobile with house or office.

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 the fiftieth step is to...

5/12/36

"Finally, to describe the working of this system. A subscriber calls the owner of the movable automatic apparatus by dialing in the usual way. Soon, the fixed apparatus at the house of the person called, by means of a thermal relay, puts into action the respective radio-transmitting station and sends the call of the town line to the modulating current of the one transmitting. If for any reason whatsoever, the call is disconnected, everything returns to normal.

"The radio-station receiving the moving call, by means of the modulated wave, sounds the calling signal; the user in the automobile lifts the receiver, thus putting in function the movable transmitter; his own wireless wave puts in action a special relay of the stationary apparatus thus occupying the line (in this way the town signal is blocked) and keeps in function the fixed transmitter, which otherwise would have stopped with the ending of the call. Afterward, the conversation can continue in the usual way.

"As soon as the user in the automobile replaces the receiver, the movable transmitter becomes disconnected; thereupon ceases the emission of the wireless wave and with it the working of the fixed transmitter. Inversely, if the proprietor of the portable automatic telephone, wishes to call any subscriber on the town line, he must, as already explained, go through the same process as in the case of an ordinary apparatus; that is: to lift the receiver, form the number on the dial, after which everything proceeds in the ordinary way; he will hear the signal of engaged or free, and in the latter case, directly the person called lifts his own receiver, conversation can be carried on in the usual way.

"It is understood that the system can also be applied in the case of exchanges worked by hand and not automatic; further, it is possible to unite in one combination only, the special apparatus for radio telephoning and the ordinary wireless set; this would apply equally to the automobile, the house and the office.

"The Mastini automatic radio-telephone is a brilliant example of the most recent progress in telephonic communication, that is, the liberation from the drawbacks of a fixed installation. The portable automatic apparatus, whether in the automobile or in the pocket, will play a large part in the life of the up-to-date man, perhaps equal in importance to the introduction of the ordinary fixed telephone in the past."

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5/12/36

RAYBURN OFFERS COMMUNICATIONS ACT AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 were introduced late last week in the House of Representatives by Chairman Rayburn, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and immediately referred to his Committee.

The first measure makes certain exemptions from the provision in Section 318 that the actual operation of all transmitting apparatus in any radio stations shall be carried on only by the holder of an operator's license.

The proviso authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to waive this requirement for any station except: (1) stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement; (2) stations for which licensed operators are required for safety purposes; (3) stations engaged in broadcasting; and (4) stations operated on frequencies below 30,000 kc.

The second bill seeks to amend Sections 210 and 602(b) relating to the issuing of franks and the rendering of free service by carriers.

Under the first paragraph of the amendment it is declared unlawful for any carrier "to issue or honor any frank or to render any free interstate or foreign service, whether performed through physical connection or otherwise except in connection with situations involving the safety of life or property" et cetera.

The second paragraph states that "nothing in this Act . . . shall be construed to prohibit common carriers from rendering to any agency of the government free service in connection with the preparation for the national defense."

Section 602 (b) is amended so as to repeal the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, insofar as they relate to communications by wire or wireless, or to telegraph, telephone, or cable companies operating by wire or wireless".

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Some years ago broadcasting engineers in Germany announced that they had solved the problem of disseminating smells by wireless. On the day of the first transmission, German listeners raised their noses before their loudspeakers in pleasurable anticipation. They smelt in vain. The day for the inaugural transmission had been fixed as April 1st last.

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5/12/36

## RADIO DEVICE USED IN WEATHER BALLOON 16 MILES UP

Radio will soon enable meteorological experts to make weather forecasts several days in advance. A balloon devised by Bureau of Standards scientists recently ascended 16 miles above the earth and automatically radioed back data on temperature, pressure, and humidity.

"Today's experience with the sounding balloon soon may become an everyday practice which will greatly improve the accuracy of weather forecasts", Willis R. Gregg, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., said.

"It is within reason to hope that in the future we may be able to forecast weather conditions three or four days in advance of actual occurrence instead of from one and a half days as at present."

The upper air data obtained by such sounding balloons may make it possible to evacuate homes in advance of hurricanes and tornadoes which have frequently taken heavy toll of life because residents could not be warned promptly enough, it was said.

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## RADIO REPRESENTED AT PRESIDENTIAL DINNER

There was quite a sprinkling of those representing the radio industry at the dinner given to President Roosevelt at the National Press Club in Washington last Saturday night. These included:

Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager Station WRC, Washington; Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel, Federal Radio Commission; Vincent F. Callahan, Vice-President, NBC, Washington; Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, owner of Station WIBW at Topeka; Bond P. Geddes, Executive Vice-President, Radio Manufacturers' Association, Washington; F. P. Guthrie, Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Washington; L. M. Lamm, radio writer; Horace L. Lohnes, radio counsel; George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, NBC, Washington; Oswald F. Schuette, and Sol Taishoff, editor, Broadcasting magazine.

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The work has been carried out in accordance with the plan approved at the meeting of the Committee on the 15th of October. The results of the work are as follows:

The first part of the work has been devoted to the study of the literature on the subject. It has been found that there is a general agreement among the authorities on the subject that the work should be carried out in the following manner:

The second part of the work has been devoted to the study of the material which has been collected. It has been found that the material is of a high quality and that it is well suited for the purpose of the work.

The third part of the work has been devoted to the study of the results of the work. It has been found that the results are of a high quality and that they are well suited for the purpose of the work.

REFERENCES

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REFERENCES

5/12/36

## SINCLAIR LEWIS CHANGES HIS MIND ABOUT RADIO

Sinclair Lewis apparently has changed his mind about radio and its effect upon the sale of books. This week in New York, in an address to the American Booksellers' Association, he declared that no form of radio broadcasting, or television, will ever threaten the demand for good books.

Only last Winter, writing in the Yale Literary Magazine, he blamed radio for the slump in book sales.

"Many novels which 15 years ago would have sold 50,000 copies sold only 10,000 copies in 1935", he wrote at that time. "One might almost declare that books do not sell any more in this country. The movie, automobile, road-house, and most of all, the radio, are enemies of magazine-reading, book-reading, and of book-buying."

Speaking to the American Book-sellers' Association, he was quoted as saying:

"I do not believe that anything will altogether supplant the old-fashioned printed book, which has changed so very little since Gutenberg finished printing the first book, a Bible, back in 1455. I do not believe that any nimble television apparatus, any series of phonograph records, any ingenious microscopic gadget whereby you can carry the entire works of Balzac, in your cigarette case, will ever take the place of books, just as we know them.

"It is obvious that people listen to the radio and go to the motion pictures instead of reading books, but there are plenty of other Cossacks on our trail, the automobile, the bridge table and night clubs.

"I do not believe that the public will always be completely satisfied with the glaring screen, or that they will forever prefer the unctuous verbal caresses of radio announcers to the many-colored pages of Dickens. I do not think that Hollywood can remain forever the New Jerusalem. There may be new gods, but I think most of you will say with me, 'as for me and my house, we shall serve the Lord in books.'"

It is recalled that Booth Tarkington, an older novelist than Lewis, recently stated in an interview that radio will soon end the habit of reading and the writing of novels.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

STANDARD FORM NO. 64  
This form is used for reporting the results of a survey or inspection. It is to be filled out by the person who conducted the survey or inspection. The information reported on this form is used for statistical purposes and to determine the need for further action.

Only one copy of this form is to be submitted. It is to be submitted to the office of the person who assigned the survey or inspection. It is to be submitted as soon as possible after the survey or inspection is completed.

1. Name of the person or organization conducting the survey or inspection.  
2. Name of the person or organization being surveyed or inspected.  
3. Title of the survey or inspection.  
4. Date of the survey or inspection.  
5. Location of the survey or inspection.

6. Objectives of the survey or inspection.  
7. Methods used in the survey or inspection.

8. Results of the survey or inspection.  
9. Recommendations based on the results of the survey or inspection.  
10. Other information pertinent to the survey or inspection.

11. Name and title of the person who conducted the survey or inspection.  
12. Signature of the person who conducted the survey or inspection.  
13. Date of the signature.

14. Name and title of the person who assigned the survey or inspection.  
15. Signature of the person who assigned the survey or inspection.  
16. Date of the signature.

17. Name and title of the person who reviewed the survey or inspection report.  
18. Signature of the person who reviewed the survey or inspection report.  
19. Date of the signature.

20. Name and title of the person who approved the survey or inspection report.  
21. Signature of the person who approved the survey or inspection report.  
22. Date of the signature.

5/12/36

## OSCILLATOR OPENS NEW AREAS IN SPECTRUM

A radically new type of radio oscillator which produces powerful radio waves of meter length and opens new areas of the radio spectrum for practical services was described and demonstrated in Cleveland May 11th before the convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers by P. D. Zottu of the RCA Tube Research and Development Laboratory at Harrison, N. J.

With a laboratory model of the new "multitube" oscillator, Mr. Zottu produced 80 watts of power on a wavelength of 120 centimeters with eight commercially available tubes. It was pointed out that this device did not take advantage of all the possibilities of the new method, but rather demonstrated how power might be increased by simply adding radio tubes until the amount of power required for a given purpose had been reached. Although eight tubes were employed in the equipment shown, the design is such that twenty or more might be used if desired.

The chief novelty of the new oscillator is in that it permits the use of tubes in parallel without "adding up" their internal capacity, which to now has been the limiting factor in generating power on such short waves. In microwave circuits, the internal capacity of the tube, governed by the size of the tube's elements, is a definite part of the tuning circuit. The smaller the elements can be kept, therefore, the shorter the wavelengths on which the tube may be effectively employed. But the problem has been complicated by the fact that production of greater power necessitated large tube elements to dissipate the increased heat. Engineers have been experimenting for some time, in search of the tube design which would best reconcile the two opposing factors. Up to now efforts to employ tubes in multiple have met the same difficulty that beset attempts to increase the power of a single tube and also have faced additional difficulties. Additional tubes meant more internal capacity, and increased capacity lessened the efficiency of the tube on the desired wavelength.

The new multiple oscillator employs standard tubes of conventional design. The tuning circuit between the grid and plate of each tube is like a miniature horseshoe. The eight tubes used are disposed radially around a common "tank" circuit, and connected to it by electrical means which permits each tube to contribute its utmost power without appreciably influencing the tuning of the main circuit. Thus, if one tube will produce ten watts, ten will generate 100 watts, and so on in arithmetical progression. It is believed that this is the first time that more than two tubes have been used together as oscillators at such short wavelengths with directly proportional increase in power. Moreover the separate units can be replaced without shutting down the oscillator.

DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference has heard the reports of the various committees and has considered the proposals which have been submitted to it. It has also heard the views of the representatives of the various countries and has taken into account the interests of all the peoples of the world.

The Conference has decided to recommend to the United Nations that the principles of international law should be applied to the relations between states and that the interests of all peoples should be taken into account in the settlement of international disputes.

The Conference has also decided to recommend that the United Nations should take steps to ensure that the principles of international law are applied in practice and that the interests of all peoples are taken into account in the settlement of international disputes.

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5/12/36

Quite as striking as the simplicity of the arrangement is the feature of "electrical policing" by which the community of tubes keeps each individual member in exact tune with all the others. If one tube should have a tendency to stray from the wave to which it has been tuned, all the others, acting through the common "tank" circuit, pull it back. This is regarded as an important advantage in any possible commercial application as a transmitter, since crystal control, which is so effective on short waves and in the broadcast band, does not lend itself readily to micro-wave work. Hence, as engineering goes further down into the "cellar" of radio wavelengths, keeping those waves steady is a definite problem in the research. The "policing" characteristic of the multitube oscillator will, it is believed, measurably assist this phase of the work.

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EARLY NAMING OF NAB COPYRIGHT DIRECTOR SEEN

Announcement of the selection of a Director of the Copyright Bureau being organized by the National Association of Broadcasters is expected momentarily. James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the NAB, has been in New York City for the last few days interviewing prospects and arranging for the formation of the bureau.

While the building up of the Bureau will take several years, work will start at once on the preparation of the contemplated title index.

One of the first steps will be to put a crew of clerks at work compiling a catalogue of all musical numbers used by network key stations in 1935. A research staff shortly will be assigned to the offices of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers to gather information necessary for the founding of the Bureau.

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The Federal Communications Commission this week issued a list of alterations and corrections to the FCC roster of radio broadcast stations of the United States as of January 1, 1936. The corrections cover the changes for the month of April.

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## HARRIS FAILED TO OFFER PRESS-RADIO PLAN

The following editorial appeared in the current issue of Newsdom, publishers' organ:

"The Press-Radio Bureau will be continued for another year without any apparent change in its method of operation.

"At the recent convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the organization's Radio Committee, failed to mention any new plan to achieve a more satisfactory handling of news on the air.

"A few months ago Mr. Harris predicted that a new plan was being considered. At that time we suggested that the only feasible plan would be to junk the moribund Press-Radio Bureau. Apparently the time is not ripe for junking it.

"Mr. Harris did make it a point, however, to utter his disapproval of independent news agencies which sell news items to advertisers for broadcasting purposes. He toned down his attack somewhat by omitting any mention of boycotting these agencies.

"We can only repeat that the sale of news by independent news agencies can in no way retard the growth of that hardy perennial, the freedom of the press. It may hurt one particular group which cannot take advantage of such a sale, but it will never force the independent agencies into the arms of the government or the advertisers, as Mr. Harris suggests."

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## BRIEF TALKS BEST, CBS ANALYST FINDS

To catch and hold the greatest number of listeners, a radio talk should be worded simply, phrased clearly and delivered intimately, says E. R. Murrow, Director of Talks of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"After all", he reminds us, "every radio speaker is a guest in somebody's house." Therefore, he concludes, microphone talks should be conversational, not oratorical, and should come from the quiet intimacy of a broadcasting studio rather than from a public hall.

Mr. Murrow believes the most frequent mistakes of novices are (1) their desire to be heard from noisy public gatherings, and (2) a tendency to talk too long. He came to this conclusion after surveying the audience response to a record number of talks, on a wide variety of topics, broadcast by CBS in 1936 to date.

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HARRIS PAIRING TO OTHER PHYSICALS TEAM

The following physicals were conducted in the ... of ...

The ... will be ... in the ... of ...

At the ... of the ... Association, ...

A ... was ... that ...

The ... of ...

It ... that ...

The ... of ...

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## SIX MONTHS' CELEBRATION TO MARK NBC ANNIVERSARY

The Tenth Anniversary of the National Broadcasting Company will be celebrated over NBC Red and Blue networks this Summer and Fall with a six months' period of special broadcasts, it was announced May 11th by Lenox R. Lohr, President of NBC.

Programs from every corner of the globe, prepared with the cooperation of foreign broadcasting companies as well as by NBC's own personnel from coast to coast and the 97 affiliated NBC stations, will be presented weekly throughout the anniversary celebration. The period of celebration will commence on May 18 and will reach its climax on November 15, just ten years after NBC's first program on November 15, 1926.

Famous artists, many of them stars of opera, stage and screen, conductors of world famous symphony orchestras and dance bands and a host of other celebrities who have "grown up" with the world's oldest radio network will participate in these anniversary programs. Marvels of radio engineering will be demonstrated by NBC's engineering department.

The National Broadcasting Company was incorporated on November 1, 1926. Its first broadcast, over a network of 23 stations reaching from Boston to Kansas City, lasted four hours.

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MUTUAL APRIL BILLING IS \$139,934.34

The Mutual Broadcasting System's total billings for the month of April, 1936, were \$139,934.34, it was announced this week. This billing includes the billing of basic and associated stations. Formerly Mutual only announced the billings of the basic stations.

Mutual's March billing for basic and associated stations totalled \$191,482.73. The figure released totalling only the basic stations was \$173,117.73. Hereafter, Mutual will announce a combined figure for basic and associated stations' billing each month.

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William B. Gellatly was appointed Sales Manager of WOR, Newark, on May 11th. Engaged as a member of the WOR sales staff last September, Gellatly has been in the advertising business for the past 16 years serving in various capacities. Before joining WOR he was a member of the sales staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System and has been advertising sales representative for the New York American, the Herald-Examiner of Chicago and the New York Herald Tribune.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

The South African Government is pleased to announce that...

The Government has decided to...

The Government has decided to...

The Government has decided to...

XXXXXXXXXX

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

The Government is pleased to announce that...

The Government has decided to...

XXXXXXXXXX

The Government is pleased to announce that...

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## PUBLIC INTEREST GREAT IN GERMAN TELEVISION

The German Post Office's two-way telephone-television service between Berlin and Leipzig (roughly 100 miles) is attracting considerable public interest, according to a report to the U. S. Department of Commerce. This is the first service of its kind in the world. It will remain open during the Leipzig Spring Fair.

At present, seeing by telephone in Germany is limited to persons who go to public offices, two of which have been opened in each town. In Berlin these are situated at the Potsdamerplatz and at a busy corner in the West End. In Leipzig one is at the Fair and the other in the central Post Office. A three-minute communication costs 3 marks 50 pfennigs, which includes notification of a specified person in the town at the other end of the line.

The quality of the picture is remarkable; the 180-line definition and 25 frames a second are ample to produce the head-and-shoulder image of a person in all details, and the effect is comparable to a small-size projection of a sub-standard film. The cabins have been fitted with comfortable armchairs, and it is of importance for each person to be exactly in focus. This is obtained by comfortably leaning back in the chair and resting one's head on the cushion; the attendant can then lower or raise the chair at will to bring the person's head into line with the scanning apparatus. The image of the correspondent in the other town appears above the bright light of the scanner, but this is not disturbing. The hands of a wrist-watch can be recognized, and even the ring on the hand holding the telephone receiver.

Mechanical scanning is used throughout. The apparatus employed in Berlin was constructed by the German Post Office Laboratory, and that used in Leipzig was supplied by the Fernseh-Aktiengesellschaft, of which Baird Television, Ltd. in London hold a quarter of the shares.

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## ROBOT PILOT FOLLOWS RADIO CURVE TO GROUND

Development of a robot pilot, which not only stabilizes airplanes in flight but lands them without the aid of a human operator, was announced in Chicago last week by J. R. Cunningham, Superintendent of Communications for United States Air Lines. The landing is done by means of a curved radio "glide path" beam which guides the planes in safe and precise descents regardless of clouds or fogs.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The American people have always been a people of the future. They have always been looking forward to a better life, a better world, a better future. They have always been a people of the future.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 928

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation spanning two continents. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, as the colonies fought for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a turning point, leading to the birth of a new nation. The subsequent years saw the westward expansion of the United States, as settlers moved across the continent in search of land and opportunity. This expansion was not without controversy, as it led to the displacement of Native American peoples and the acquisition of new territories. The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era that followed was a period of significant change and challenge, as the nation sought to rebuild and integrate the newly freed African American population. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of industrialization and the growth of a powerful economy. The United States emerged as a global superpower, playing a leading role in the world. The 20th century was marked by significant events, including the two world wars, the Cold War, and the civil rights movement. Today, the United States remains a major power on the world stage, with a rich and diverse culture and a history of innovation and progress.

## CENSUS BUREAU RELEASES FIRST REPORT ON BROADCASTING

Constituting the first census data ever made public by the Commerce Department on the business of broadcasting, the Bureau of the Census on May 15th issued an analysis of the revenue of radio stations in New England. Similar reports on other sections of the country will appear in the next few months.

While the initial report is sectional in character, it provides an excellent cross-section of the broadcasting business as a whole.

Total receipts of the 36 broadcast stations in New England, from the sale of radio time during 1935, amounted to \$3,664,687, the report issued by William L. Austin, Director of the Census Bureau, stated.

Although the report is called "preliminary" because it is not in as great detail as will be contained in subsequent final reports, it includes all broadcast stations in the New England States, of which there are 14 in Massachusetts, 6 in Connecticut, 5 in Maine, 5 in Vermont, 3 in Rhode Island and 3 in New Hampshire. Two stations which did not carry advertising are not included, and two stations in Massachusetts which are synchronized are counted by the Census Bureau as one, accounting for all of the 39 stations licensed to operate in New England.

Approximately one-half of their revenue (50.58%) was derived from local advertisers, and about one-sixth (17.55%) from national and regional advertisers who purchased time directly from the stations. The remainder (31.87%) was received by the stations from national and regional networks as payment for network commercial programs carried by the stations.

Revenue as reported here is the net billings for advertising time on the air, including the stations' proportion of network billings. It is computed after deducting quantity and time discounts.

Massachusetts leads the other New England States in all three classifications, with total revenue of \$2,184,112, of which \$1,187,284 was local advertising. Connecticut is second with \$592,304 of revenue; Rhode Island is third and Maine fourth. To avoid revelation of the individual operations of any station or single ownership, the report combines the figures for Rhode Island and New Hampshire.



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All figures of individual concerns are confidential and are carefully guarded by law and by elaborate precautions within the Bureau of the Census. Names are never shown in Census reports, and tabulations are arranged in such manner as not to disclose any company's figures.

The 36 New England stations employed a total of 727 persons (monthly average) with an annual pay roll in 1935 of \$1,365,856. Practically all of the pay roll is for full-time employees. There is relatively little seasonal fluctuation in employment. Lowest employment was in February (676) and the highest was in December. For stations that were in operation in both February and December the latter figure was 745. During the last six months, three new stations started operations, adding 41 employees to the December total.

During a representative week used for more detailed analysis of employment and pay-rolls, when a total of 776 employees (full-time and part-time) is shown, only one-sixth (16.3%) are reported on a part-time basis, and their pay roll is 6.8 per cent of the total. The remainder are full-time employees of the stations.

Station talent, which is further divided into artists and announcers, accounts for 33.2 percent of total employment and 26.7 percent of total pay roll. Stations technicians, the second largest group, account for 22.9 percent of employment and 20.6 percent of pay roll during the representative week which is analyzed in detail. Other employment classifications shown in the report include executives, supervisors, office and clerical, and employees not otherwise classified.

Of the total analyzed 613 (or 79 percent) are men, and 163 are women.

The Census Bureau pointed out that employment and pay rolls as reported by the broadcast stations do not include entertainers and other artists employed directly by advertisers, nor those employed directly by radio networks and not a part of station personnel. No figures are available on the former, but the latter will be included in the final summary of broadcasting business in the United States, which will include network staffs as well as station staffs.

The preliminary series of basic facts by States, of which this is the first, will be followed by final reports in booklet form in much greater detail. Wherever revelations can be avoided they will include analyses by counties, cities and towns; kinds of business; sales volume; number of employees; and other classifications. In many kinds of business the data will be compared with similar data from the Business Censuses of 1929 and 1933.



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Because radio broadcast stations are limited in number in most cities, detailed information will be mostly by States and regional divisions. "National spot" and local advertising revenue will be shown in the final reports by the following types of advertising: electrical transcriptions, live talent, records, and spot announcements. Additional information concerning this important field of business will be given in as much detail as possible, limited by the necessity to avoid disclosure of individual station operations.

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### RADIO MAKES JOB HARDER FOR POLITICIAN, SAYS FARLEY

With public office seekers, large and small, doing most of their campaigning by radio, the statement of James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, during a forum conducted recently by Boake Carter over the Columbia Broadcasting System, is significant.

"In my opinion", said Mr. Farley, "radio has increased the woes of political management. But it has helped the cause of good government. Radio has been the biggest factor in making voters independent.

"You can't nominate a myth or a name any longer and get away with it. Let the American people listen to opposing candidates state their own case, and the people will arrive at the right answer."

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### PHONE HEARING RECESSED AS REPORT IS DRAFTED

The Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission this week recessed the hearing in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company case indefinitely as a progress report is being drafted for submission to Congress before adjournment.

The hearings probably will be resumed on June 2nd, when additional data gathered by FCC engineers and accountants will be presented.

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## RADIO USED TO DETECT AUTO TROUBLES

Radio science revealed this week at the meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in Cleveland that it has perfected delicate instruments by which the neighborhood garage man can diagnose motor car ills as quickly and accurately as a doctor diagnoses human ailments with such devices as the stethoscope. The new instruments, which measure the compression in an automobile cylinder, the torsional twist of a crankshaft and vibrational effects in mechanical devices of all kinds were the subject of a paper presented by H. J. Schrader of the RCA Laboratories at Camden, N. J.

The heart of the apparatus is a device which makes use of different crystals to detect different mechanical effects. Quartz crystals are employed to record pressure and Rochelle salts are used to measure vibration. In the new application, the crystals are indifferent to sounds, which is of enormous advantage in tracing a vibration, for example, to the exact location in a machine at which it is occurring. The tiny currents generated in the pick-up devices as a result of the effects they are measuring are connected to an oscillograph, in combination with a new type of alternator. In the oscillograph an electron beam paints on a fluorescent screen a picture of what the crystal "feels", and in these visible wave-forms the automobile mechanic may read the nature of the trouble he seeks.

Employing radio and electronic principles, the apparatus simplifies to a marked degree many measurements previously solved by purely mechanical testing equipment, much of which is so cumbersome and complicated that it is limited to laboratory service. The new electrical equipment, in contrast, holds possibility of becoming a practical and highly useful tool in service stations throughout the country.

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## HEARST DOES ANOTHER ABOUT FACE ON RADIO NEWS

Changing his mind again, William Randolph Hearst this week ordered radio columns restored to all of his 38 newspapers but with the reservation that the columnists were to confine their writings to spot news and to reviews and to keep the columns within a half-column. The ban, which was ordered about two months ago, had been lifted on several of the larger Hearst papers previously.

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## RADIO AD GAINS POINT WAY TO INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

With broadcast advertising showing a gain of 11.4 per cent for the first quarter of 1936, as compared with the corresponding period for 1935, radio is believed to be an indicator that industry is well on the way to recovery.

Figures released this week by the National Association of Broadcasters disclose that total broadcast advertising for the quarter amounted to \$25,509,364.

"Indications point to the beginning of the stabilization of radio advertising at a post-depression level, in that the aforementioned growth in volume is comparable to one of 19.6% for the first quarter of the preceding year as against the corresponding three months of 1934" the NAB stated

"Principal gains during the period under consideration occurred in the regional network and national non-network fields, in keeping with the trends in evidence during the major portion of the past year. National network and local broadcast advertising gained but slightly over the corresponding months of 1935.

"Radio continued to show the greatest rate of increase among major media, though it was surpassed with national farm papers, whose volume rose 37.0% as compared to the corresponding period of 1935.

"Regional stations showed the greatest gains in non-network volume, reflecting the rise in national non-network business. The South and MiddleWest continued to experience the most pronounced rise in non-network advertising.

"Electrical transcriptions led the field as far as type of rendition was concerned. This was true in both national non-network and local broadcast advertising. Live talent volume gained, while record and announcement business declined as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

"Accessory and gasoline, beverage and tobacco advertising experienced important increases in the national network field. A rise of 117.9% in the miscellaneous classification indicated a continued trend toward more diversified use of network advertising. Drug advertising declined 31.7% as a result of network policies in this field, while confectionery and household equipment advertising also declined materially.

"Gains were general in the regional network field, with drug, food, beverage, tobacco and soap and kitchen supply advertising showing the most important increases. Gains likewise were general in the national non-network field, with automotive, food, beverage and tobacco volume experiencing the most significant rise. Local broadcast advertising showed confused tendencies, with automotive volume leading the increases and drug advertising showing the most important decline.

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The first part of the report deals with the general progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the laboratory during the year has been of a very varied character. It has included the study of the properties of various substances, the determination of the molecular weights of certain compounds, and the investigation of the mechanism of certain chemical reactions.

The work done in the field during the year has been of a very varied character. It has included the study of the distribution of various substances in nature, the determination of the molecular weights of certain compounds, and the investigation of the mechanism of certain chemical reactions.

The results of the work done in the laboratory during the year have been of a very varied character. They have included the discovery of new substances, the determination of the molecular weights of certain compounds, and the investigation of the mechanism of certain chemical reactions.

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5/15/36

WEEI FILES APPLICATION TO ASSIGN LICENSE TO CBS

Consent to the assignment of the license of Station WEEI, of Boston, Mass., was requested in an application filed today (May 15) with the Federal Communications Commission by The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston and WEEI Broadcasting Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. The application was filed pursuant to an agreement between The Edison Company and Columbia dated April 2, 1936, providing for the leasing of the station by Columbia, or one of its subsidiaries, and which has been assigned by Columbia to WEEI Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of carrying out this agreement.

The lease agreement provides for the leasing of the transmitter equipment, including the land and structures at Weymouth, Mass., all broadcasting and studio equipment and the broadcasting business of The Edison Company for a period ending April 1, 1943, at a rent of \$18,250. per month. The lease agreement also grants to Columbia the right to purchase Station WEEI upon the same terms and conditions which are offered to The Edison Company by any other party and which The Edison Company may be willing to accept. Similar provisions extending to Columbia the right to renew the lease or enter into an affiliate arrangement with Station WEEI at the end of the lease period are also included.

The contract also recognizes the possibility of technical developments and changes in the present plan of broadcast allocation by providing that both parties will cooperate in securing promptly the approval of the Federal Communications Commission to the installation of a 5,000 watt transmitter, the cost of which, including land, buildings, towers and equipment, is to be paid by The Edison Company up to \$150,000. The lease provides that the present 1,000 watt transmitter is to be retained for use as an auxiliary transmitter as long as Columbia desires, and the lease also contemplates the installation of additional new equipment for the improvement and betterment of the station during the term of the lease.

Arrangements have also been completed whereby Columbia will occupy space in the Edison Building on Tremont Street, facing the Boston Common, for use as studios and offices for the station and as the Boston headquarters for the network.

It is expected that Station WEEI will replace Station WNAC as the basic Columbia outlet in Boston by January 1, 1937.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European settlers to the end of the American Revolution. It covers the exploration of the continent, the establishment of the first colonies, and the struggle for independence.

The second part of the book deals with the early years of the United States, from the end of the American Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the growth of the nation, the development of the federal government, and the struggle over slavery.

The third part of the book deals with the middle years of the United States, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of the Reconstruction era. It covers the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the rise of the Gilded Age.

The fourth part of the book deals with the late years of the United States, from the end of the Reconstruction era to the present. It covers the Progressive Era, the World War era, and the modern era.

## FCC MAKES CHANGES IN HIGH FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

Bringing its regulations up to date with current practices in anticipation of the broad engineering hearing set for June 15, the Federal Communications Commission this week reallocated some of the channels in the high-frequency radio bands. The changes, while minor in character in comparison with the reallocations which are expected to follow the June meeting, make available additional channels for broadcasting, inter-city police communication services, and point-to-point telegraph services.

The revised regulations (amendments to Rule 229), which become effective July 1st, put an end to television experiments in the medium high-frequency bands and open the way for additional experimental stations and assignment of more "apex" stations.

In brief, the new rules provide:

1500 to 1600 kc. band assigned to broadcasting, but no immediate change contemplated in present allocations of "high fidelity broadcasting" stations on the 1530, 1550 and 1570 kc. frequencies on an experimental basis.

Experimental visual broadcasting eliminated in the 2,000 to 3,000 kc. band "on the basis that the consensus of engineering opinion and the inspection of reports submitted by visual broadcast stations reveal that these frequencies are not particularly suited for television" nor that they ever will be.

Eleven television stations in this band will be assigned to ultra-high frequency channels following the June 15th conference.

The band between 25,600 and 26,600 kc. was set aside for international broadcasting pursuant to the terms of the Madrid Telecommunications Convention. Part of this band will be used, however, for ultra-high frequency local broadcasting (apex), but specific frequencies will not be assigned until later.

Four channels between 40,000 and 42,000 kc. were set aside for special experimental broadcasting, particularly frequency modulation experiments such as those contemplated by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, who recently filed an application to use 40,000 watts peak power in an experimental station.

Law enforcement officials hailed the assignment of additional channels for inter-city police communications services as a step forward in the move to establish a nation-wide police radio network for the speedy apprehension of criminals, such as kidnapers, who cross State lines.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN

The Association of Women is a non-profit organization... (faded text)

Our primary objective is to provide... (faded text)

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all women... (faded text)

There are several categories of membership... (faded text)

For more information, please contact... (faded text)

Our meetings are held on the first... (faded text)

The Association of Women is committed... (faded text)

For a complete list of members... (faded text)

The television experiments who will be assigned to ultra-high frequencies, if they justify themselves, are:

John V. L. Hogan, Long Island City, N.Y.; Sparks-Withington Co., Jackson, Mich.; University of Iowa, Iowa City; Kansas City College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kans.; Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal.; NBC portable; NBC, Belmore, N. Y.; NBC, Chicago; First National Television Corp., Kansas City; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. and Atlantic Broadcasting Corp. (CBS), New York City.

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GERMAN S-W EXPERT COMES OVER ON "HINDENBURG"

A passenger on the initial trip of the "Hindenburg" to the United States was Dr. Kurt von Boeckmann, of Berlin, in charge of short-wave broadcasting of the German radio company. Following a brief visit in New York, he started for Chicago and Los Angeles.

In Washington, Dr. von Boeckmann was the guest at a luncheon given by Hans Luther, the German Ambassador. Others present were Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Col. Frank R. Curtis, Harry H. Lyon, Oswald F. Schuette, Robert D. Heintl, and Kurt Sell, Washington representative of the German Broadcasting Company. Colonel Curtis and Mr. Lyon have been conducting experiments in rebroadcasting the German programs in this country.

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COPELAND FORECASTS CHANGES IN SEA SAFETY BILL

Announcing that his bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, relative to the use of radio at sea, would be greatly altered as a result of hearings, Senator Copeland (D.), of New York, on May 13th reintroduced the measure in the Senate.

A report on the measure, together with the amendments, are expected before the end of the month.

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The following experiments were all conducted in  
 the laboratory of the Department of Chemistry  
 at the University of California, Berkeley, California  
 under the supervision of Professor W. H. Rouse  
 Ball. The work was done during the summer  
 of 1911, and the results are reported in  
 this paper.

EXPERIMENTAL

The first experiment was a determination of the  
 heat of combustion of the compound. For this  
 purpose a known weight of the substance was  
 burned in a bomb calorimeter, and the heat  
 evolved was measured. The results are given  
 in Table I.

The second experiment was a determination of the  
 heat of formation of the compound. For this  
 purpose a known weight of the substance was  
 burned in a bomb calorimeter, and the heat  
 evolved was measured. The results are given  
 in Table II.

The third experiment was a determination of the  
 heat of formation of the compound. For this  
 purpose a known weight of the substance was  
 burned in a bomb calorimeter, and the heat  
 evolved was measured. The results are given  
 in Table III.

The fourth experiment was a determination of the  
 heat of formation of the compound. For this  
 purpose a known weight of the substance was  
 burned in a bomb calorimeter, and the heat  
 evolved was measured. The results are given  
 in Table IV.

5/15/36

BORAH CANCELS RADIO ADDRESS WHEN HELD TO HALF-HOUR

The refusal of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, to go on the air from Newark the night of May 14th over a NBC-WJZ hook-up because the network would allow him only a half-hour, recalls the comment of another Republican leader, Representative Bertrand Snell, of New York, during the recent CBS radio forum.

Asked by Boake Carter, the interviewer, whether "a political speaker who runs over time should be allowed to continue into the time bought by someone else" or whether he should "be cut off at the end of his allotted time".

Snell replied: "He should be made to adjust his speech to the time given him; then, if he is not through, cut him off."

The case of Senator Borah's last address in his presidential campaign was somewhat different, however, in that his time was consumed by an introductory speech made by Representative Hamilton Fish, his Eastern campaign manager.

Network officials thought Borah was to go on the air about 8:30 P.M. Instead Fish talked until 9 P.M., at which time a NBC announcer stated that "due to a change in the order of speakers, we are unable to present Senator Borah because of commercial commitments."

Senator Borah said he had no grievance against the broadcasting company, but that he had declined to have only part of his speech broadcast.

"My speech was to be a long one", he said. "The radio people offered me only thirty minutes. They would have had no beginning and no end of it. If the broadcast cuts off the head and tail of your speech, there is no sense to it."

He said that the broadcasting companies had been very generous to him in the past.

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House action on the Wheeler Bill (S.2243) to abolish the Davis Equalization clause in the Communications Act, is expected May 18th as a result of a favorable report made by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The measure has passed the Senate.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern seaboard, it grew into a vast nation that stretched across the continent. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, as the colonies fought for their independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The new nation then faced the challenge of building a government that would unite the diverse states and provide for the common good. The Constitution was drafted in 1787 and put into effect in 1789, establishing a system of checks and balances that has endured to this day.

The early years of the United States were a time of rapid growth and expansion. The nation's territory grew from a few small colonies on the eastern seaboard to a vast expanse of land that stretched across the continent. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The new nation then faced the challenge of building a government that would unite the diverse states and provide for the common good. The Constitution was drafted in 1787 and put into effect in 1789, establishing a system of checks and balances that has endured to this day.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

5/15/36

INDUSTRY NOTES

Ossola Bros., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to stop using the words "Imported from Italy" in advertising its olive oil products over a Pittsburgh station in Italian.

Radio market review for the Canary Islands has been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and is available at 25 cents a copy.

Under the title "Broadcasting and the American Public", the Columbia Broadcasting System has issued a brochure carrying pertinent quotations from prominent personages interviewed recently over the network by Boake Carter, news commentator.

The Daily News Corporation, of St. Paul, Minn., has withdrawn its appeal in the United States Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from a FCC decision granting a construction permit to Edward Hoffman for erection of a new station at St. Paul to operate on 1370 kc.

The annual award of the Society of Arts and Sciences will be presented to Owen D. Young, Chairman of the National Broadcasting Company's Advisory Council, and Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, during a broadcast from the Society's 54th annual dinner on May 20th, at 10 P.M., E.D.S.T., over the NBC-Blue network.

Station WSPD, Toledo, has made application to the Federal Communications Commission for a license to cover construction permit for equipment, changes and increase in power from 1 KW night,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW day, to 1 KW night, 5 KW day.

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## I. T. &amp; T. CHANGES CAPITAL VALUE OF STOCK

The annual meeting of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation was held in Baltimore on Wednesday, May 13th, at which the following Directors were elected: Arthur M. Anderson, Sosthenes Behn, F. Wilder Bellamy, Edwin F. Chinlund, Philip K. Condict, John W. Cutler, Charles E. Dunlap, George H. Gardiner, Allen G. Hoyt, Russell C. Leffingwell, Clarence H. Mackay, John L. Merrill, Walter E. Ogilvie, Henry B. Orde, Samuel G. Ordway, Frank C. Page, Bradley W. Palmer, George E. Pingree, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Lewis J. Proctor, Lansing P. Reed, Gordon Rentschler, and William F. Repp.

Directly following the regular meeting, a special meeting was held at which a proposition to restate the amount of capital represented by each share of stock of the Corporation from \$33-1/3 to \$20 was passed. A resolution authorizing the Corporation to acquire and retire 206,808 shares held by trustees for employees stock purchase plans and 36,698 shares held in the treasury of the Corporation was also adopted. Stockholders at this special meeting also voted to amend the charter of the Corporation so as to provide that any action, including the making of future charter amendments, may be taken by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares outstanding and entitled to vote.

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## RCA ENGINEER GIVEN LIEBMAN AWARD

The Institute of Radio Engineers announced May 13th at its convention in Cleveland that it had awarded the Morris Liebmann Memorial prize for 1936 to B. J. Thompson, in charge of the Electrical Research Section of the RCA Tube Laboratory at Harrison, N. J. The award was for Mr. Thompson's "contribution to the vacuum tube art in the field of very high frequencies."

From his analysis of the fundamental frequency limitations of the conventional type of tube, Mr. Thompson worked out a new conception of mechanical and electrical design which would permit the operation of tubes at ultra-high frequencies. The "acorn" tube was the result of this research. It extended the useful radio frequency range far beyond previous practical possibilities.

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## B.L. CORRECTION

In the account of the dinner given by the Press Club in Washington last Saturday night to President Roosevelt, Vincent Callahan, who was one of the guests, was inadvertently designated as Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Co. Mr. Callahan is Assistant to Mr. Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the NBC in Washington.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

*ALA  
S. J. Hall*

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No. 929

*1936.  
S. J. Hall*

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May 19, 1936.

## McDONALD'S ROLE IN GALAPAGOS ISLAND RESCUE RECOUNTED

It is rare when a radio manufacturer has the opportunity for a great romantic adventure, and it is rarer still when that adventure attracts world-wide attention and eventually finds its way into a book.

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, had such an experience, however, and the story of it was published this month in "Satan Came to Eden", by Dore Strauch (Harper Bros., price \$3.00).

Recounting the rescue of the strange three-some from a Galapagos Island several years ago, the book contains a foreword by Commander McDonald, whose yacht the "Mizpah", was the first to reach the desert isle and from which word of the unique inhabitants flashed over the world to become an international sensation.

When Commander McDonald made the discovery in 1930, Dr. Frederick Ritter, companion of Dore Strauch, was still alive. It is her story of the tragedy that followed, due to the mysterious baroness who had gone to the island with a retinue of young men, as told to Walter Brockmann, that forms the book.

The role that Commander McDonald played in this strange adventure is best shown by the following from his preface to the book:

"While on a cruise to the South Seas on my yacht 'Mizpah' in the winter of 1930, I put in for a day or so at Post Office Bay on the rocky coast of Floreana, or Charles, Island in the Galapagos group. This island, just a few miles south of the equator, was supposed to be uninhabited. The bay was empty. A barrel, which has served this part of the Pacific as an unofficial post-office since early whaling-days, stood on the shore. I had heard of this famous barrel, so went ashore with my guests to investigate. In the barrel we found a note in German directed to the master of any vessel that might anchor. Two people were on the island, we learned from the note. They were short of food and had been forced to move inland for water. One of them was injured. They requested the master to sound his whistle or fire a gun and they would come to the shore. We blew our whistles and sirens, fired our one-pounder, and played our searchlight over the island during that first night, but no one appeared.

"The following morning I organized four searching-parties made up of my guests and ship's officers and started them out in different directions to search the island. One of my searching-parties headed by Baker Brownell of the Northwestern University



faculty, who incidentally was the only man among my guests who knew German, found Dr. Frederick Ritter and Dore Strauch. They were well inland, about an hour's march on a faint trail through the desert brush and over broken lava rock, but had heard our gun and were headed towards the shore. They were dressed in ragged clothes and their shoes were cut to pieces by the rocks. They greeted joyfully the little group headed by Mr. Brownell.

"Mr. Brownell brought them out aboard the yacht. We had a long talk with them and got part of their story. They had come to the island about five months before, well supplied with food, but they had been forced to move inland to the mountains because of the shortage of water. They had left most of their stores in a cache near the beach. These stores had been stolen by men from some vessel, perhaps a fishing-boat. Without medicines or antiseptics, with no guns, very few tools and almost no food, Dr. Ritter and Dore were in a bad way. She had fallen on the sharp lava rocks and had cut her knee to the bone. This almost disabled her. He had injured his arm and side in a fall through the branches of a tree. The red-bearded doctor, about forty years old, and the young and beautiful girl could probably not have kept going much longer. We gave them enough supplies for a year or more - food, medicines, tools, a rifle, pickaxes, shovels, even dynamite, for among our other adventures we had been digging for treasure on Cocos Island; and then we sailed away.

"As we left the island I sent a radiogram from my yacht to Jim Foster of the Associated Press, telling him of our experience. This was the first news that came to civilization from the Galapagos Islands about the Ritters. By giving this first news I unintentionally started the avalanche of publicity that has fallen on the Ritters through the past five years. After weeks of cruising with my six guests, U. J. Herrmann, Charles Hanna, John Lock, Baker Brownell, George Fox, and L. G. Fitzgerald, and the crew of the 'Mizpah' among lonely island of the Caribbean and the tropical Pacific, this seemed a bit of harmless news. Of the public attention that followed and its eventual effect on the Ritters there was no foretelling.

"Then came Dr. Ritter's tragic and still mysterious death and Dore Strauch's return to Germany. I urged her to set down the account of her experiences on the island and her brave life with the man for whom she left home and friends. She has a marvelous story to tell. It is far stranger and more fascinating than many an imagined tale of adventure."

The gratitude which Dr. Ritter and Dore Strauch felt for their rescuers is apparent in a chapter titled "Mizpah" in which the latter describes the arrival of the yacht.

Describing her first meeting with Commander McDonald, she said:

"I do not know whether it was because Commander McDonald happened to arrive just at the moment of our direct need, so that he seemed to me, at least, to have been sent direct from Heaven, but he left an unforgettable memory behind him. His kindness was so tactful and he showed such sincere interest for the human side

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of our experiment, that although we only knew him for an hour or so, we thought of him as a real friend. As time went on we came to have a considerable correspondence with the outside world, but there were no letters that we received with greater pleasure or looked forward to more eagerly than those from Commander McDonald.

"Only those who believe in blind chance and accident could think that our encounter with Commander McDonald was fortuitous. I know that this was not so, but that a role in our strange story had been allotted to him as definitely and as clearly as to ourselves. For other visitors had come and gone without consequences of our meeting, but through this meeting with Commander McDonald we were to become known to the world. The secret of Friedo was given to the world through him, and in that moment our drama reached a turning-point, perhaps through his unconscious participation in it.

"We spent the whole afternoon aboard the 'Mizpah', enjoying the generous hospitality of our host. When we told him of our fear of the robbers we thought were still concealed on Floreana, he showed us his own rapid-fire rifle. It looked to me so terribly efficient an instrument of destruction that I said I now could easily believe that he came from Chicago, where such things, so we had heard, were put to daily use by ordinary citizens. Commander McDonald listened with great interest to the description of our fight against the jungle, and when Frederick said it would have saved us literally months of labor if we had only been able to blast the ground clear, the Commander said that he could give us all the dynamite we needed, as well as implements which would greatly lighten our toil. He told us that he had just come down from treasure-hunting on the Cocos Island, for which purpose he had put a supply of explosives on board. Unfortunately the party had had no luck in their romantic search, but certainly the luck was ours in inheriting their surplus storage of dynamite. Commander McDonald also gave us a gun, not such a terrifying one as his, but still sufficient for our needs.

"Later in the afternoon the owner of the black yacht, with his wife and several of their party, came over to the 'Mizpah' for a visit. This was Mr. Julius Fleischman. He confirmed what we had heard before, that the Galapagos Islands were a favorite cruising-place for American yachtsmen.

"That day was a day of real deliverance and happiness. We were almost ashamed to leave the hospitable 'Mizpah' with all the things Commander McDonald had insisted upon our taking with us - picks and shovel, all kinds of tools, the fine shotgun, soap (which was my most essential need), and any quantity of food-stuffs. As we were about to leave, the black yacht sent out a motorboat with a further lavish supply of things for us, and when Frederick and I landed on the beach with all these gifts we felt like the children in the old fairy tale who had a dream of Christmas and woke up to find it all come true."

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I am writing to you today to tell you about the things I have been thinking about lately. I have been thinking about the things that make life worth living. I have been thinking about the things that give us a sense of purpose and meaning. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of something bigger than ourselves.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are loved and appreciated. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are valued and respected. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are important and needed.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are free and happy. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are at peace and content. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are truly alive.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a community. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a team. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a family.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are growing and learning. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are improving and becoming better people. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are reaching our full potential.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are making a difference. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are helping others. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are leaving the world a better place than we found it.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are living our lives to the fullest. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are enjoying every moment. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are truly happy.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a beautiful world. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a wonderful life. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are truly blessed.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great story. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great adventure. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great journey.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great future. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great hope. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great dream.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great love. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great passion. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great life.

I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great world. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are part of a great life. I have been thinking about the things that make us feel like we are truly happy.

Yours truly,

5/19/36

HOUSE COMMITTEE DEBATES FOOD AND DRUGS BILL

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee this week was holding executive sessions on the revised Copeland Food and Drugs Bill which was reported by a sub-committee, and it was expected the measure will reach the floor in time for a vote at this session. Whether the House will approve it, and whether Senate and House differences can be adjusted, are conjectural.

The Food and Drug Bill is of vital interest to the broadcasting industry as about 30 per cent of radio's gross revenue, or some \$25,000,000 in time sales, can be traced to manufacturers of food, drugs and cosmetics.

While the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to broaden the scope of the Federal Trade Commission is before the same committee, it is doubtful whether it will be reported at this session.

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BROOKLYN CASE REHEARING IS AGAIN POSTPONED

Previously postponed twice, the so-called "Brooklyn case" rehearing was deferred until September 9th by the Federal Communications Commission on May 18th upon request of one of the participants.

After the FCC had met en banc to hear the complicated case, Chairman Anning S. Prall read a telegram from M. Preston Goodfellow, President of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, who explained that his principal witness, W. Burgess Nesbitt, was confined in a hospital at Tucson, Ariz., with a broken leg. He asked continuance until September 9th.

Fourteen applications have been combined in the case that was decided once by the FCC only to be reopened when political pressure was applied.

The FCC previously had ordered the deletion of WLTH, WARD and WVFW, an increase in time for WBBC, and a new construction permit for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle to share WBBC's channel.

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## KVOS WINS SUPREME COURT REVIEW; FIGHTS FOR LICENSE

Station KVOS, Bellingham, Wash., whose fight over news broadcasts with the Associated Press is being watched by both the broadcasting and the publishing industries, on May 18th won another round with the press association when the United States Supreme Court agreed to review the "news piracy" case.

At the same time the station opened a fight before an Examiner of the Federal Communications Commission for renewal of its license. Charging a political plot to put KVOS off the air, witnesses described the progressive-conservative tug-of-war in Washington.

The score in the "news piracy" case is 1 and 1. The Federal District Court ruled in favor of the station when the Associated Press applied for an injunction to prevent the broadcasting of news items from member papers. Then the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court.

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## COPYRIGHT BILL STILL BURIED; NAB DIRECTOR UNNAMED

Copyright matters were at a standstill early this week as the special sub-committee of the House Patents Committee appeared deadlocked on copyright legislation, and James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, stated he would not select a Director of the proposed Copyright Bureau before June 1st.

Frequent meetings have been held by the Lanham sub-committee on the Duffy, Sirovich, and Daly Copyright Bills, but no report has yet been made to the full Committee. Because of the lateness of the session and the apparent conflict of opinions, it is extremely doubtful that the House will act upon any copyright proposal this year.

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## CBS LEADS NETWORKS IN TIME SALES FOR APRIL

The Columbia Broadcasting System, with times sales of \$1,951,397 for April, led the networks for the month and exceeded its April, 1935, mark by 20.8 per cent. The April record was below the March peak of \$2,172,382, an all-time high for CBS.

NBC-Red network time sales during April amounted to \$1,762,201, while the NBC-Blue hookup collected \$977,175.

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TWO KING WINDS FROM THE NORTH, LIGHT THE LIGHT

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## "QUEEN MARY" CARRIES MAMMOTH COMMUNICATION CENTER

The "Queen Mary", besides being the last word in ocean liners and pride of Great Britain, possesses one of the greatest single communication centers in the world. The whole civilized world will be in almost constant touch with her from the time she leaves Southampton until she docks in New York.

An idea of the liner's communication equipment may be gleaned from the following facts about her radio plant:

Four major transmitters and eight receivers, weight eleven tons; complete emergency unit comparable in power to the major transmitters of many ships; 31 wave bands; operating capacity of about 150 radiograms per hour simultaneously with telephone conversations to America and to Great Britain which may be passed from either switching point to any part of the world; 14 operators compared to the usual four on other large vessels; motor driven lifeboats equipped with radiotelephone as well as telegraph; and many other features peculiar to the most comprehensive and most versatile marine radio installation ever envisioned.

This mammoth radio plant for the "Queen Mary" complete has been supplied and installed, and will be operated for the Cunard-White Star line by the International Marine Radio Company, Ltd., of London, associated company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The four main transmitters on the "Queen Mary" will consist of one long wave, continuous wave transmitters; a medium wave, continuous and modulated continuous wave; and two short wave transmitters capable of operating either radio-telegraph or radiotelephone service. The long wave transmitter will cover all wave lengths between 1875 and 2725 meters with seven "spot" waves assigned; the medium wave unit is to cover 600-800 meters with four "spot" waves; and the short wave radiotelephone and radiotelegraph transmitters will cover all wavelengths in the marine bands between 17 and 96 meters, and each of these units has ten crystal controlled "spot" waves.

Wave changes from "spot" to "spot" will be made in from three to five seconds by remote control from the main radio operating room of the ship. The operators have a dial apparatus for this purpose similar to that on the ordinary dial telephone.

The eight receivers are arranged in four operating positions, divided primarily into long wave, medium wave and two short wave positions. These positions, however, are interchangeable inasmuch as all four provide for telegraph operation on long, medium and short waves. They are equipped with automatic telegraph transmitters and recorders for high speed operating. There are also three spare receivers for use during extraordinary traffic loads.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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The room in which the receivers are situated is the main radio operating room of the ship. The transmitters, 400 feet distant to avoid interference with reception, are operated from the receiving positions and all of the new devices for modulating and perfecting the telephone transmission and reception are in this general radio operating room. Automatic control of the transmitters is duplicated throughout and the entire installation has been designed for multiplex operation, meaning that each of the four transmitters can be operated independently or all can be operated simultaneously. The eight receivers can, of course, be operated at the same time. Through this multiplex plan of synchronized operation and the use of the automatic telegraph equipment, the "Queen Mary" will be able to handle a traffic flow of approximately 150 radiograms of average length per hour.

The entire apparatus for controlling the ship's radio throughout is concentrated in a battery of ten cabinets extending over a space of eighteen feet, and complete operation of the telegraph and telephone services has been provided for without the operators having to change their positions or remove their headphones.

The radiotelephone service will be provided through either or both of the short wave transmitters. Normally two radiotelephone calls can be handled simultaneously, one to America and one to Great Britain. This means that, switching through New York and London into the world radiotelephone network which interconnects about 93 percent of all the telephones in the world, a person in any of the 500 cabins on the ship will be able to talk on the telephone with any part of the world. Special telephone booths for the radiotelephone service are also available at convenient locations on the ship.

Any possibility of eavesdropping on the radiotelephone conversations with the "Queen Mary" is forestalled. The radiotelephone installation is equipped with a scrambling device which renders the conversations entirely unintelligible until they go through the receiving stations where they are unscrambled. Neither party to the conversation will be aware, of course, of the weird change which took place in their spoken words as they crossed the water.

An important function of the "Queen Mary's" radio will be the transmission and reception of broadcasts. The installation includes every device to eliminate interference which might be caused by the many electrical operations on the ship and to assure reception of the highest grade. The power of the transmitters makes certain excellent broadcasting transmission from the ship. One of the features of the maiden voyage will be a special broadcast to and from the "Queen Mary" with the rest of the world listening in. This is being arranged by the British Broadcasting Company.

The radio direction finder is of brand new design. It has been thoroughly tested at sea. Its bearings under all conditions have been consistently sharp and its new design makes it easier and simpler to operate.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of recommendations.

The work done during the year has been of a very satisfactory nature. It has been possible to carry out all the work planned in the budget. The results have been very good and it is hoped that they will be of great value to the country.

The following are the main results of the work done during the year:

- The total amount of work done has been 100 units.
- The average cost per unit has been 10 units.
- The total cost of the work done has been 1000 units.
- The work done has been of a very satisfactory nature.
- The results have been very good.

The following are the main recommendations:

- It is recommended that the work should be continued in the same manner.
- It is recommended that the cost per unit should be kept as low as possible.
- It is recommended that the total cost of the work should be kept as low as possible.
- It is recommended that the work should be carried out in a very satisfactory manner.
- It is recommended that the results should be kept as good as possible.

The main transmitting aerial of the "Queen Mary" consists of two parallel wires twelve feet apart extending 600 feet between the masts. There are eight other aerials, four transmitting and three receiving, and a special 600 metre transmitting and receiving aerial for the emergency equipment.

This emergency installation which is as powerful as the main radio on many other vessels is a completely self-contained unit for use in the event of trouble so major as to affect the main power supply. The radio power plant itself is duplicated throughout to forestall any possibility of mechanical failure. The emergency transmitter and receiver operate from a large accumulator battery which is, of course, entirely independent of the ship's power plant.

Two motor driven lifeboats, in addition to being equipped with radiotelegraph sets, have a radiotelephone installation as well, which provides a second and alternative means of communication. This lifeboat radiotelephone set is especially robust and it can be operated without difficulty by unskilled persons. It is substantially the same kind of equipment supplied to trawlers and other boats of similar size which do not carry a professional operator.

In its radiotelegraph communication with the United States the "Queen Mary" will operate, for the most part, with the coastal stations of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. The service in the main will be conducted through the Mackay radio station (WSL) at Sayville, L.I., and the new station (WSE) at Amagansett, Montauk Point, L.I. Both of these powerful marine transmitters are operated by remote control from the Mackay radio receiving center and concentrated operating department at Southampton, and Southampton is connected by a group of direct wires with the main operating centre of Mackay radio in the International Telephone and Telegraph Building at 67 Broad Street, New York City. The stations at Rockland, Maine, and West Palm Beach, Fla., will be used also to provide the most direct possible service to points in New England and in the South.

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#### NEW DEVICE RECORDS 18 HOUR PROGRAM FOR \$4

Considerable enthusiasm was shown at results of a test of a new recording device made in the presence of engineers at the Federal Communications Commission recently. It was said that the recording was taken down on what looked like a motion picture film and that the process was mechanical throughout. Frank A. Vanderlip was reported to be backing the proposition.

It was said that an 18 hour program could be recorded on a cylinder not much bigger than a spool of thread and at the low cost of \$4 for the entire 18 hours.

"Our engineers seemed to be 100 percent for it" a high official of the Commission said in discussing the test, "and I

The main purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the industry and to identify key trends and challenges. The report is organized into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the industry. The first section discusses the overall market environment, including factors such as economic growth, technological advancements, and regulatory changes. The second section provides a detailed analysis of the industry's structure, including the roles of various stakeholders and the competitive landscape. The third section examines the industry's performance over the past few years, highlighting key achievements and areas for improvement. The fourth section discusses the industry's future prospects, including potential opportunities and risks. Finally, the report concludes with a series of recommendations for industry leaders and policymakers. The data presented in this report is based on a thorough review of industry reports, government statistics, and expert opinions. It is intended to serve as a valuable resource for anyone interested in the industry's current and future developments.

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NEW YORK OFFICE IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The New York Office is pleased to announce that it is now open for business. This office will provide a wide range of services to our clients, including consulting, research, and analysis. The office is located at 1234 Broadway, New York, NY 10001. For more information, please contact us at (212) 555-1234. We are committed to providing high-quality service and to helping our clients achieve their goals. The office is staffed with experienced professionals who have a deep understanding of the industry and its challenges. We look forward to working with you and to helping you succeed.

can see the time when every broadcasting station might have something like this as a log. It would be invaluable in refuting charges as to libelous statements, etc.

"Also it seems to me the recording device has unlimited possibilities outside the broadcasting field. It could be used for reporting court hearings and trials and, in fact, anywhere that stenographic proceedings are necessary."

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#### CHILDREN CRITICAL OF CERTAIN COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS

Children at the age of 10 and 11 develop an extreme dislike to many of the commercial radio programs presented to attract their interest and some of these programs have a "bad effect" upon them, according to a report of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Lincoln School of Columbia University, made public May 18th in New York City.

After questioning twenty-two Lincoln School children of "above the average ability" to find out what they liked and disliked on the radio, a committee of mothers and teachers reported that the young persons enjoyed most the noises and musical effects achieved in "Popeye, the Sailor Man", although there were objections to the fact that Popeye always turned out to be a hero.

A similarity of attitude on the part of the youngsters toward certain types of programs also was noted. It was disclosed that they disapproved most of the presentations known as "Omar the Mystic", "Buck Rogers", and "Uncle Don."

The committee criticized particularly the advertising of cathartics, holding it to be "bad policy, instilling as it might in untutored minds, vicious and unhealthy habits." The report noted, however, that the children soon learned not to take most of the advertising seriously, and, in fact, "played games to see which one could tune the advertising plug out most accurately."

Programs that the children liked were "Wilderness Road", and "News of Youth." They also enjoyed Southern songs, simple melodies and folksongs, dramatization of history and most humor. While they approved of small amounts of "serious music", there was general dislike for symphonic music.

The committee recommended dramatization of "Tom Sawyer", "The Swiss Family Robinson" and similar books. It also suggested that young persons would like "certain operettas, band pieces and songs."

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Third paragraph of text, providing further details.

Fourth paragraph of text, possibly a transition or a new point.

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5/19/36

## DISTRIBUTORS OF FOUR RADIO MANUFACTURERS MEET

Enthusiastic and well-attended meetings of distributors were held last week and over the past week-end by four radio manufacturers.

The Zenith Radio Corporation's meeting drew about 350 persons to Chicago for a three-day session, beginning Thursday. The 1937 line of receivers was introduced after Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., opened the convention. Headquarters was at the Stevens Hotel.

Meeting at the same time in Chicago, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, were between 600 and 700 RCA Victor radio distributors and salesmen from all sections of this country and several foreign nations. E. T. Cunningham, President of the RCA Manufacturing Co., opened the convention. The 1937 models were on display.

An advance showing of the 1937 Crosley line of receivers was held in Cincinnati a week earlier with 150 officials and representatives of the Crosley Radio Corp. on hand.

Some 800 Philco Radio & Television Corp. distributors and salesmen boarded the "Monarch of Bermuda" on Friday for an eight-day meeting while cruising to Havana, Cuba. The 1937 line of sets were to be displayed aboard the pleasure ship, and a varied program of entertainment was scheduled.

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## CONGRESSMAN'S SON WINS STATION FOR TEXAS TOWN

The little town of Abilene, Texas, is to have a 100-watt broadcasting station, to operate on 1420 kc., as the result of an appearance before a Federal Communications Commission Examiner of the son of a member of Congress in opposition to two Washington lawyers.

The Commission has confirmed the Examiner's recommendation that the Reporter Broadcasting Co. be given a construction permit. At the same time it denied the rival application of William O. Ansley, Jr.

Matthews Blanton, son of Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.), of Abilene, appeared as sole counsel for the Reporter Broadcasting Co., while Paul V. Segal and George S. Smith were counsel for Ansley.

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## RADIO TELEGRAPHISTS DENIED CTA MEMBERSHIP

An application of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association for membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Association has been temporarily rejected, it was announced this week by Frank B. Powers, international president of the commercial group.

In a letter to Hoyt S. Haddock, President of the A.R.T.A. which comprises radio operators on merchant ships, Mr. Powers points out that "recent developments make it appear that there is a wide divergence" between the methods and policies of the two groups insofar as participation in the internal disputes of other groups is concerned.

Mr. Powers explains the "divergence" by citing the alleged alignment of the A.R.T.A. with the striking element of the International Seamen's Union of New York. Mr. Powers also cites Mr. Haddock's request that the commercial group declare a boycott against the Mackay Radiomarine Corporation because of its alleged refusal to carry out the recommendation of the National Labor Relations Board that members of A.R.T.A. who have been discharged be re-employed.

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### INDUSTRY NOTES

Thomas W. Berger has been appointed General Sales Manager of the Crosley Radio Corporation.

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The International Television Radio Corp., Jersey City, N.J., has filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, D. C., a registration of the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of \$1 par value common capital stock. The stock is to be offered at \$1.60 a share with proceeds to be used for the purchase of equipment and the development of apparatus.

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A suit brought by Aerovox Corporation, of Brooklyn, N.Y., against Micamold Radio Corp. for infringement of two of its patents for electrolytic condensers, was decided in favor of Aerovox Corporation in a decision handed down May 14th by Judge Marcus B. Campbell of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of New York. The decision was in favor of Aerovox Corp. on all claims involved in the suit and an injunction and an accounting was ordered. These patents had been previously held valid and infringed by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Southern District of New York. In the present suit the Micamold Radio Corp. alleged newly discovered evidence. Judge Campbell found such new evidence irrelevant.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago for the year 1911-1912. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

1. Mr. J. M. ...  
2. Mr. ...  
3. Mr. ...  
4. Mr. ...  
5. Mr. ...

6. Mr. ...  
7. Mr. ...  
8. Mr. ...  
9. Mr. ...  
10. Mr. ...

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
JANUARY 1, 1912.

Very respectfully,  
The Secretary of the Board of Trustees

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago for the year 1912-1913. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

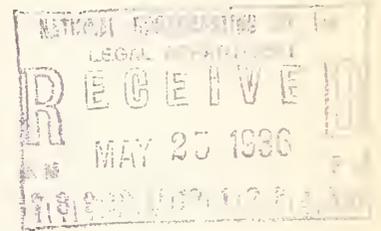
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8. Mr. ...  
9. Mr. ...  
10. Mr. ...

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



*Handwritten scribbles and the word "Hall" in cursive.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

CHAPTER THE FIRST

THE DEPARTURE OF THE KING FROM BRISTOL

THE ARRIVAL AT OXFORD

THE DEPARTURE FROM OXFORD

THE ARRIVAL AT BRISTOL

## MILLS SAYS NAB PLAN WILL BE BAD FOR RADIO AND ASCAP

Making his first public statement on the move of the National Association of Broadcasters to organize a Copyright Bureau with the aim of adopting a per piece method of paying copyright fees, E. C. Mills, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, predicted that the scheme will prove a "headache" both to broadcasters and copyright owners.

The statement was made exclusively to the Heintz Radio News Service in answer to an inquiry as to his opinion. Mr. Mills emphasized that the views expressed are personal and do not represent the attitude of ASCAP, necessarily.

"There is no question but that in theory the 'per piece method' is the most scientific and intelligent of all possible methods which might be devised whereunder users of copyrighted music in public performances for profit would make payment to the owners of the copyrights thus used", he said.

"It is, of course, perfectly apparent that under such a plan the different and respective copyright owners could and would, each of them, fix his own schedule of tariffs for the use of his compositions, and the terms to govern payments to be made by each different class of stations. Each copyright owner could then elect whether he would license the use of a work direct to the broadcaster, and if so, at what price, or direct to the advertiser (in the case of sponsored programs) and at what price. The copyright owner could then decide individually whether his rate would be higher for a use on a sponsored program than for a use on a sustaining program; and of course each copyright owner could and would decide whether he desired his royalty returns to be made monthly or quarterly or semi-annually, etc.; and the individual copyright owner could and would decide what form of assurance he desired for prompt and satisfactory accountings, royalty statements and remittances to be made by each station, as well as the form of certification to be made by the station as to the correctness of the royalty statements as rendered.

"On the other hand, the broadcasting station, upon receipt from the respective copyright owners of their catalogues, or in receipt from the NAB or some other agency of an index to copyrighted compositions, is then under the necessity of

- "(1) Establishing in his station a more or less complete index of copyrighted musical compositions, showing on each card the current price or prices for a use or various kinds of uses of each copyrighted work;

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- "(2) Building programs with reference to the royalty cost of such programs - and this would mean a careful advance checking of everything to be played;
- "(3) Each and every program of musical content would need to be very carefully and accurately listed by the station, item by item, and from these listings and the necessary transfers made to the books of account of credits accruing to the various copyright owners; and
- "(4) At the customary accounting periods, royalty statements would have to be prepared by the station either to the individual copyright owners, or a consolidated statement rendered through ASCAP (depending upon whatever final arrangements were made), and these would have to be certified and forwarded with royalty cheque to cover.

"While on the one hand I am prepared instantly to agree that this is the scientific manner in which to properly account for the use of copyrighted music, yet I seriously question whether in the long run it is going to be a good thing for either the broadcasters or the copyright owners. It is an absolute certainty that the cost of using copyrighted music will be very substantially increased for every station; and that there will be in addition a very substantial waste of money now not being spent by stations, incident to the employment of expert copyright and accounting personnel.

"Moreover, in the interests of broadcasting as an art, I question the wisdom of subjecting program directors to the economic pressure of building their programs as cheaply as possible from the musical standpoint, for the reason that ultimately this must have an adverse effect upon the quality of broadcast programs. Obviously, each program director is going to be anxious to show a minimum cost for copyrighted music royalties, and the natural economic pressure will result in his use of cheaper music. Obviously, too, the copyright owners will price their more desirable works substantially higher than their mediocre or 'run-of-the-mill' compositions.

"The final influence of the 'per piece method' must therefore be to cheapen the quality of programs while at the same time substantially increasing the cost of using copyrighted music. At present the stations have the free use of a very substantial repertoire, ownership of which is vested in copyright owners not at this time demanding any fees. It requires no gift for prophecy to assure broadcasters that if and when they do pay on a 'per piece basis', they will, of course, pay for every piece they use.

"The proposed system would require a most careful advance checking, not now being made by a great many stations, as to the actual copyright ownership of compositions included in their programs; and it is to be remembered that a careful record will have to be made then of everything played, and that record

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The following information was obtained from the records of the  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at  
Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of August, 1917.

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obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior,  
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Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of August, 1917.

5/22/36

will be in such form that if subpoenaed for an alleged infringement the station would by its own record confess the infringement and have no defence whatsoever.

"What I am saying here is my own personal statement, and does not represent the views of ASCAP. I am perfectly capable of advising the broadcasters - hundreds of whom are my warm personal friends, just as honestly for their own good, as I am of advising ASCAP for its good, because I realize that whether the broadcasters like or not, and whether the copyright owners are pleased or not, the two have got to live together - and they might as well do it without constantly barking at each other like a couple of bulldogs. The broadcasters are going to continue to have to pay copyright owners for the use of their product, and the copyright owners are going to have to continue to find their best market for performing rights licenses in the broadcasters as long as broadcasting maintains its present position of popularity. And so far as anyone can see now, there is no prospect of a diminution in that.

"Certain elements among the broadcasters are probably going to persevere in their request for the fancied freedom of opportunity to use what they want when they want it and pay for it as they please. But I do not mind making the statement right now, that if, as and when the 'per piece method' does finally go into general use the broadcasters will have their first real 'headache' in connection with the use of copyrighted music.

"In this very brief and hurried statement I have not had opportunity to analyze the subject fully."

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Renewal of the license of WSMB, New Orleans, for operation on 1320 kc., with 1 KW power, unlimited hours, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner George H. Hill. The renewal was proposed without restriction of radiation towards Des Moines, Ia., as requested by KRNT.

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An increase in power from 250 watts to 1 KW for WDBO, Orlando, Fla., was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner Walker on condition that the transmitter is moved and the application of WCHS, Charleston, W. Va., also on 580 kc., is also given a permit to use 1 KW.

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5/22/36

RADIO ADVERTISERS WIN IN NEW FOOD-DRUGS BILL

Broadcast advertising, as well as that of newspapers and periodicals, would remain under supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, rather than be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration in a modified Pure Food and Drug Bill reported to the House May 20th by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

An attempt will be made to call up the bill before adjournment, but sponsors hold little hope of its passage, or at least of an agreement with the Senate, before adjournment.

Most food, drug and cosmetic manufacturers asked that the Federal Trade Commission retain jurisdiction over advertising. A provision is included in the House bill, however, which broadens the authority of the FTC by permitting it to start proceedings with the aim of protecting the consumer without waiting for a complaint to be filed as under current laws.

About 30 per cent, or \$25,000,000 annually, of the revenue of networks and broadcasting stations can be traced to the food, drug and cosmetic industries.

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SCRIPPS-HOWARD TO COMPETE WITH HEARST IN RADIO FIELD

Just as it competes with William Randolph Hearst in the newspaper field, the Scripps-Howard chain plans to broaden its string of broadcasting stations, it was disclosed at a recent hearing before the Federal Communications Commission.

Scripps-Howard, through Continental Radio Company, now owns and operates WCPO at Cincinnati and WNOX at Knoxville, Tenn., and has filed applications to build and operate stations at Toledo and Columbus, O. Hearst Radio, Inc., now owns eight outlets and is awaiting FCC approval of the purchase of two more.

James Hanrahan of the Continental Radio Company, appearing as a witness in the Toledo application, said that Scripps-Howard will operate stations in cities where it has papers providing adequate public service is not being furnished by existing stations.

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## CBS ANALYZES LISTENING HABITS OF MOTORISTS

With more than 3,000,000 family automobiles equipped with radio receivers and an expectation that this number will reach 5,000,000 before the end of 1936, the Columbia Broadcasting System has just issued the first analysis of this new horde of listeners, who above all assure a steady radio audience in the hot Summer months.

"Three million families, and over, is a sizeable circulation in any man's language", commented Victor M. Ratner, Sales Promotion Manager of CBS. "In the automobile listening habits of these families you find a new index to the vitality of radio."

Ten questions were asked of the auto-radio set owners, and from the answers the following data was obtained:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Average Weekday listening to auto-radio. . . . .     | 2.6 hrs. per day |
| Average Sunday listening to auto-radio . . . . .     | 3.2 hrs. per day |
| Average number of Listeners per auto-radio . . . . . | 2.7              |

% of owners who tune-in radios while driving

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| in Evening . . . . .   | 90.6% |
| in Afternoon . . . . . | 62.1% |
| in Morning . . . . .   | 61.3% |

% of auto-radios used equally the Year-'Round . . . . . 47.5%

used more in Summer . . . . . 46.9%

use more in Winter . . . . . 5.6%

% of auto-listeners who discover New programs . . . . . 77.4%

% of auto-listeners who follow Familiar programs. . . . . 86.9%

Price class of automobiles checked in this study:

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| \$1,000 and under . . . . . | 64.7% |
| \$1,000-\$2,000 . . . . .   | 33.3% |
| \$2,000-\$3,000. . . . .    | 1.2%  |
| \$3,000 and over. . . . .   | .8%   |

The first question, "How long do you listen to your automobile radio per week-day?" disclosed that 7.9 per cent tuned in six hours or more, while larger groups used these mobile sets five, four, three, and two hours.

While the average number of listeners per set is 2.7, many owners interviewed reported audiences of five or more.

Some of the random comments scribbled on the questionnaires are as interesting as the figures. For instance:

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES... THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES... THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES...

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES... THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES... THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES...

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5/22/36

"I find it helpful in reducing the amount of backseat driving."

"Don't have to worry about getting home for special programs."

"When it's hot we sit in the car rather than use the house radio."

"I'm convinced it makes night-driving much safer. Keeps me from falling asleep."

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#### ZONE AND INTER-ZONE POLICE STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Paving the way for a broadening of the police radio communication service, the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission this week modified its rules (325 to 338, inclusive, and 348) to provide for establishment of two new classes of stations.

The new transmitters are to be labelled zone and inter-zone police stations. Nine frequencies have been set aside and a radio operating procedure has been established. The United States has been divided into zones. Zone boundaries, tentatively, are to coincide with State boundaries although departures from this plan may be authorized.

Stations within a zone, in general, may communicate only with each other. If a message is to be transmitted to a point within another zone, its normal channel is through a central station within the zone, known as the interzone police station, to the interzone police station in the zone of destination for final delivery.

In order to permit the immediate establishment of this system of message distribution the present rules with regard to municipal and State police stations have been modified to permit those stations to operate as zone police stations to handle emergency police message traffic until suitable radiotelegraph apparatus has been installed. This authorization expires January 1, 1938, at which time the radiotelephone relay of messages will be prohibited.

Copies of the revised rules and regulations are being furnished all police departments now authorized to use radio equipment and may be obtained by others upon request.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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5/22/36

PICKARD TO RETIRE AS CBS VICE-PRESIDENT

Sam Pickard, long a prominent figure in broadcasting, will retire from active service and as Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in charge of station relations at the end of this month. It is understood he will remain on the network payroll as consultant until the end of 1936.

The retirement is reported to be due to ill health and a desire to get away from the strain of active business. Mr. Pickard will spend much of his time now on a farm he has purchased in North Carolina.

The first Secretary of the old Federal Radio Commission, Mr. Pickard later became a Commissioner. A pioneer in the field of farm and educational programs, he came to Washington as head of the radio service of the Department of Agriculture. He has at various times owned, in whole or in part, Stations WDRC, Hartford; CKLW, Detroit-Windsor; WKRC, Cincinnati; and WGST, Atlanta.

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MACKAY SEEKS TO EXPAND FOREIGN RADIO SERVICE

Although the Federal Communications Commission has not yet decided the ticklish question of whether to grant the application of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., to establish point-to-point communication with Oslo, Norway, the Mackay Company this week filed two more applications with the FCC for expansion of its foreign services.

The FCC has given no indication when it will rule on the Oslo case, which will establish a precedent by deciding whether Mackay is to be permitted to compete with R.C.A. Communications, Inc., for world radio communications trade.

Some of the points which Mackay asks permission to join to its radio services are: Vienna, Vatican City, Copenhagen, Budapest, Prague, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Lima and Bogota (Colombia).

X X X X X X X X X

STATE OF TEXAS

County of ... State of Texas

Know all men by these presents that ...

... of the County of ... State of Texas ...

X X X X X

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 19...

... of the County of ... State of Texas ...

... of the County of ... State of Texas ...

... of the County of ... State of Texas ...

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## FCC ADOPTS NEW RULES FOR STATIONS OUTSIDE 550-1500 KC.

Bringing its rules in accord with the changes made in the high frequency allocations (See May 15 issue), the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission on May 21st issued new regulations governing all broadcast stations except the ordinary outlet for entertainment over the air, operating on the band 550 to 1500 kc.

The stations affected by the new rules are:

- Relay broadcast stations (formerly broadcast pickup stations).
- International broadcast stations (formerly experimental relay stations).
- Visual broadcast stations, including television and facsimile.
- High-frequency broadcast stations (formerly general experimental stations authorized to operate as broadcast stations).
- Experimental broadcast stations.
- Special broadcast stations (formerly experimental broadcast stations on the frequencies of 1530, 1550 and 1570 kilocycles).

So that the new regulations and allocations may be understood by all stations concerned, the FCC has called an informal engineering conference for June 18th to which all licensees affected are invited.

These rules provide certain new restrictions and principles of operation. All outstanding rules concerning these stations which are in conflict with the new rules are automatically cancelled.

The name "relay" broadcast station now applies to stations which were formerly called broadcast pickup stations. The new name "relay" is considered more in keeping with the actual service rendered by these stations. In the future these stations will be licensed only to the holders of regular broadcast station licenses. Two groups of frequencies are provided, one in the medium frequency band and the other in the very high frequency band. In both groups the licensees are required to notify the Commission two days before each operation for the purpose of relaying programs to be broadcast. Certain of the frequencies in the medium frequency band have been changed by two kilocycles to provide better frequency separation from other services.

The name "international" broadcast station now applies to those stations which were formerly called experimental relay stations. These stations are licensed for international service.

The frequency bands 2000 to 2100 kilocycles and 1750 to 2850 kilocycles have been dropped for the television service. Experience to date has shown that a satisfactory picture in keeping with the development of the art cannot be transmitted successfully

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5/22/36

in these narrow bands. The stations now assigned these frequencies which are carrying on active programs of research and experimentation will be assigned specific frequencies in the bands 42,000 to 56,000 kilocycles and 60,000 to 86,000 kilocycles. One license will authorize both the visual and aural broadcast.

High-frequency broadcast stations will be required to carry on active programs of research to hold a license. Licensees not carrying on this active program cannot be considered as making proper usage of the assignment and full consideration will be given at the time of the renewal of license.

Experimental broadcast stations are provided for specific experimentation along lines other than those prescribed by other broadcast rules. Certain frequencies throughout the entire useful radio spectrum are made available for this purpose by Rule 229 as modified.

The name "special broadcast station" applies to stations formerly named "experimental" stations licensed to operate on the frequencies of 1530, 1550, and 1570 kilocycles. The new rules provide that all rules that apply to regular broadcast stations (Rules 69 to 181, inclusive) shall apply to special broadcast stations. This means that these stations must have frequency monitors, modulation monitors, protected equipment, etc.

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#### CRUSE TO BE CHIEF SPEAKER AT RMA CONVENTION

Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be the principal speaker at the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, June 17-19, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, announced this week.

Mr. Cruse will explain how the Department of Commerce is opening new markets and aiding radio manufacturers to expand their foreign trade. He will speak on June 19th.

Leslie F. Muter, President of the RMA, will make his annual report on the same day, and John W. Van Allen, General Counsel, will speak. An elaborate dinner, with cabaret entertainment, is scheduled for the night of June 18th.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sirs:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed amendments to the National Association of Realtors' Code of Ethics.

The Board of Directors has considered the proposed amendments and has decided to refer them to the Ethics Committee for their consideration and report.

The Ethics Committee will hold a public hearing on the proposed amendments on the 21st inst. at 10:00 A. M. in the main ballroom of the National Association of Realtors, 1200 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Yours very truly,  
[Signature]

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

The proposed amendments to the National Association of Realtors' Code of Ethics are as follows:  
1. The word "agent" shall be defined as a person who is licensed by the State to sell real estate for another person for a commission.

2. The word "broker" shall be defined as a person who is licensed by the State to sell real estate for another person for a commission and who is not an agent.

3. The word "brokerage" shall be defined as the business of buying and selling real estate for a commission.

Yours very truly,  
[Signature]

5/22/36

## NEWSPAPER HELD ABOVE RADIO IN EDUCATION

The daily newspaper was called supreme as a broadcasting agency in the field of adult education, while the radio was regarded as a yet undeveloped instrument of educators at the closing sessions May 21st of the American Association for Adult Education in New York City.

The press as a medium for the dissemination of science was appraised by Frank Thone, editor in biology, Science Service, while in another sectional meeting, Levering Tyson, director, and William J. Donovan, treasurer, of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education spoke of the importance of the radio in the spread of knowledge.

Mr. Tyson noted that it was a commonplace for a radio speaker to state that "broadcasting is the most important social phenomenon since the invention of printing." He agreed that this was likely true.

"It is also true, no doubt", he continued, "that when Gutenberg and Claxton were fussing around with the first movable type, they did not anticipate the social effects of their invention. They could not realize the dynamic social power the wide distribution of printed materials would unleash in the twentieth century by means of the book, the newspaper, the tabloid and the pulp magazine. Today we are in an analogous position."

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## ASCAP AIDING STATIONS IN DEFENDING W-B SUITS

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, through its Legal Division, headed by Nathan Burkan, is helping broadcasters defend themselves against copyright infringement suits filed by the Warner Brothers music publishing houses, James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, disclosed this week.

About 135 actions started by Warner Brothers have been referred to the ASCAP Legal Division, he said, on the basis of provision in ASCAP-station contracts in which the Society agrees to defend the licensee. After ASCAP prepares the answer in each suit, it returns the document to the station with the request that it be filed by local counsel.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE  
January 15, 1914

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1913

ALBANY: J.B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS  
1914

: : :  
: : : INDUSTRY NOTES : : :  
: : :

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission on May 19th approved the following Rule:

"241 (a): Upon application being made, the Commission may grant a license or modification of license for fixed public press service to authorize secondary use of the assigned frequency, or frequencies, for transmission of multiple-address messages simultaneously to two or more fixed points, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 232. The points to which such transmission is authorized need not be named either generally or specifically in the license, provided the applicant makes satisfactory showing that (a) the public interest, convenience or necessity will be served thereby, and (b) such transmission will not interfere with the fixed public press service to the primary fixed point or points of communication designated in the license. After such application is made and granted, specific authorization for transmission to each new point shall be contingent upon the licensee's immediate notification to the Commission of the first transmission to said point and the location of the station or stations from which such transmission is made, and shall continue to the expiration date of the said station license or licenses unless within thirty days the licensee is otherwise notified by the Commission."

-----

False and misleading representations in advertising an electric comb designed for use in treating the hair and scalp are alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against G. Lindholm Co., Inc., 316 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The respondent company in radio broadcasts, newspapers and other advertising matter made assertions which are untrue.

-----

The British Broadcasting Corporation reports the following appointments for the television station at Alexandra Palace: Hyam Greenbaum, Music Director; Stephen K. Thomas and Dallas Bower, producers; Harry Pringle and Peter Bex, stage managers; Maj. L. G. Barbrook, film producer; and G. More O'Ferrall, Assistant Producer.

-----

A resolution asking that the Federal Communications Commission investigate the three Houston radio stations to determine if they are operating in violation of the Federal anti-monopoly laws was adopted last week by the Texas State Federation of Labor in annual convention. The resolution also asked cancellation of radio station KXYZ's license for allegedly "ousting" Dr. William States Jacobs, Houston's labor pastor, from his weekly program recently.

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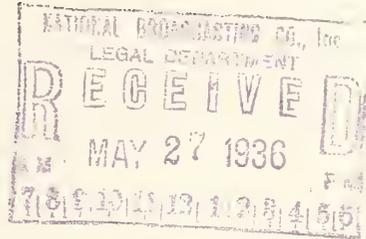
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order, and are followed by the position to which they have been appointed. The names of the persons who have been reappointed to their former positions are given in italics. The names of the persons who have been appointed to new positions are given in plain type. The names of the persons who have been appointed to positions in the Department of the Interior, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1900, are given in alphabetical order, and are followed by the position to which they have been appointed. The names of the persons who have been reappointed to their former positions are given in italics. The names of the persons who have been appointed to new positions are given in plain type.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 931

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
A large, stylized signature, possibly "J. A. Heinl", is written in the bottom left corner.  
To its right, the word "POWER" is written in a bold, blocky font.  
Below "POWER", there are several other handwritten marks, including what looks like "104" and a red checkmark.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the continent. These early pioneers faced many hardships as they sought to build a new life in a new land. Over time, the colonies grew and developed their own unique characteristics. They fought for their rights and eventually won their independence from Great Britain. The new nation was born, and it set out on a path of progress and innovation. The American dream of freedom and opportunity became a reality for many. The United States emerged as a powerful nation, shaping the course of world history. Its values and principles continue to inspire people around the globe.

THE END

May 26, 1936.

## POWER OF POLICE STATIONS NOW BASED ON POPULATION

Transmitting power of municipal police stations will henceforth be based upon the population of the cities concerned under rules adopted by the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission and just issued in text.

The power range is from 50 watts for cities of under 100,000 residents to 500 watts for "over 700,000". The maximum power for inter-zone and zone police stations will be 500 watts also, whereas State police stations will be permitted to use 5,000 watts in daytime hours and 1,000 watts at night.

Anticipating much more extensive police radio communication networks than at present, and opening the way for a nation-wide system that will aid in the speedy apprehension of criminals crossing State lines, the Telegraph Division has completely rewritten Rules 325 to 338, inclusive, and Rule 348, substituting the following:

325. The term "emergency service" means a radiocommunication service carried on for emergency purposes.

326a. The term "municipal police station" means a station used by a municipal or county police department for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

b. The term "State police station" means a station used by a State Police Department primarily for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

327a. The term "interzone police station" means a station used by a Police Department for radiotelegraph communication (a) with similarly licensed stations in adjacent zones (in general zone boundaries coincide with State boundaries. However, the Commission may require two or more States to be included in a zone or divide a State into two or more zones, depending upon geographic and economic conditions) or with the nearest interzone police station, in case there is no similarly licensed station in the adjacent zone, (b) with stations within the zone, and (c) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception.

b. The term "zone police station" means a station used by Police Departments for radiotelegraph communication (a) with stations within the zone, (b) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception, and (c) with stations in adjacent zones, provided, in each case, express permission of the interzone stations in control of communications is obtained in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

STATE OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1900

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Education for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [Illegible names]

328a. Authorizations for police radio stations will be issued only to instrumentalities of Government.

b. In general only the licensees of State and Municipal police stations may be granted authorizations to operate zone or interzone police stations.

c. Authorizations for interzone police stations will not be issued for more than one station within a zone.

d. Authorizations for zone and interzone police stations may be granted specifying equipment authorized for use by Municipal or State police stations provided that the radiotelegraph use of such equipment is on a secondary basis, and that the equipment is so designated that the frequency can be changed without delay.

329. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of Municipal police stations will be based on the latest official population figures of the Department of Commerce for the area to be served in accordance with the following table:

| <u>Population</u>            | <u>Power, Watts</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Under 100,000 . . . . .      | 50                  |
| 100,000 to 200,000 . . . . . | 100                 |
| 200,000 to 300,000 . . . . . | 150                 |
| 300,000 to 400,000 . . . . . | 200                 |
| 400,000 to 500,000 . . . . . | 250                 |
| 500,000 to 600,000 . . . . . | 300                 |
| 600,000 to 700,000 . . . . . | 400                 |
| Over 700,000 . . . . .       | 500                 |

330a. In the event that the amount of power allocated above is insufficient to afford reliable coverage over the desired service area, the Commission may authorize the use of additional stations of the same or less power, or upon proper showing being made, may authorize such additional power as may be necessary but not to exceed 500 watts.

b. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of interzone and zone police stations shall be 500 watts.

c. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of State police stations shall be 5000 watts during the period from sunrise to sunset and 1000 watts from sunset to sunrise.

331. An application for an authorization for a Municipal police station to serve two or more municipalities shall be supported by sworn copies of agreements made between the proposed licensee and the contiguous municipalities. Such agreements shall show that the applicant is required to furnish emergency police radio service to the contiguous municipalities and that the contiguous municipalities agree to accept such service and not to request individual authority to operate municipal police radio transmitting stations.



332. The transmitters of municipal and State police station shall be modulated not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent on peaks.

333. The frequencies allocated to all classes of police stations are assigned for use within specified geographical boundaries. All licensees within those boundaries shall cooperate in the use of the assigned frequency.

334. The following frequencies are allocated for use by State and Municipal police stations:

|       |       |       |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| *1610 | 1658  | *1706 | *2342 | *2390 | 2450 |
| *1626 | 1666  | *1712 | *2350 | 2406  | 2458 |
| *1634 | 1674  | *2310 | *2358 | 2414  | 2466 |
| *1642 | 1682  | *2318 | *2366 | 2422  | 2474 |
|       | *1690 | *2326 | *2374 | 2430  | 2482 |
|       | *1698 | *2334 | 2382  | 2442  | 2490 |

\*Available on condition that no interference is caused to Canadian stations.

335. The frequency 190 kilocycles is allocated for use by State police stations for radiotelegraph communication.

336. The frequencies allocated for point-to-point radiotelegraph communication by zone and interzone police stations are:

For interzone communication (Available to interzone stations and zone police stations designated as alternate interzone stations);

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 2808 working* | 5135 day only working  |
| 2812 working  | 5140 day only* working |
| 2804 calling* | 5195 day only* calling |

For zone communication (Available to interzone and zone police stations):

|              |
|--------------|
| 2040 working |
| 2044 working |
| 2036 calling |

Calling frequencies herein allocated may be used for the transmission of operating signals and a single short radiotelegram provided no interference is caused to call signals.

\* These frequencies are available on a secondary basis for zone communication by zone stations separated from other zone stations by a distance greater than the communication range of the frequencies regularly assigned for zone communication. The term "day" as used herein means that period of time between two hours after local sunrise and two hours before local sunset.

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| 0000 | 0000  | 0000* | 0000* | 0000  | 0000  |
| 0000 | 0000  | 0000* | 0000* | 0000  | 0000  |
| 0000 | 0000  | 0000* | 0000* | 0000* | 0000* |
| 0000 | 0000  | 0000  | 0000  | 0000* | 0000* |

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337a. State and Municipal police stations, although licensed primarily for communication with mobile police units, may transmit emergency messages to other mobile units such as fire department vehicles, private ambulances and repair units of public utilities, in those cases which require cooperation or coordination with police activities. In addition, such stations may communicate among themselves provided (1) that no interference is caused to the mobile service, and (2) that communication is limited to places between which, by reason of their close proximity, the use of police radiotelegraph stations is impracticable. State and Municipal police stations shall not engage in point-to-point radiocommunication beyond the good service range of the transmitting station or transmit or handle communications requiring radiotelephone relay; provided, however, that pending the installation and licensing of the equipment authorized by Rule 328d, but in no event after January 1, 1938, such stations may operate as zone police stations using type A3 emission on their regularly assigned frequencies, subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the mobile service. Point-to-point communication between stations in the same local telephone exchange area is likewise prohibited unless the messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile units.

b. Zone and interzone police stations shall be operated only for the transmission of dispatches of an emergency nature relating to police business between police agencies, using the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

338. Police stations licensed for emergency service may be used for the transmission of test messages not to exceed two minutes in each half-hour period. Before making any test transmission, the licensee shall make certain that no interference will result to reception in other locations.

348. Each licensee shall maintain adequate records of the operation of the station, including: (a) Hours of operation; (b) Nature and time of each transmission; (c) Name of operator on duty at the transmitter.

In addition, the records of zone and interzone police stations shall be maintained in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

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Examiner John P. Bramhall this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that WPHR, Petersburg, Va., be granted a renewal of license and be denied a construction permit to move to Richmond, Va. At the same time he urged denial of an application from the Petersburg Broadcasting Co. for the facilities of WPHR.

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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system. It outlines the objectives and the scope of the project, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach to the problem at hand. The text is dense and technical, covering various aspects of the system's design and implementation.

The second part of the document provides a detailed description of the system's components and their interactions. It includes a list of the main modules and their functions, as well as a flowchart illustrating the overall architecture. This section is crucial for understanding the system's internal structure and how it operates.

The third part of the document describes the testing and validation process. It details the methods used to evaluate the system's performance and reliability, including the design of test cases and the analysis of the results. This section demonstrates the thoroughness of the testing process and the confidence in the system's capabilities.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a discussion of the implications of the results. It highlights the key achievements of the project and offers suggestions for future work and improvements. The overall tone is professional and informative, providing a clear and concise overview of the project's progress and outcomes.

### APPENDIX

This appendix contains supplementary information related to the main text. It includes detailed technical specifications, data tables, and additional diagrams that provide further insight into the system's design and operation. The information is presented in a structured and easy-to-access format, allowing readers to quickly find the details they need.

The appendix is organized into several sections, each focusing on a specific aspect of the system. This layout ensures that the information is presented in a logical and coherent manner, facilitating a deeper understanding of the project's technical details.

### REFERENCES

This section lists the references cited in the document, providing a list of sources that have influenced the work. The references are formatted according to standard academic conventions, ensuring clarity and consistency in the presentation of the information.

## REDUCTIONS IN RATES FOR OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that it has today (Tuesday, May 26) filed with the Federal Communications Commission reduced rates to be effective July 1 for telephone calls from all places in the United States to most foreign countries. Under the new schedule three-minute calls from the eastern seaboard cities to Paris and London will be reduced from \$30 to \$21 in the day time, and the Sunday and night charge will be \$15. Reductions will apply to 45 of the 67 countries which may be reached from Bell System telephones. Negotiations are under way looking to reductions on charges for overseas calls to other countries. The reductions being made apply to day rates, to night rates, and introduces a reduced rate on Sunday. Reductions will also be made in rates from the United States to Cuba, which is reached by deep sea cable.

Under the new schedules, three-minute telephone calls to countries in Europe will be reduced by \$9 on week-days, \$6 at night and \$15 on Sunday. Three-minute calls to the countries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, South America, will also be reduced \$9 on week days and \$15 on Sundays. Similar calls to the Central American Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama will be reduced \$9 on week-days and \$12 on Sundays. Calls to Puerto Rico will be reduced \$6 on week-days and \$9 on Sundays. Rates for conversations extending beyond three minutes will be similarly reduced.

To Cuba, three-minute station-to-station calls will be reduced by \$1.50 and person-to-person calls correspondingly; also, the schedule introduces reduced night and Sunday rates.

Since the American Telephone and Telegraph Company inaugurated radio-telephone service to Europe in 1927, there have been two previous substantial reductions in charges for the service. When the service opened, a three-minute conversation between New York and London cost \$75. In 1928 the rate was reduced to \$45 and in 1930 the Company made a further reduction to \$30. The present reduction brings it to \$21.

The following table compares the present and the new day rates for a three-minute conversation:

|                      | <u>Present Rate</u> | <u>Proposed Week-Day</u> | <u>Proposed Sunday</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| N.Y.-London          | \$30                | \$21                     | \$15                   |
| N.Y.-Buenos Aires    | 30                  | 21                       | 15                     |
| N.Y.-Rio de Janeiro  | 30                  | 21                       | 15                     |
| N.Y.-Lima            | 30                  | 21                       | 15                     |
| N.Y.-Paris           | 30                  | 21                       | 15                     |
| N.Y.-Berlin          | 33                  | 24                       | 18                     |
| N.Y.-Santiago, Chile | 33                  | 24                       | 18                     |
| N.Y.-Panama City     | 21                  | 12                       | 9                      |
| N.Y.-Guatemala       | 21                  | 12                       | 9                      |
| N.Y.-San Juan        | 18                  | 12                       | 9                      |

The night rates to London, Paris and Berlin will be the same as the Sunday rates under the new schedule.



## RADIO RECOGNIZED ON "QUEEN MARY" RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The radio industry, including broadcasting, is represented on the Committee of sixty-five named by Mayor LaGuardia, of New York City, to welcome the "Queen Mary" when she docks on June 1st. The Committee, which is headed by Nicholas Murray Butler, includes the following radio personalities:

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America; Lenox R. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR; William Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Arthur Wilson Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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## RADIO NOW CHIEF AMUSEMENT OF CHILDREN, SURVEY SHOWS

Listening to radio programs now constitutes the major indoor amusement of children between the ages of 10 and 13, a survey conducted by Columbia University disclosed, although outdoor play and school still occupy the greatest attention of the youngsters.

A study of the reactions of 3,345 New York City children to radio programs was reported on by Dr. Axriel L. Eisenberg, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and made public by the Columbia University Press.

The youngsters indicated that they would rather listen to the radio than read, play a musical instrument or solve a puzzle, but that they ranked the radio below the movies, the "funnies" and listening to an orchestra on the stage.

Although boys and girls had similar preferences in their recreations, the survey disclosed that they disagreed heartily in one instance - the boys preferred playing baseball to the radio, while the girls were more interested in the broadcasts. Boys listened more to programs that were "mysterious, adventurous and virile." Girls, according to the survey, were interested in programs of "sentiment and of home and family life."

The boys spent an average of six hours and sixteen minutes a week listening to the radio. Girls spent slightly more time than boys, averaging six hours and twenty minutes.

Dr. Eisenberg reported that parents blamed the radio for interfering with such activities as school assignments, music practice, reading and the regular habits of eating and sleeping. The parents, approved of broadcasting, however, giving their approval to 3,100 programs and even urging their children to listen to 1,336 of these. They objected to only 791 programs, including some mystery and horror "thrillers."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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BY J. W. WALKER

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BY J. W. WALKER

## NEW RULES ON REBROADCASTS, BORDER STATIONS ADOPTED

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced new rules governing rebroadcasts of programs in this country and of American programs abroad and making more stringent the ban against United States studios for border stations. The rules are effective July 1, 1936.

They are as follows:

"177. (a) The licensee of a regular broadcast station may, without authority of the Commission, rebroadcast a program of another United States regular broadcast station upon notice to the Commission and upon the express authority of the licensee of the station originating the program.

(b) No licensee of any other class of broadcast station (international, visual, high frequency, experimental or special) shall rebroadcast the program of any United States radio station without written authority first having been obtained from the Commission.

(c) No licensee of a regular broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any other class of United States radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission.

(d) No licensee of any class of broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any foreign radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission. In case a program is transmitted entirely by telephone facilities in which a section of such transmission is by radio, the broadcast of this program is not considered a rebroadcast.

(e) An application for authority to rebroadcast the program of any radio station shall be accompanied by the written consent of the station originating the program.

(f) In case of a rebroadcast where the program is transmitted by several broadcast stations, such as a chain program, the person legally responsible for distributing the program or the chain facility may obtain the authorization for the entire rebroadcast.

(g) Authority will not be granted to rebroadcast in the United States the programs of an international broadcast station located within the limits of the North American Continent, except upon a satisfactory showing that no wire or other facilities exist for transmitting the program to the area served by the station proposing the rebroadcast.

(h) A licensee of an international broadcast station may authorize the rebroadcast of its programs by any station outside the limits of the North American Continent without permission from the Commission, provided, however, that the station rebroadcasting the programs cannot be received consistently in the United States.

"177.1 No person shall be permitted to locate, use or maintain a radio broadcast studio or other place or apparatus from which or whereby sound waves are converted into electrical energy, or mechanical or physical reproduction of sound waves produced, and caused to be transmitted or delivered to a radio station in a foreign country for the purpose of being broadcast from any radio station there having a power output of sufficient intensity and/or being so located geographically that its emissions may be received consistently in the United States, without first obtaining a permit from the Commission upon proper application therefor."

The following is a list of the names of the members of the House of Representatives for the second session of 1871, as given in the official report of the Secretary of the House.

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5/26/36

CBS PREPARES TO OPEN TWO MARKETS ON PACIFIC COAST

Discussing the acquirement of Stations KNX, Los Angeles, and KSFO, San Francisco, subject to approval of the Federal Communications Commission, H. K. Boice, Vice-President in Charge of Sales of the Columbia Broadcasting System, states that "the two most important markets of the Pacific Coast soon will be served by new and better Columbia facilities.

"In Los Angeles, 50,000-watt Station KNX replaces the 1,000-watt KHJ. On a nationally cleared-channel at 1,050 kilocycles KNX will be an owned and operated station of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Its base-rate will be \$450 an evening hour.

"In San Francisco, 1,000-watt Station KSFO replaces KFRC of the same power. But Station KSFO broadcasts on 560 kilocycles; one of the most effective of the cleared regional channels, insuring intensive CBS coverage of the entire, widespread San Francisco market.

"KSFO, like KNX, will be operated directly by Columbia; when approval, in each case, has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The rate for Los Angeles goes into effect on January 1st, 1937, when both stations take over the full schedule of Columbia programs in California. This rate will be incorporated in all Columbia contracts signed after today's (May 22) date.

"Much more than the changes in station-facilities is involved in these improvements. Complete new CBS studio, production and technical services, embracing the most recent developments in radio, will be available to advertisers."

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U. S. SUPPLIES 60% OF BRAZIL'S RADIOS IN 1935

The United States led all countries and supplied 60% of the radio receivers imported by Brazil in 1935, but it lost its domination somewhat to Netherlands. While the Philips Company of Holland, jumped from 11 to 25 per cent of the imports, this country dropped from 81% since 1934.

The value of Brazil's radio imports increased by 112% last year, however, and shows signs of expanding its purchases even further, according to the Department of Commerce.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in schools and colleges. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the history of the United States, and to show the causes and consequences of these events. The book is a valuable work, and is one of the best of its kind.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in schools and colleges. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the history of the United States, and to show the causes and consequences of these events. The book is a valuable work, and is one of the best of its kind.

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::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::  
 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
 ::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::

Following the dealers and distributors' meeting in Chicago, the Zenith Radio Corporation placed initial orders on receivers totalling \$4,187,634 on the new 1937 models as against orders for \$1,200,000 after the 1935 convention.

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Station WJJD began serving as an auxiliary Chicago outlet for the Affiliated Broadcasting Company on May 25th, affording Chicago coverage to a number of the network's sustaining programs not heretofore available to the local audience.

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The Federal Communications Commission, meeting en banc, adopted a new rule (Order No. 16) exempting radio stations in the aviation service from so much of the provisions of sub-section 97 (a) of Paragraph 20 of Regulations to Govern the Destruction of Records of Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Companies as requires the retention of log books for a period of one year, and, in lieu thereof, said stations shall be required to retain log books for three months only.

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Wallace J. Stenhouse has joined the headquarters sales staff of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company in Chicago. He was formerly Advertising Manager of the Calumet Baking Power Company.

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A supplemental report on radio markets in the United Kingdom, dealing with patents, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and is available at 25¢ a copy.

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Charged with unfair methods of competition in the sale of a purported mineral water, Richard R. Soberanes, trading as Tarzana Mineral Water Co., Hollywood, Cal., is named respondent in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission. In radio broadcasts and in various kinds of advertising matter, the respondent allegedly represents that his product will prevent and cure, or is beneficial in the treatment of many diseases and afflictions, including rheumatism, liver ailments, stomach trouble, high blood pressure, etc., and the complaint charges these representations are not true.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WHEREAS the public interest requires that certain lands owned by the United States be withdrawn from public sale and reserved for the use and enjoyment of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS certain lands owned by the United States are situated in the State of California and are more particularly described in the accompanying plat and report;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the lands described in the accompanying plat and report be and they are hereby withdrawn from public sale and reserved for the use and enjoyment of the people of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1941.

Director, Bureau of Land Management

## RCA VOTES DIVIDEND ON NEW STOCK

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, announced last Friday that the initial dividend on the outstanding shares of the Corporation's new \$3.50 Cumulative Convertible First Preferred stock was declared by the Board of Directors, at its regular meeting.

The dividend is 87½ cents a share, covering the period from April 1, 1936, to June 30, 1936. It is payable on July 1, 1936, to holders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of June, 1936.

Mr. Sarnoff also announced that more than 95% of the "B" Preferred stock of the Corporation has been deposited for exchange under its Plan of Recapitalization.

In order to give holders of the remaining unexchanged "B" Preferred stock an opportunity to receive the dividend on the new First Preferred stock declared last Friday, the Board of Directors has extended the period for exchange of "B" Preferred stock by fixing June 30, 1936 as the date to and including which this exchange may be made.

The dividend on the First Preferred stock issued after June 8th and prior to July 1, 1936, in exchange for "B" Preferred stock will be paid as soon as possible after July 1st, it was said.

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## AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTS VIEWS ON TELEVISION

Television will supplement but never replace radio, according to A. G. Hull, Technical Editor of Wireless Weekly, who has just finished a world tour and study of television in various countries.

In a broadcast to his Australian countrymen from W2XAF, General Electric short-wave radio station at Schenectady, N. Y., the Sydney editor advised them to keep on buying radio receivers. His report was picked up by VK2ME at Sydney and rebroadcast over a long-wave station to the radio audience.

"Television will not replace radio broadcasting, but will supplement it", he said. "Undoubtedly it will prove a novelty to view from one's armchair athletic, social and political events. Yet the keen concentration which the onlooker must pay to the television screen is tiring after a certain length of time. It is unlike listening to a speech or music which can be absorbed with very little or no effort. Therefore, a few hours of 'looking in' should be sufficient for the average person."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Washington, D. C. 20250

TO: [Name]  
FROM: [Name]  
SUBJECT: [Subject]

[Main body of the letter containing the primary message and details.]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Title of the signatory]

[Additional text, possibly a second page or a detailed note.]

## CHILE CONSIDERS CURB ON IMPORTS OF RADIOS

A measure being considered by Chile prohibiting further importations of automobiles and radios for a time, in view of the scarcity of available drafts of foreign currency, is considered to affect seriously United States trade with Chile, according to a special dispatch to the New York Times from Santiago last week.

Ambassador Hoffman Philip of the United States made a special visit to the Foreign Office and pointed out the inconvenience of the suggested action. Commercial circles do not conceal their surprise at the unexpected plan brought forward for classifying special articles as luxuries with a view to halting importations.

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## WASHINGTON POST ASKS FOR WMAL FACILITIES

Eugene Meyer and Company, doing business as The Washington Post, has asked for a construction permit for a new station to be operated on 630 kilocycles, 250 watts, 500 watts-day, unlimited time. It also requests that the Federal Communications Commission grant to them the facilities of Station WMAL, which is now owned by the National Broadcasting Company.

William Randolph Hearts is trying to get hold of WMAL also, claiming that Mr. Leese, the former owner, had promised to sell him the station before his (Mr. Leese's) death.

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## A. T. &amp; T. APPEALS IN ACCOUNTING CASE

The controversy between the Federal Communications Commission and the telephone companies over a uniform system of accounting was brought to the U. S. Supreme Court May 22nd when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and several other utilities appealed from a decision of a special three-judge court in New York City.

The A. T. & T., the Ohio Associated Telephone Company and the Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company objected to a ruling which denied them a permanent injunction against enforcement of the Commission's order for a uniform system and asked the high court to take jurisdiction in the matter.

The principal objections of the telephone companies are against being required to record purchased plants at the original cost of construction and against revised methods of ascertaining depreciation.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A report of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States during the year 1954. The report covers the period from January 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954. It is a summary of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States during the year 1954. The report covers the period from January 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954. It is a summary of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States during the year 1954.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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No. 932

*A. J. Hall*

*g. P. H. J. J.*

ARTICLE

REPORT

ON

The following report was presented at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Chicago, Ill., on June 15, 1914.

The report was prepared by the committee on the subject of the organization of the medical profession, which was organized at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Chicago, Ill., on June 15, 1914.

The committee was organized to study the various problems connected with the organization of the medical profession, and to report thereon to the American Medical Association.

The committee has had the honor to receive from the American Medical Association, the following report on the subject of the organization of the medical profession, which was prepared by the committee on the subject of the organization of the medical profession, which was organized at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Chicago, Ill., on June 15, 1914.

The report is as follows:

Very truly yours,

Chairman

May 29, 1936

CANADA MOVES TO ADOPT BRITISH PLAN OF RADIO CONTROL

Complete nationalization of radio along British rather than American lines was recommended unanimously to the Canadian Government at Ottawa on Wednesday, May 27, by the Parliamentary Committee which has been holding hearings on the subject.

Details of the proposed set-up have not reached this country, but the general plan provides for a supplanting of the Canadian Radio Commission by an honorary Board of nine Governors, representing all sections of Canada. This Board would have control over all programs and advertising on Canadian broadcasting stations. The Committee in its report criticized the Radio Commission's administration as loose and unsatisfactory.

New precedents in control of political broadcasts were recommended by the Committee. Among the new rules proposed were that:

"Dramatized" political broadcasts be prohibited.

Broadcasting time be assigned equally between the political parties.

No political broadcast be permitted on election day or on the two preceding days.

The Canadian Radio Commission which has been in control for five years, has faced the difficulty of serving, in both French and English, a tremendous but sparsely inhabited territory. Its chief and almost only source of revenue has been the \$1,700,000 it receives from the charge of \$2 per year for listeners' licenses.

The Commission has never been able to make up its mind whether to follow the English and European practice of financing broadcasting entirely by licensing and government subsidy, or whether to adopt the American system of handing it over to private enterprise to be financed by advertisers. As a result neither the advertisers nor the listeners-in have been satisfied with the way things were going.

The case for adoption of the English system and the creation of a control body similar to the British Broadcasting Corporation was presented to the Committee by the Canadian Radio League. All large stations, the League urged, should be taken over by the corporation which, although subject in the last analysis to government veto, would be allowed to discharge its duties practically without political interference.

PARADE BEING TO MEET BATTLE PLAN ON BATTLE FRONT

The parade will be held on the main street of the town and will be a most interesting one. It will be held on the main street of the town and will be a most interesting one.

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In contrast was the demand presented by associations of Canadian advertisers, advertising agencies and broadcasters that radio be handed over almost entirely to private enterprise to be developed on a commercial basis. They proposed that the Government confine its activities over the radio to arranging the broadcasting of national programs.

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## PUBLISHERS VIE FOR RADIO OUTLET IN WASHINGTON

Recognition of the role radio will play in the presidential campaign is seen in the efforts of three Washington newspaper publishers to obtain broadcasting outlets in the National Capital.

Eugene Meyer, wealthy owner of the Washington Post, has entered the field against William Randolph Hearst in a move to obtain facilities of WMAL, now affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company. Hearst is awaiting a ruling by the District of Columbia Supreme Court on his suit to force the heirs of M. A. Leese to sell the station to him. There are two Hearst papers in Washington - The Times and The Herald.

While the Evening Star has made no open bid for the station, it is known that it had an agreement with Mr. Leese, former owner of the station, that practically gave it an option on the station. Whether the agreement would hold since his death, however, is not known. It is believed that the Star would try to keep the outlet from going to a rival publisher.

Mr. Meyer's latest move is to obtain the facilities of WMAL without purchasing the station outright. He has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to build a new station for operation on 630 kilocycles, 250 watts at night and 500 watts daytime.

Scripps-Howard, the chain which publishes the Daily News, not to be caught napping, has filed an application for the facilities of WOL, or an alternative channel, and for a permit to build a new station. The application is in line with a national move to acquire broadcasting outlets as adjuncts to the Scripps-Howard newspapers. The Scripps-Howard application, filed in the name of its radio subsidiary, Continental Radio, Inc., is for either 1310 kc., now occupied by WOL, or 1230 kc.

WOL was heard only last week on its application to move to nearby Maryland and to obtain a better frequency. William Dolph, who is associated with Leroy Mark at WOL, is head of an organization seeking the 1310 kc. wave should WOL obtain a better allocation. He is also handling radio for the Democratic National Committee.

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In various cases the Bureau has been advised by confidential informants that certain individuals are being contacted by the Bureau for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. It is noted that the Bureau has been advised that the individuals mentioned herein are being contacted for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

Reference is made to the report of the confidential informant dated 1/15/54, captioned as above. The informant advised that the individuals mentioned herein are being contacted for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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CONFIDENTIAL

## CBS BUYS OLD "HARMONY ROW"; RIVAL OF RADIO CITY SEEN

The purchase by the Columbia Broadcasting System of three old buildings, labelled by newspapers "Harmony Row", in New York City this week led broadcasters to wonder whether the network is not laying plans to build a rival to Radio City, show-place of the National Broadcasting Company.

All that was said officially was that the old structure will be razed and be replaced by a building that will house the latest of broadcasting facilities. The site is on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street and adjacent property.

In one of the largest real estate transactions of its kind in recent years, CBS has assembled a plot of about 29,000 square feet in an area that was once the center of German saenger-fests and musicals.

The properties have combined frontages of 125 feet on Park Avenue, 140 feet on Fifty-ninth Street, and 125 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. The properties have a total assessed valuation of \$1,735,000. Title will be taken through a subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which has a lease on its present headquarters at 485 Madison Avenue expiring in 1939.

Asked about a report that the new building would contain a television theatre, M. R. Runyon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Columbia organization, said definite plans for the improvement had not been arranged, in view of the fact that Columbia's present lease has about three years to run. Columbia occupies ten floors in the building bearing its name at 485 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Runyon said the new structure would be designed to house the latest and most modern studios, equipment and offices necessary for the operation of the huge broadcasting plant. He added that details of the plans would be announced at some future date.

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## CROSLEY ORGANIZATION TO MEET IN CHICAGO

The first membership meeting of the Associated Radio Stations, Inc., an organization of independent broadcasters being organized by Powel Crosley, Jr., of WLW, Cincinnati, will be held in Chicago during the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, July 5-8.

The Association is said to have more than 150 members and is gaining strength daily. It is expected to have a powerful influence on the copyright issue and other important policies to be decided by the NAB convention.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
ON THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY THE  
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
ON APRIL 4, 1968, IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
MAY 15, 1968

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
MAY 15, 1968

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
MAY 15, 1968

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

## CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON STATIONS ON PACIFIC COAST

Total receipts of the 77 broadcast stations in the Pacific Coast States, from the sale of radio time during the year 1935, amounted to \$6,441,623, it was disclosed late this week by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in the third report of the new Census of Business series on the broadcasting business.

The report includes all broadcast stations in the three Pacific Coast States which sell time, of which there are 43 in California, 20 in Washington and 14 in Oregon.

Revenue as reported by the stations is the net billings for advertising time on the air, including the stations' proportion of network billings. It is computed after deducing quantity and time discounts.

More than one-half (56.2 percent) of the time sales of stations in the three States was derived from local advertisers, and about one-fifth (20.6 percent) from national and regional advertisers who purchased time directly from the stations. The remainder (23.2 percent) was received from national and regional networks as payment for network commercial programs carried by the stations.

California leads the other States in all three classifications, with total revenue of \$4,645,776, of which \$2,605,377 (56 percent) was local advertising. Washington is second with \$1,103,411 of revenue; the total in Oregon is \$692,436.

The 77 Pacific Coast stations employed a total of 1,988 persons (monthly average) with an annual payroll in 1935 of \$3,202,573. More than 88 percent of this payroll was paid to full-time employees.

There is no seasonal fluctuation apparent in station employment in 1935. The number of persons employed ranged from a low of 1,870 in January to a high of 2,098 in December. The number of employees was greater for the later months of 1935 partly because of the opening of some new stations. Monthly employment figures for these stations in operation continuously throughout 1935 indicate a gradual increase in numbers rather than a seasonal fluctuation.

California's 43 stations divided their reported revenue of \$4,645,776 as follows: from local advertisers, \$2,605,377; from national and regional networks, \$1,031,931; from national and regional spot advertisers (non-network), \$1,008,468. Station personnel totalled 1,297 persons, to whom was paid in 1935 a total of \$2,326,413, about 90 percent of which was paid to full-time employees and 10 percent to part-timers.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Faint, illegible text, likely a document or report, possibly containing names and dates.

Washington's 20 stations reported that of their total revenue (from the sale of time) of \$1,103,411, the amount received from local advertisers was \$605,373; from networks, \$297,431; from non-network spot advertisers, \$200,607. Station personnel totalled 467 persons, to whom was paid a total in 1935 of \$578,348, about 79 percent of which was paid to full-time employees and nearly 21 percent to part-timers. The high percentage of the latter is accounted for by the fact that Washington stations employed a relatively large number of artists on a part-time basis.

Oregon's 14 stations divided their reported revenue of \$692,436 as follows: from local advertisers, \$407,522; from national and regional networks \$167,123; from national spot advertisers (non-network), \$117,791. Station personnel totalled 224 persons, to whom was paid in 1935 a total of \$297,812, more than 93 percent of which was paid to full-time employees and less than 7 percent to part-timers.

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#### FCC PROVIDES FOR SECONDARY PRESS TRANSMISSION

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission, having under consideration the need for providing for secondary and simultaneous transmission of press material by coastal telegraph and point-to-point telegraph stations, has determined that in order to carry out the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, the following revision of existing Rules and Regulations is necessary.

On May 26th it ordered that Rules 234 and 267 be amended to read as follows:

234 - "The term 'point-to-point telegraph station' means a fixed station used for radiotelegraph communication. In addition, a station of this class may be authorized to communicate secondarily and simultaneously with mobile stations for the transmission of press material which is destined primarily to fixed points."

267 - "The term 'coastal telegraph station' means a coastal station used for radiotelegraph service with maritime mobile stations. In addition, a station of this class may be authorized to communicate secondarily and simultaneously with fixed points for the transmission of press material which is destined primarily to mobile stations."

The new rules will be effective at 3 A.M., EST, June 19, 1936.

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## RMA PREPARES FOR JUNE 15 FCC HEARING

The Radio Manufacturers' Association is making intensive preparations for the general hearings at Washington beginning June 15 of the Federal Communications Commission on allocation requirements for future radio services, including television and facsimile. The RMA is cooperating with the National Association of Broadcasters in preparing for the Commission's inquiry regarding radio services which are now experimental and for the distant time when they may become commercial.

Engineering data and detailed recommendations have been prepared at numerous meetings of the Association's Special Allocation Committee, composed of leading radio engineers and of which Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Bridgeport, is Chairman; of the Television Standards Committee, and of various sub-committees. The RMA Special Committee of executives in charge is composed of James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia, Chairman; E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago; Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati; and R. R. Kane, of Camden, N. J., which held a meeting with the Engineering Committee at Philadelphia last Wednesday, May 27. The Special Engineering sub-committee consists of Dr. L. C. F. Horle, of New York; A. F. Murray, of Philadelphia; and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, of Camden, N. J.

Requirements for an adequate national system of television in the future whenever it reaches the commercial stage will be presented to the Communications Commission June 15 by the RMA. Chairman Skinner of the RMA Committee will make the general presentation, while Messrs. Murray and Horle will present engineering details.

In preparing for the FCC hearings, the RMA delegation is cooperating with the National Association of Broadcasters which has specially engaged Dr. Charles B. Aiken, of Purdue University to represent the NAB.

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## SARNOFF'S VISITS TO WHITE HOUSE AROUSE SPECULATION

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, made another of several recent visits to the White House on Wednesday, May 27th, but no statement was made either by the President's secretariat or by RCA officials regarding the purpose of the calls.

One of the possible topics around which speculation centered was the still unsettled Mackay-RCA fight over the former's move to broaden its foreign radio communication service.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, recently called on the President, presumably regarding the case.

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## JOINT INQUIRY AUTO RADIO INTERFERENCE PROGRESSES

Technical experts from the Engineering Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Society of Automotive Engineers are engaged in a joint study of the problem of ignition interference to radio reception on automobiles.

Among data uncovered was the fact that a strong peak of interference exists in the band of 30 to 40 megacycles, where local short-wave broadcasting is now beginning.

A study of the effects of noise suppressors upon the operation of automobiles showed that while the devices have no effect on gas economy with engines running at good speeds, suppressors tend to increase missing when engines idle and add to the difficulties of starting in cold weather, the engineers found.

The findings of the engineers are to be submitted to automobile manufacturers as a contribution to ignition research.

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## U. S. RADIOS IN DEMAND IN URUGUAY

Improved economic conditions resulting from greatly increased exports of animal products effected during 1935, combined with a general dissatisfaction with receivers made up of locally manufactured parts have served to increase the demand for foreign sets, particularly American, in Uruguay, according to the Department of Commerce.

The local radio manufacturing industry is said to have suffered a considerable set-back and at present is confining its activities mainly to assembling, employing parts imported from abroad.

The market for automobile radios continues to be dull, as many of the new cars are imported already equipped with radio sets and owners of old automobiles in general are manifesting a lack of interest in automobile radio equipment.

A complete set of new regulations placing limitations on the amount of advertising time to be permitted broadcasting and effecting other needed improvements in Uruguayan broadcasting, has been drawn up by the Direccion de Radio Comunicaciones (Bureau of Radio Communications) and presented to the Asociacion Nacional de Broadcasting Uruguayo (National Association of Uruguayan Broadcasting) for consideration and suggestions. When the regulations are found to be mutually satisfactory to the Bureau of Radio Communications and to the Broadcasting Association, an appropriate bill will be presented to Congress in order to secure the necessary changes.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the eighteenth century. It covers the period of the American Revolution and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the years from 1790 to 1840. It covers the period of the early republic, the War of 1812, and the expansion of the United States into the West.

The third part of the book deals with the years from 1840 to 1860. It covers the period of the mid-republic, the Mexican-American War, and the rise of the abolitionist movement.

The fourth part of the book deals with the years from 1860 to 1877. It covers the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fifth part of the book deals with the years from 1877 to 1900. It covers the period of the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era.

The sixth part of the book deals with the years from 1900 to 1945. It covers the period of the Progressive Era, World War I, and the Great Depression.

The seventh part of the book deals with the years from 1945 to 1960. It covers the period of the Cold War and the New Deal.

The eighth part of the book deals with the years from 1960 to 1980. It covers the period of the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

The ninth part of the book deals with the years from 1980 to the present. It covers the period of the Reagan Revolution and the end of the Cold War.

EUROPEAN SETS HIGHER; HAVE FEWER TUBES THAN IN U. S.

Prices for radio receiving sets in Europe are distinctly higher than in the United States and the majority of receivers use but two, three, or four tubes, according to L. M. Clement, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, RCA Manufacturing Co.

Writing in Broadcast News, RCA organ, Mr. Clement, in an article on "What the Europeans are Doing", said, in part:

"The wit who said that radio reception resembled a form of exercise and a game of chance probably had in mind certain types of European receivers on the market, on which it was necessary for one to turn numerous dials and then, if lucky, one heard a program. Such a state of affairs is no longer typical of Europe. But it is true that radio conditions in Europe, as I found them during the past four years, were much different from American conditions.

Perhaps the greatest difference lay in the fact that European receivers were mostly two, three, and four tube T.R.F. units, many with magnetic type loud speakers. Selectivity was largely dependent upon regeneration, and the power output was surprisingly low. In most of the countries broadcast transmitters were of good quality. Many were 60-120 kw. output, including a 500 kw. station in Moscow. Interest in radio was and is very high. In many of the countries the home set builder was a serious competitor of the set manufacturer. Superheterodyne receivers were being slowly introduced, but were poor in operation and complicated in construction.

"By far the strongest reason for the difference between European and American radio practice was due to the tubes available. European tube designs differed radically from American designs, and reflected the influence of the older battery type tubes. In these old battery sets, battery life was a major problem and tubes were designed with the highest possible mutual conductance so that the smallest number of tubes could be used.

"Listening conditions, tastes and purely local practices have a decided effect on European receiver design, as will be made clear by the brief description and explanation of these conditions in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and other countries.

"The local programs are usually of greatest interest to the British public, largely because a knowledge of foreign languages is not common, and because of the relatively good quality of the programs broadcast. But for a large portion of the listening public this interest does not hold on Sundays, because on that day the British Broadcasting Company does not broadcast any popular or light musical programs, but confines the programs to religious and serious subjects. Consequently, the average listener on Sunday tunes in Luxembourg or Paris. These two stations cater to this English practice and broadcast advertising programs in

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It covers the period from the discovery of the continent to the beginning of the American Revolution.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the American Revolution. It covers the period from the outbreak of the war in 1775 to the signing of the Constitution in 1787.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the early years of the United States. It covers the period from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812 in 1815.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the middle years of the United States. It covers the period from the end of the War of 1812 in 1815 to the beginning of the Civil War in 1861.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the late years of the United States. It covers the period from the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 to the end of the Reconstruction era in 1877.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the early years of the 20th century. It covers the period from the end of the Reconstruction era in 1877 to the beginning of World War I in 1914.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the middle years of the 20th century. It covers the period from the beginning of World War I in 1914 to the end of the Reconstruction era in 1945.

in English. They also broadcast sweepstake and football gambling pool results that are of great interest to Britain's working classes. The International Broadcasting Company is an English company, and broadcasts programs in English over the following stations: Paris; Luxembourg; Normandie; and Athlone, Ireland.

"Because of these conditions, the people demand receivers capable of receiving all the local British programs, and in addition programs originating in France, Luxembourg, and the Irish Free State.

"The great majority of French broadcast stations are below the average of other European stations in quality. Consequently, the French people in general listen to foreign broadcasts, and therefore require better sets of higher sensitivity and greater selectivity. The simple regenerative receivers were never very popular in France.

"American type tubes are popular in France. A large number are made there, and others are imported from the United States. The prices of these tubes are high, however, because of the quota, and tend to curb the number of tubes used in the design of the receivers. In fact, the import quota has a decided effect on French receivers. It limits the importation of foreign receivers, and makes manufacture more difficult and expensive because of the limitation on the importation of certain components not readily available in France. French receivers, however, employ five or more tubes, and are high in selectivity. The design is close to that of the American receiver, with the exception that little interest is shown in short-wave reception.

The Belgians, like the French, want to listen to foreign broadcasts, and their receivers are designed for selectivity. American tubes are widely used, and American types are manufactured in Belgium. Belgium and French receiver sets are quite similar.

Conditions in Germany differ from those in most other countries. Programs of local interest predominate, and an extremely inexpensive receiver is produced by the German radio manufacturers. Consequently, the poorly paid classes can afford radio reception. This condition is not entirely due to manufacturer activity, as it is strongly sponsored by the German Government. These low priced German sets sell for 75 RM (\$30.00). They consist of three tubes, including rectifier, and are of the regenerative detector audio amplifier type.

"Radio programs are good, but include much propaganda.

"In spite of the fact that Austrian stations and programs are excellent, the receivers sold in Austria are largely for foreign reception.

"The prices of European receivers without exception are greater than the American equivalents. As a basis of comparison, we can take a five tube super-heterodyne receiver of 2 watts output, with a sensitivity of 50 microvolts for 50 M.W. output, 2 wave bands (A and X), and dynamic loudspeaker. This is the type of set which is most widely sold in Europe.



"The price of the set in various countries would be approximately: England, 12 Guineas (\$65); Belgium, 1950 Belgian Francs (\$65); Hungary, 400 Pengo (\$80); Austria, 450 Austrian Schillings (\$86); France, 1450 French Francs (\$97); Germany, 280 R. Marks(\$110).

"An equivalent American set, but with three wave bands, would sell for about \$40.00."

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FTC GETS STIPULATION IN RADIO TUBE CASE

In a stipulation entered into with the Federal Trade Commission, Triad Manufacturing Co., Inc., Pawtucket, R. I., has agreed to cease representing in advertising or in printed matter that certain glass radio tubes it manufactures and sells are "metal tubes".

The stipulation of facts points out that glass tubes were in general use by the radio industry until 1935, when the so-called metal tubes became popularized in the trade and by the purchasing public, and also describes glass tubes as having the technical elements sealed in a vacuum in glass, while in the metal types the technical elements are contained in a vacuum in steel.

Specifically, the respondent corporation agrees to discontinue use of the words "metal tubes" as descriptive of its products, so as to imply that such products are those which have become popularly known as metal radio tubes.

The stipulation provides that if the technical elements of the respondent corporation's product are sealed in a vacuum in glass which is placed within a metal shell, and if the words "metal tube" are used to describe the shell, then such words shall be accompanied by other suitable words to indicate clearly that the product is not a tube wherein the technical elements are sealed in a vacuum in steel.

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AUSTRALIAN RADIO QUOTA ADOPTED EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

The Australian Government has adopted an import quota under which all radio shipments not on the water by May 23rd are subject to special permit to be obtained from the Customs, according to the Electrical Division, Department of Commerce.

Details of procedure and information as to the degree of difficulty there may be in securing permits are not at present available, but the situation is being followed closely and publication of further particulars will be made as soon as available, a Commerce Department statement said.

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SECTION 4

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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Retrial of the patent litigation between the Shepard Broadcasting Service and the Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co. over an alleged infringement by WNAC and WAAB, Boston, on the method of broadcasting organ programs was ordered this week by the United States Supreme Court. The court sustained a ruling of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, which partially reversed an acquittal by the Massachusetts District Court.

More people made written response to National Broadcasting Company programs in April, 1935, than any April in radio history, it was announced in the monthly report of NBC Audience Mail Department. The increase was 121 percent over April, 1935. Last month, however, still lagged a little behind March, 1936, when an all-time monthly high of 1,015,372 pieces of mail was set at NBC.

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission on May 26th adopted certain amendments to the existing regulations governing coastal telegraph and point-to-point telegraph stations. The order follows:

"It is ordered that any person or corporation whose interests may be adversely affected by said amendments shall, prior to June 19, 1936, notify the Commission in writing of the nature of his or its interest and desire to be heard; and upon such notification and application shall be accorded a hearing in accordance with the requirements of law; otherwise all such persons or corporations shall be deemed to have consented to the said proposed changes."

Radio markets reports on the Dominican Republic and Bermuda were issued this week by the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Copies are available at 25¢.

New reduced rates for telephone calls from all parts of the United States to Hawaii, the Philippines, Colombia and the Dominican Republic will become effective July 1, according to a schedule filed May 28 with the Federal Communications Commission.

This was made known by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which announced rate reductions to forty-five other countries last Tuesday.

The Federal Communications Commission on May 26 amended Rule 262a, B, b, by adding the frequencies 5652.5 kilocycles to those available for aircraft and aeronautical stations of the Blue Chain, and 5887.5 (subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the international service) kilocycles to those available for aircraft and aeronautical stations of the Brown Chain. These frequencies are to be shared with aeronautical and aircraft stations of the Green and Purple Chains respectively.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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June 2, 1936.

U. S. PUBLIC RADIO BOARD URGED BY EDUCATORS

A new move to promote adoption of the American Public Radio Board plan has been launched as the result of an indorsement of the proposal in principal by the National Committee on Education by Radio.

Although the newer Radio Education Committee appointed by the Federal Communications Commission has yet to suggest a program, the Public Radio Board plan at present appears in the ascendancy among the varied proposals made for getting more educational programs on the air.

The National Committee on Education by Radio was organized in 1930 for the specific purpose of inducing the Federal Government to set aside 15 percent of all broadcasting channels for the exclusive use of education. The Committee, in endorsing the new idea, admits the impossibility of persuading the Government to adopt the other plan.

A bulletin issued by the Committee explains the new idea as follows:

"The details of the plan can be set forth concisely. It involves four major objectives:

"(1) The formation of boards, national, state and possibly regional, to direct programs in the public interest.

"(2) The securing of allocations of broadcast time to such boards by any and all stations.

"(3) The promotion of allocations of funds to such boards for program making purposes. These funds might come from philanthropy, from public and private institutions, from radio station budgets, or from contributions by civic bodies. The aim would be to establish the boards on a basis of assured self-support.

"(4) The experimental demonstration of socially profitable broadcasts in such fields as public affairs, adult education, school instruction, and the like.

"The procedure for creating a national board consists of having each State Board select from its own membership a single representative. Manifestly, a national control group so constituted ultimately might have forty-eight members. For administrative purposes this would require the appointment of a smaller directing committee empowered to employ an expert staff to handle specified national broadcasts. The character of the National Board would thus be determined by the various State Radio Boards.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the continent in search of a new life.

The early years were marked by struggle and hardship. The settlers had to learn to live in a new land, to grow their own food, and to defend themselves against the elements and the natives.

As the years passed, the colonies grew in number and in size. They began to develop their own institutions and to assert their independence from the mother country.

The American Revolution was the result of a long and bitter struggle. The colonies fought for their freedom and won. They became a new nation, the United States of America.

The new nation was faced with many challenges. It had to establish a government, to defend itself, and to expand its territory. It was a time of great heroism and sacrifice.

The American people have always been a people of freedom and opportunity. They have built a great nation, a nation that has inspired the world.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and achievement. It is a story that has inspired millions of people around the world.

The American dream is a dream of a better life, a dream of a land where everyone has the chance to succeed. It is a dream that has made the United States a great nation.

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have never given up. They have always fought for their freedom and their rights.

The American people are a proud and brave people. They have built a great nation, a nation that has stood the test of time.

"There are other ways of creating State Boards. Its members might be representatives of agencies selected because of their inherent interest in cultural and educational broadcasting. Whatever the method used, it should provide for safeguarding democracy by selecting only organizations, not handpicking individuals.

"Regional Boards, as found necessary, could be constituted on the same basis as the National Board, that is, of members selected by the State Boards.

"The plan for an American Public Radio Board is in harmony with the interests of that class of commercial broadcasters which is desirous of giving time on their stations to education, social welfare, and public affairs. In some cases, their experience has been disappointing, but this has been due largely to the fact that those to whom they have given time were inexperienced in the art of broadcasting and were unable to employ expert assistance. The system of radio boards should obviate this difficulty by retaining the service of experts to produce non-commercial programs of a quality comparable to that of advertising programs. Such a service would relieve commercial stations of many of the difficulties which now beset them with regard to both the choice of programs and the selection of groups or individuals who should put them on the air.

"The promotion of allocations of funds for use by such Boards, is not as difficult as it might at first appear. The Radio Board plan offers advantages which more than pay its way. To educational, cultural, and civic institutions or agencies it offers the opportunity to pool their radio interests in a single cooperating unit which could produce quality programs much more cheaply than could each constituent member operating independently. To station owners it offers the advantage of a better series of broadcasts than any of them could produce singly. It might take selected portions of programs from various stations and combine them with other superior programs for general use in filling surplus hours."

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#### JUDGE SYKES TO ADDRESS NAB CONVENTION

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission, will be the principal speaker at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago, July 5-8. His address, to deal with Federal regulation of broadcasting, will be made at the opening business session July 6th.

Copyright problems, including the plan to set up a Copyright Bureau within the NAB, and the proposal of the NAB Directors to increase membership dues 50 percent in order to meet a larger budget are expected to consume the major time of the convention.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Summary of the... (mirrored text)

## ZENITH SHOWS \$1,212,752.07 NET FOR PAST YEAR

Completing the most successful year in its history, the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, on April 30th had made a net profit after depreciation and taxes, of \$1,212,752.07 for the previous 12 months, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, last week reported to Zenith shareholders. Income from sales, after deducting excise taxes, royalties, and cost of sales, was \$2,558,123.15.

Commander McDonald called attention to the receipt of more than \$4,000,000 in orders for 1937 receiving sets at the Chicago convention May 14-16. This compared with orders for \$2,200,000 at the Zenith meeting a year ago.

His report continued, in part:

"The products of your Company enjoyed the greatest increase in public acceptance this year of any manufacturer in the radio industry. This was due in a large measure to merit of product, which included many practical and outstanding features and was virtually service free, also to an effective half-million dollar advertising program carried out during the year.

"The introduction of an advanced and revolutionary type of economical farm radio receiving set gave your Company a dominant position of leadership in that field. The amount of business done on farm receiving sets contributed substantially to the total volume throughout the year and to the profits for the year.

"Conservative financial policies and production control were maintained throughout the year with the result that despite the large increase in business and the steady demand for the Company's products, we closed our fiscal year with no surplus merchandise or distress stocks. Our inventory consisted primarily of materials for the new line and some models of that line which had already been completed at inventory time.

"The principal business of the industry is now being done by relatively few manufacturers. By consistently producing a superior product and adhering to sound policies of merchandising that protect the customers' purchase, as well as the dealers' profits, your Company has done much to stabilize conditions within the industry. As a result it has created for itself good-will of an inestimable value and which may well be considered a guarantee of continued progress.

"The steadily increasing volume of business makes it necessary for the Company to secure larger and permanent quarters. Since such an arrangement could not have been made before the start of production on the new line, it became necessary for the Company to lease, on a temporary basis, an additional building in the vicinity of its main plants. We now have adequate facilities to take care of a much larger increase in volume this year and

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colonies in the early 17th century. This period is characterized by the struggle for survival in a hostile environment, the development of a distinct American identity, and the gradual expansion of the colonies across the continent.

The second part of the book covers the period from the late 17th century to the American Revolution in 1776. This era is marked by the growth of the colonies, the increasing tension with Great Britain, and the ultimate decision to fight for independence. Key events include the Boston Tea Party, the Declaration of Independence, and the Revolutionary War.

The third part of the book discusses the early years of the United States, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the 18th century. This period focuses on the challenges of building a new nation, the development of the federal government, and the early struggles with state sovereignty and the role of the judiciary.

The final part of the book covers the 19th century, from the beginning of the 1800s to the end of the century. This era is characterized by westward expansion, the Civil War, and the rise of industrialization. It also addresses the issues of slavery, sectionalism, and the emergence of the United States as a world power.

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negotiations are being carried on for suitable permanent quarters which will be ready for occupancy when the present production season is finished.

"The Company now has over 13,000 dealers as against 3,500 a year ago and its objective is to materially increase this number."

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CHARGES FCC WITH S-W CENSORSHIP

Charging the Federal Communications Commission with an attempt to establish a censorship over broadcasting, the Short Wave Institute of Washington, last week filed a protest with the Commission against Rule 177 (d), effective July 1, providing:

"No licensee of any class of broadcast station shall rebroadcast the programs of any foreign radio station without written authority first having been obtained from the Commission."

In a letter to the Commission, Oswald F. Schuette, President of the Short Wave Institute, says this rule would create a censorship over the rebroadcast of foreign programs, in violation of the Communications Act, and would be a step toward the censorship of domestic programs.

"As a practical matter", says the protest, "this censorship would deprive 20,000,000 owners of standard broadcast sets of the right to hear the prohibited programs, while the owners of 6,000,000 short-wave sets would hear the same programs direct from the originating stations, unless it be the intent of the Commission to extend this prohibition to the receiving sets themselves and thus prevent the reception of the censored programs in the United States."

Up to this time about the only attempt to rebroadcast foreign programs into this country has been made by Germany. German programs, picked up by Col. Frank R. Curtis in Washington, have, through the cooperation of Kurt Sell, Washington representative of the German Broadcasting Company, been rebroadcast in the Capital by Station WOL.

Mr. Sell recently offered a special short-wave program direct from Germany to other stations throughout the country with which the assurance was given that the German station would play no music about which there could be copyright difficulties in America.

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### SECTION 1

#### ARTICLE I

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### SECTION 2

## SENATE PASSES BILL MODERNIZING LAW ON SHIP RADIOS

Seeking to insure greater safety at sea for passengers and crews and to avoid such disasters as those of the "Vestris" and "Morro Castle", the Senate on Monday, June 1st, passed the Copeland Bill amending the Communications Act relating to the use of radio equipment at sea.

Because of the lateness of the session, however, its passage by the House at this time is extremely doubtful.

The purpose of the measure is explained fully in a report submitted to the Senate by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R.), of Maine, a veteran in radio legislation, for the Committee on Commerce.

"This bill's great purpose is to modernize our law with respect to radio installations and radio operations aboard ship to the end that safety at sea may be further assured", the report says. "America has fallen far behind the principal maritime nations of the world in this regard. We here seek to bring about that leadership to which we should aspire.

"In 1912 the loss of the 'Titanic' shocked the world. She was a monster ship of 46,000 tons, and she carried on this, her first and last voyage, 2,200 of passengers and crew, of whom only 711 were saved. In the year following this disaster a conference was held in London for the consideration of the general question of safety at sea, and in an endeavor to work out international agreements which would raise world standards, great progress was made. The United States, however, ratified that convention with such reservations as to defeat the effect and spirit of ratification.

"The World War taught many lessons with respect to the stability and floatability of ships, and great progress was made during that time and thereafter, both in radio equipment and in the navigational uses to which it was put. In 1927 there came renewed agitation for a world agreement on these subjects, and in 1929 the maritime nations again met at London to consider how the experience and enlightened desires of the world might make contribution to safety at sea. The United States participated in this conference. With a single exception its delegation represented the highest technical authority of our country. The conference labored with these problems through many weeks, and a treaty was signed at the conclusion of the efforts, a treaty now adhered to by 34 maritime nations. The United States has deferred ratification of this treaty and our country stands alone among the great nations as unwilling to make contribution or sacrifice through agreement with other nations to the humane ends sought in this convention.

"Disasters such as the sinking of the 'Vestris', the horror of the 'Morro Castle', and the loss of the 'Mohawk' have kept the subject before the American people and have emphasized the fact that the laws of the United States in these respects leave us far below the standards of the major powers and even those of many lesser consequence in world affairs.

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"This legislation seeks to restore some of the lost prestige which has come through our failure to effectively cooperate with other nations, and through the inadequacy of our own statutory provisions.

"Today there are probably all of 1,200 ships of the United States of substantial tonnage carrying many persons as passengers and crews, which by our law are not required to carry radio. No more pointed illustration of the danger and of the tragedy of this inadequacy of law can be found than in the fact that there was an American ship not required to be equipped with radio within 30 miles of the 'Vestris' and which sailed away because it did not receive the SOS signals of that doomed vessel. We are told that that ship was so near to the 'Vestris' that it might have saved all.

"The 'Morro Castle' and the 'Mohawk' disasters moved the Senate of the United States to adopt a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce of the Senate or a subcommittee thereof to conduct a study of the causes of these disasters, to make studies which might throw light on the question of safety of life at sea, and to make recommendations to the Congress for greater security of persons and property at sea. The Committee on Commerce authorized its Chairman to organize a Subcommittee on Department of Commerce and Merchant Marine, and this subcommittee authorized its Chairman, Senator Copeland, to solicit the aid of technical experts in the work directed by the Senate resolution. A technical committee of such experts was appointed. This general technical committee gave special consideration to the problem of radio, to the part radio plays in the navigation and operation of ships, and to its contribution to safety. As a result of this study of the problem the bill, which the Commerce Committee now report, was prepared and introduced by Senator Copeland.

"The bill has many technical aspects. Its major provisions which do not involve technical considerations may be summarized as follows:

"1. Unver present United States law the requirement of radio equipment is based on the number of persons carried on board a vessel. The bill proposes that every ship of the United States and every foreign ship leaving a port of the United States other than a cargo ship of less than 1,600 gross tons shall be equipped with an efficient radio installation in operating condition in charge of and operated by a qualified operator or operators. It further requires that any passenger ship of the United States of 5,000 gross tons or over shall be equipped with an efficient radio direction-finder apparatus. These provisions and especially that relating to cargo ships will bring within the terms of the law a substantial number of ships not now compulsorily equipped with radio. There will be nearly 1,800 cargo ships not now required to carry radio which must be so equipped, and there will be in excess of 50 passenger ships which by statute will be required to install radio apparatus. This will make an addition of about 1,850 ships required to have such installations.

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"2. The bill deals in detail with the technical requirements with respect to the radio installation on board the ship. These technical requirements conform generally to those found in the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea and to those required by the International Telecommunication Convention to which the United States is a party. It gives to the Communications Commission authority of inspection and approval of the required apparatus.

"3. The bill amends the provisions of present law with respect to the suspension of operators' licenses. It seeks so far as statutes may encompass this end to assure the highest type of character and qualification in the operators on ships of the United States. It also deals with the number of operators required on ships. It requires every passenger ship to have at least two qualified operators.

"Another interesting and important requirement contained in the bill is that specifying that every motorized lifeboat which is required by treaty or statute shall be fitted with an efficient radio installation. The underlying thought of this requirement is that the motorized lifeboat with radio equipment can act as a mother ship for all other lifeboats and can in event of disaster requiring the abandonment of ship continue SOS calls, can give the position of the lifeboats and can by transmitting allow the rescuing vessels to take bearings by radio direction finders giving the position of the lifeboat.

"Other provisions of the bill are either redrafts of existing law or involve in the main controversial matters."

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#### BETTER FACILITIES URGED FOR WIRE AND WHB

Favorable reports were filed with the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiners upon the applications of WIRE, Indianapolis, for permission to increase its nighttime power from 500 watts to 1 KW and the daytime power from 1 KW to 5 KW, and of WHB, Kansas City, Mo., for a shift from 850 to 1120 kc. with 500 watts at night and 1 KW daytime, unlimited hours.

Examiners recommended denial of applications of the Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co., Wichita, Kans., for a construction permit to operate on 1210 kc. with 100 watts, unlimited hours, and of KGDM, Stockton, Calif., to operate specified hours instead of daytime only.

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THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY, N. Y.

IN SENATE,  
January 10, 1911.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION  
PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1908.

X X X X X X X X

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
1911.

THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY, N. Y.

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## RADIO ZONE ALLOCATION SYSTEM ENDED BY CONGRESS

With the passage by the House on Monday, June 1st, of the bill to repeal the 8-year old Davis Equalization Amendment, the Federal Communications Commission will soon be in a position to allocate broadcasting facilities in accordance with modern engineering practices rather than a rigid zone system.

The measure, which now awaits the signature of President Roosevelt, will lead to a gradual reallocation of the limited broadcasting channels although no drastic shakeup is anticipated. The FCC has found the Davis Amendment, enacted in 1928 and subsequently made a part of the 1934 Communications Act, is unworkable and consequently has already made departures from its own quota tables for the 48 States and the five Zones into which the country was divided.

The new Act reads as follows:

"That section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of Section 307 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In considering applications for licenses, and modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same."

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its report recommending passage of the bill, previously adopted by the Senate, stated:

"The legislation is recommended for practical reasons of administration by the Communications Commission, which has found that the drawing of artificial zone lines for guides in allocating radio facilities cannot satisfactorily be applied because of the physical laws governing radio transmission. As a consequence, the policy of Congress, to so distribute radio facilities that every section of the country will be adequately supplied, has been very difficult of effectuating."

The Chairman of the Communications Commission wrote the Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as follows:

"With further reference to S.2243, which was introduced by you March 13, 1935, I beg to advise that this Commission favors its adoption for the following reasons:

SECTION ONE: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of a diverse population. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by industrialization and the rise of a powerful economy. The mid-20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower, and the late 20th and early 21st centuries have been marked by significant social and technological changes.

The United States has a rich and varied history, shaped by the actions of many individuals and the forces of nature. The nation's identity has been defined by its values of freedom, democracy, and equality. The American dream, the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, has been a central theme in the nation's history. The United States has played a leading role in the world, and its influence is felt in many parts of the globe. The nation's history is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the American people.

The United States has a long and proud history, and its future is bright. The nation's values and principles have guided it through many challenges, and they will continue to guide it in the years ahead. The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a place where everyone has a chance to make their mark. The nation's history is a source of pride and inspiration, and it is a testament to the power of the human spirit. The United States is a great nation, and its future is bright.

The United States is a land of freedom and opportunity. It is a place where everyone has a chance to make their mark. The nation's history is a source of pride and inspiration, and it is a testament to the power of the human spirit. The United States is a great nation, and its future is bright.

"The existing law, which S.2243 seeks to repeal, is contrary to natural laws and has resulted in the concentration of the use of frequencies in centers of population, and the restriction of facilities in sparsely populated States, even though interference consideration would permit the operation of one or more additional stations. Because of the size of the zones provided for by existing law, the distribution required by the Davis amendment has resulted in providing ample broadcast service in small zones and lack of service in large zones. The experience of the Federal Radio Commission and this Commission has proved that the Davis amendment is very difficult of administration and cannot result in an equality of radio broadcasting service."

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#### RADIO PIONEER DIES IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

William T. Pierson, pioneer in the radio field, music composer and publisher, died May 31st after a long illness at his home in Washington, D. C. He would have been 57 July 1.

Mr. Pierson, who had given many singers and musicians their start, as radio entertainers, was Program Director of old Station WCAP, the first large commercial radio station in the National Capital. It was owned and conducted by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

He remained with the station until 1926 when he became Program Director of Station WMAL, and continued there until 1933.

Mr. Pierson had given Kate Smith her first audition, and also Hazel Arth, who won the national Atwater Kent audition.

Before taking up song writing, he was first assistant to the engineer of the telephone company in the Washington and Baltimore area. With the establishment of WCAP, Mr. Pierson had charge of the broadcasts of many important national events - when radio was just coming into general use.

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A more powerful transmitting station is to be constructed this Summer by WLXAL, short-wave station at Boston. Regular programs will consequently be suspended during July.

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The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first of its kind. It was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to study and report on the status of women in all countries. The Commission has since held numerous sessions, with the most recent one in 1995. Its work has been instrumental in the development of international instruments for the advancement of women, most notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. The Commission also plays a key role in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of these instruments. It has established a framework of indicators to measure progress in the area of women's rights and has been instrumental in the development of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. The Commission's work is ongoing and it continues to be a vital part of the United Nations system.

ANNEX I

ANNEX I - LIST OF STATES PARTY TO CEDAW

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ANNEX II

... of the Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first of its kind. It was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to study and report on the status of women in all countries. The Commission has since held numerous sessions, with the most recent one in 1995. Its work has been instrumental in the development of international instruments for the advancement of women, most notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. The Commission also plays a key role in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of these instruments. It has established a framework of indicators to measure progress in the area of women's rights and has been instrumental in the development of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. The Commission's work is ongoing and it continues to be a vital part of the United Nations system.

6/2/36

THAD BROWN GIVEN DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE

Decrying a philosophy of doom, despair, and lack of opportunity, and speaking great encouragement for the youth of today, Colonel Thad H. Brown, member of the Federal Communications Commission, on June 1st addressed 45 graduates of the Class of 1936 of Lincoln Memorial University at their annual commencement exercises at Harrogate, Tennessee.

Following his address, Lincoln Memorial University officials conferred upon Colonel Brown the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and also made him a member of the Board of Directors of the University.

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CONVENTION COVERAGE CITED IN PROGRAM FORECAST

Attention is called to the important part to be played by radio in the forthcoming presidential campaign, in the June bulletin of Selected Radio Programs, issued by Philco's Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, two pages of which are devoted to a detailed account of broadcasting arrangements made for the Republican National Convention, which opens in Cleveland on June 9, and the Democratic National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, beginning June 23.

"This year, more than ever before, the entire picture of both conventions will be given to the public in greater detail by radio", the Institute states. "To a great extent, the convention programs have been arranged so as to permit the maximum utilization of radio in bringing the message of both parties to a great electorate that, through radio, is better informed on national problems than ever before."

The program bulletin, which is now in its second year of publication, lists as usual recommended programs in the fields of music, informative talks, variety, comedy, drama and news, to be broadcast regularly in June by the major networks. These are supplemented by broadcasts of noteworthy special events to be heard during the month.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.  
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

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SECTION 10. THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::  
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Ultra-short-wave radio communication equipment has just been installed by General Electric engineers in 13 police prowl cars and at police headquarters in Gary, Ind.

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Alleging unfair competition in the sale of packaged mineral salts, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Soal Lake Products Corporation, Seattle, Wash., distributor of "Mother Nature Soap Lake Salts", and other products obtained from Soal Lake, Wash., which advertises on the radio.

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The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday resumed the hearing of the American Telephone & Telegraph investigation.

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Invitations have been sent by Louis G. Caldwell, prominent Washington radio attorney, and Mrs. Caldwell, for a reception to be held the evening before the informal Federal Communications Commission engineering conference which opens on Monday morning, June 15th.

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KNX LIBEL SUIT REVERSED ON APPEAL

Taking an opposite view from the trial court which ruled that a Los Angeles Times editorial was libelous per se, the California District Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment whereby the Western Broadcast Company, owner of radio station KNX, was awarded \$2500 actual and \$1 punitive damages by a jury. The suit was based on the Times editorial "A Plain Statement", published to explain the newspaper's stand in omitting KNX from the radio log when the station refused to come into the Press-Radio agreement.

"Since a corporation has no character to be affected by libel and no feelings to be injured, an article to be libelous of the corporation must have a tendency to directly affect the credit or property of the corporation or occasion it pecuniary injury", the appellate opinion states. "The mere fact that an article is unpleasant or hostile does not make it defamatory."

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Understand that the information contained in this document is to be kept secret and is not to be disseminated outside the organization.

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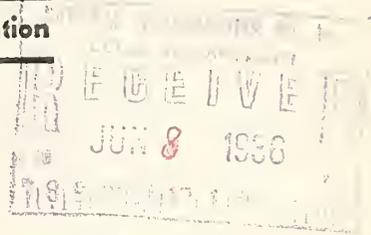
SECRET

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 934

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## PAYNE IS REAPPOINTED FOR 7-YEAR TERM ON FCC

Definitely ending all rumors to the contrary, President Roosevelt on Wednesday, June 3rd, sent to the Senate the renomination of George Henry Payne, of New York, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a seven-year term.

Although it was generally conceded that Mr. Payne would get the reappointment after Senator Borah, Idaho Republican gave him his endorsement, rumors continued to circulate occasionally that the New York liberal might be blocked by a combination of Democrats and Western Republicans who wanted a representative from their section of the country on the Commission.

Early confirmation of the appointment is expected in view of the move in Congress to adjourn before the Republican National Convention, if possible.

The reappointment places Commissioner Payne in a much stronger position on the FCC than ever before. From being the junior member, with only a 2-year term, he now becomes the member with the longest certain term. Only Chairman Anning S. Prall ranks second as he was renamed for a seven-year term last year.

Last Fall and Winter the New Yorker, a former friend of Theodore Roosevelt and long a Liberal Republican, made a series of addresses at universities in which he was tartly critical of the past policies of the Commission. So aroused did some of the more conservative colleagues become that Chairman Prall and he were not on speaking terms for some weeks. It was then that reports were circulated, and published, that a Western bloc of Senators was seeking to get a Westerner named for the position which Commissioner Payne was due to vacate July 1, 1936. This bubble soon faded, however, when several of the more prominent Western Republicans stated they favored Mr. Payne's reappointment, providing he wanted the job.

The relations thereafter between Messrs. Payne and Prall became obviously improved, but Mr. Payne ceased for the time his critical speech-making although he published in book form the addresses he had previously made.

Mr. Payne has had a varied and colorful career. Starting as a student of pharmacy, he has been editor, editorial writer, music and dramatic critic, political writer, lecturer, author, and politici.

He was one of the aides of Henry L. Stimson during the latter's campaign for New York Governor in 1910. Two years later he was one of the New York campaign managers for Theodore

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the American Revolution.

The second part of the book deals with the years from the end of the American Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War.

The third part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of the Reconstruction period.

The fourth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the Reconstruction period to the beginning of the Progressive Era.

The fifth part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the Progressive Era to the end of the World War I.

The sixth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the World War I to the beginning of the New Deal.

The seventh part of the book deals with the years from the beginning of the New Deal to the end of the World War II.

The eighth part of the book deals with the years from the end of the World War II to the present.

The ninth part of the book deals with the years from the present to the future.

Roosevelt. In 1920 he was a candidate for Republican Senator from New York, being defeated by James W. Wadsworth, now a member of the House of Representatives.

Following the confirmation of his nomination by the Senate observers expect to see him take a more pronounced lead in helping to direct the policies of the Federal Communications Commission in the future.

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ATWATER KENT DROPPING RADIO SET MANUFACTURING

The Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, one of the pioneer organizations in the radio field, will no longer manufacture radio receiving sets or equipment, according to authoritative information received in Washington.

A brief statement was issued early this week in New York by the advertising firm of Barton, Durstine & Osborn. It said:

"The Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co. has decided less actively to promote its radio lines and has so informed its distributors. It is believed that less than 100 employees will be affected by this decision at this time. It is not in a position to state what new lines of activities it has planned for the future."

Sources close to A. Atwater Kent, founder and president of the concern, believe that he may be preparing to retire from business entirely as he already has accumulated a large fortune.

The Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company, which was a large producer of automotive ignition equipment for 20 years prior to the advent of radio, began making receiving sets in 1923 and for the first several years dominated the field. A trade report is that they have sold \$128,000,000 worth of radio merchandise during the last 13 years.

The Atwater Kent Sunday evening concerts and the annual Atwater Kent contests to select promising musical amateurs became traditions in the broadcasting industry.

A native of Vermont, with ancestry extending back to pre-Colonial days, Mr. Kent owns palatial homes in Ardmore, Philadelphia suburb, Bar Harbor, Me., and Palm Beach, Fla. He recently celebrated his sixty-second birthday.

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SECTION

ARTICLE

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## HEARING SET ON ZENITH'S GRIGSBY-GRUNOW BID

Because rapidly expanding business made the acquisition of additional equipment necessary, the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, has made a bid for all of the new plants of the defunct Grigsby-Grunow Company, west of Austin Avenue in Chicago.

Frank M. McKey, Trustee in Bankruptcy, of Grigsby-Grunow Company, on June 2nd filed the bid and asked that an order be entered requiring all creditors of Grigsby-Grunow to show cause why the bid should not be accepted. The Referee in Bankruptcy scheduled a hearing for June 17th at 11 A.M. The amount of the Zenith offer was not disclosed.

"Acquisition of this property was made necessary because of the greatly increased business of Zenith Radio Corporation", Hugh L. Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer, said, "and will be occupied as soon as necessary alterations can be made. The property will hereafter be known as Zenith plants 5, 6 and 7."

Negotiations for the purchase were carried on by Irving Herriott, Zenith counsel.

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## HIGHER POWER FOR HEARST'S WISN URGED BY EXAMINER

An increase in nighttime power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt for WISN, Milwaukee, owned by Hearst Radio, Inc., was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg. WISN is the only CBS outlet in Wisconsin. The station also would be authorized to change the location of its transmitter.

An unfavorable report was filed by Examiner Ralph L. Walker on the application of the Union-Tribune Publishing Co., San Diego, Calif., for a construction permit to erect a station for operation on 1420 kc. with 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime, unlimited hours.

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## NBC OFFICIAL MENTIONED FOR NEW CANADIAN RADIO JOB

Reginald Brophy, NBC Station Relations Manager, was mentioned as a possible General Manager of the Canadian radio system under the proposed new set-up recommended by the Special Parliamentary Committee, according to a Toronto correspondent of Variety. Brophy is a native of Montreal.

Another candidate mentioned for the post is Major Gladstone Murray, London Program Director for the British Broadcasting Corporation and formerly of Toronto.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1900

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IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1900

6/5/36

## MACKAY DENIED OSLO APPLICATION; APPEAL IS EXPECTED

After almost three months' deliberation, the Federal Communications Commission on June 4th denied the application of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to establish a commercial radio circuit between New York and Oslo, Norway, in competition with R.C.A. Communications, Inc. Mackay is expected to appeal the decision to the courts.

The FCC decision is of far greater significance than might be seen in the single application, as the Mackay Company planned to establish similar foreign circuits at strategic points over the world where RCA now exercises virtual control. The ruling is a distinct victory for RCA.

The Commission, in announcing its decision, expressed the belief that this country's measure of control of world radio communications would be jeopardized if permission were granted to two companies to establish competing circuits where financial returns do not appear to warrant such a step.

Five specific reasons were given for the ruling. The Commission declared:

"(1) That radio and cable facilities between the United States and Norway are adequate, competition is keen and there is no complaint of the service rendered;

"(2) That the proposed new circuit would not offer new or improved service, reduce rates or create traffic;

"(3) That the proposed new circuit, while increasing the revenues of the applicant, would decrease the revenues of all other established competing carriers, and would decrease the total revenues of the American-owned companies;

"(4) That the increase in applicant's revenue is not shown to be necessary for the continued operation of applicant or of its associated companies comprising the International System;

"(5) That the proposed circuit would result in the practical withdrawal of an associated cable company from competition."

The Commission further stated that:

"Inasmuch as the telegraph administration controls every word of outgoing radio-telegraph traffic, the competing American radio companies would be dependent upon it for their traffic from Norway. Each would be interested in increasing its share of the total traffic.

"To expect the telegraph administration to play the competing companies against each other is simply to expect that the administration will be headed by good business men, loyal to their national interests.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

First among equals, the President shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall have the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens. He shall have the right to nominate and to appoint, and to receive and to hold, such offices as may be created, and to exercise such powers as may be vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

He shall have the right to require the attendance of such members of the Executive Council as he may think proper, and to receive and to hold such offices as may be created, and to exercise such powers as may be vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

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"The fact that telegraph services in Norway are operated as a monopoly by the government telegraph administration cannot be disregarded in connection with the situation presented by the other facts in the case. That administration controls the bulk of the outgoing international traffic.

"For the most part, it can route the traffic as it will. The telegraph administration receives a greater financial advantage from radio than from cable, and it sends the bulk of the traffic to the United States by radio.

"If the administration should have the choice of two competing direct radio circuits, it is only natural to expect that it would favor that circuit from which it would derive the greatest financial advantage.

"Changes in the division of tolls between American carriers and foreign administrations or companies which diminish the income of the American carriers as a whole without reducing rates or improving service, and especially without the additional patronage which can be expected from such a reduction in rates or improvement in service, must be weighed against applicant by a Commission charged with the duty both of the development of a nation-wide and world-wide wire and radio communication service and with the duty of seeing that the rates for that service are reasonable."

Commissioner Irvin Stewart made clear, however, that future cases would be decided on their individual merits.

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#### BROADCAST ADVERTISING IN APRIL STILL ABOVE 1935

While experiencing the usual seasonal decline, broadcast advertising in April continued to show a gain over the corresponding period for 1935, the National Association of Broadcasters reports.

The total volume of radio advertising in April was \$8,829,488. This was 5.4 percent below March's record but 9.5 percent above April, 1935. Local broadcast advertising, however, jumped 12.5 percent ahead of March, while the use of electrical transcriptions showed the greatest gain as compared with both March and April a year ago.

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## FIRST WOMEN TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS HIRED; MEN SOUGHT

The British Broadcasting Corporation, which is preparing to launch a regular television transmission service shortly, has hired the world's first women television announcers, but is still looking for the proper type of male announcers.

Describing a recent meeting with the young women, a BBC commentator said:

"Miss Jasmine Blight and Miss Elizabeth Cowell have been appointed as the first women television announcers in the world. They will shortly take up their duties at the new BBC Television Station at the Alexandra Palace. Very charming we found them. Miss Bligh, who is twenty-two years of age, has already had three years' stage and film experience. She plays tennis, golf and squash rackets, and has traveled widely. Miss Cowell, one year her senior, has worked as a mannequin, and specialized in dress design and display. Miss Bligh and Miss Cowell were chosen from 1,122 applicants. They will spend some weeks in intensive training preparatory to the opening of the new television service. Television artists will require slight facial make-up in colors of yellow and blue.

"Meanwhile, the search still goes on for the ideal man announcer for television purposes. Chief qualification is a 'photogenic' face of masculine type."

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## RADIO WAVES SOMETIMES SLOW, SCIENTIST FINDS

Radio waves are not always the speedy messengers of constant velocity that most scientists have believed them to be, but sometimes "doddle along in second gear" at about half their normal rate as they skip from place to place over the earth, according to Dr. Harlan T. Stetson of the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University.

At a joint meeting June 3rd of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Club of America, held at the American Museum of Natural History and the Hayden Planetarium, in New York City, Dr. Stetson told an audience of several hundred engineers and guests that radio waves recently had been found to travel as slowly as 90,000 miles a second.

Radio men have regarded the speed of radio in space as virtually constant. International observations, however, have recently shown otherwise, Dr. Stetson said.

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The normal speed of radio energy through space, he said, is about 186,000 miles a second, or 300,000 kilometers, equal to the velocity of light waves. His deductions as to the diminished speed of radio waves on certain occasions, he said, are drawn from a long series of day-to-day comparisons of international time signals exchanged between the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England, and the Paris Observatory in France. Dr. Stetson laid the discrepancy in the speed of travel of radio waves to "unknown cosmic phenomena."

"Some days the waves skip across the Atlantic Ocean on scheduled time, traveling apparently, with the velocity of light", said Dr. Stetson. "This would take the waves around the earth seven times in a second. Other days they 'doddle' along at a mere 90,000 miles per second, consuming twice as long as they should for a trans-Atlantic trip.

"Careful comparisons of the times consumed by the ethereal messengers appear to indicate the waves are seriously affected by the magnetic field of the earth, which varies in different regions of the globe.

"Near the magnetic equator the waves travel fastest. When they are sent over paths further north, or near a magnetic pole, they are much more reluctant about expediting their messages. Thus in the region near the equator, where the earth's horizontal intensity is greatest, they travel with a velocity apparently equal to that of light. This velocity diminishes over the more northern routes and in high latitudes. Where they must pass near the magnetic pole a velocity of only 200,000 kilometers is indicated. The pole, itself, is so disliked by the waves that sometimes they utterly refuse to pass it."

Dr. Stetson's topic was "Cosmic Cycles and Radio Transmission." Concerning pure cosmic and solar phenomena, he said, radio reception during the last sun-spot cycle indicated that the next few years might present new trouble for long-distance tuning in the broadcast band.

"Scientists are still searching for more accurate methods of predicting the sun's activity so those engaged in communication may anticipate conditions under which radio operators will have to work. The possibility that there may be other astronomical sources which change the electrical balance of the ionosphere offers further opportunity for speculation."

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The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 15th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 20th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 25th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 30th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 1st of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt, and a list of the names of the members of the Council of State.

## WGBF POWER INCREASE URGED; RADIO-PHONE STATION BLOCKED

Increase of the daytime power of WGBF, Evansville, Ind., from 500 watts to 1 KW was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Denial of an application from Albert L. Brown for a construction permit to build a 100-watt radio-telephone station at Hallowell, Me., for operation on 9710 kc. was recommended by Examiner Ralph L. Walker. The station was to have been used to transmit stock quotations and bulletins direct to a brokerage house in Hamilton, Bermuda.

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## JAPAN REVIEWS PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING

In a booklet published recently, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reviewed briefly the progress made by broadcasting in that country since a program service began, eleven years ago, and outlined its plans for the immediate future.

The first experimental transmitter, erected at Shibaura, in Tokyo, was JOAK, which started operating on March 22, 1925, with a power of 220 watts. In the following July this was replaced by 1 KW transmitter at Atagoyama, Tokyo; and the station building is still used for studio work - the nerve-centre of the Japanese network. In June of the same year JOBK, at Osaka, with 500 watts, and JOCK, at Nagoya, began broadcasting. These three stations were taken over, in August 1926, by the Nippon Horo Kyokai (Broadcasting Corporation of Japan), and that organization, under the Ministry of Communications, is the only body authorized to broadcast in that country. In May, 1928, the Corporation increased the power of the existing stations to 10 KW, and shortly afterwards five further transmitters were erected.

Today, 10 KW main stations are situated at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, and Sapporo, linked by twenty-two supplementary stations, with power ranging from 300 watts to 3 KW. During the current year five more stations are to be added; the power of Tokyo is to be increased to 150 KW, and that of other stations in Osaka and Kyushu to 100 KW.

The official list of subscribers shows a total of 2,385,000. The Corporation's revenue is obtained from the listeners license fee of 50 sen per month. Each listener pays, in addition, an initial fee of one yen to the Ministry of Communications. No broadcast advertising of any kind is permitted.

Under the head of television, it is stated that research work has been going on for some years, and the Corporation is giving consideration to the recommendation of the Television Society of Japan - formed in 1934 - that experimental television broadcasting should be started as soon as possible.

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## NBC RAISES RATES FOR TIME ON WEEI AND WCKY

Increased network rates for two NBC stations - WEEI, Boston, and WCKY, Cincinnati - were announced this week by Roy C. Witmer, Vice-President in Charge of Sales for the National Broadcasting Company.

Effective July 1st, the rates will be:

WEEI - \$400 an hour, \$240 half-hour, and \$160 quarter-hour.  
WCKY - \$320 an hour, \$192 half-hour, and \$128 quarter-hour.

These are the gross rates for periods between 6 and 11 P.M., Mr. Witmer said, and supersede the rates for these stations published in the NBC rate card No. 21, dated May 1, 1936. Rates are the other times of day increased in proportion.

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## FCC APPROVES NEW ANTENNA FOR WJZ

The Federal Communications Commission this week approved plans for the erection of an ultra-modern 640-foot antenna for Station WJZ, the NBC-Blue network station at Bound Brook, N. J.

The Aviation Division of the Department of Commerce concurred in the permission for the new antenna, after engineers of the Department of Commerce, the National Broadcasting Company and the major airlines had collaborated in working out what is expected to be one of the most effective systems of night lighting ever provided for a radio tower.

An application to increase WJZ's power from 50,000 to 500,000 watts is now pending before the Commission.

The new antenna will bring to radio listeners a great improvement in tone and reliable reception, NBC engineers said. Bids for construction will be received at once, and the new antenna, it is hoped, will be in operation within from four to five months.

The new design for the tower is a steel structure 640 feet high, of constant cross-sections of approximately 8 feet in width, which in itself is the radiating element. No supplementary wires are used.

The single tower will be supported from the earth by two sets of steel guy stays. Directly in the earth beneath it will be a copper screen 150 feet in diameter, to minimize any losses in the earth which might occur at this point. Extending for more than 600 feet in every direction from the base of the tower will be more than 85,000 feet of heavy copper ribbon, placed radially from the tower, thus concentrating all radio transmission into the most powerful signal possible.

Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Washington, D.C. 20250

TO: [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

FROM: [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

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Power from the transmitting station will be transferred to the antenna through a 10-inch copper transmission line which will run to the base of the triangular tower. This line consists of two pipes, one within the other, the outer being grounded to the earth and the other insulated and carrying the power itself. The new antenna is designed to prevent fading in certain areas where unreliable reception has existed heretofore.

The new WJZ tower will be painted in alternate stripes of orange and white, making it clearly visible for miles. At night it will be silhouetted by lights placed at spaced intervals all the way to the top. On top of the antenna will be a flashing red aviation beacon.

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### "QUEEN MARY'S" ARRIVAL SETS RCA RECORD

British interest in the arrival of the "SS. Queen Mary" in New York has resulted in a new record for news picture transmission by radio, according to William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

"At no time before have we sent so many pictures overseas in a twenty-four hour period", he said, "and the file resulting from this single news event eclipses anything within our experience since the service was inaugurated in 1926."

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Use by Cushing Refining & Gasoline Co., Cushing, Okla., of false and misleading advertising to prejudice the public against "Ethyl" gasoline and to build up a preference for its own competitive product, is alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against that company. The respondent corporation has branch offices in Minneapolis.

Advertising in newspapers and other publications, and in radio broadcasts, the respondent corporation is alleged to unfairly disparage and to discourage the use of "Ethyl" gasoline by making representations which cause purchasers to believe that gasoline treated with tetraethyl lead is dangerous, poisonous, injurious to the life or health of users, and that the respondent's product is safe and superior to gasoline chemically treated.

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Felix Green, special representative for the British Broadcasting Corporation in this country and Canada, was scheduled to sail for London on Friday to make a report on radio conditions as he found them on a recent motor tour.

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## MANY ALL-WAVE RADIO SETS AT PARIS TRADE FAIR

Following is a report on the radio exhibition at the Paris International Trade Fair, which opened in mid-May, as carried in World-Radio, official organ of the British Broadcasting Corporation from a special correspondent:

"'All-wave' set was to be found on practically every stand, but, judging from remarks I heard from visitors, is likely to fall somewhat in popularity in the future, the sporting character of the reception from the short-waves not appealing to many listeners who only require entertainment. The range covered, with one or two rare exceptions, was from 19 meters either way according to the manufacturer's fancy. The price had decreased considerably, being in some cases as low as from Frs. 600-700. The better-known firms still maintain their prices between Frs. 1,500 and 2,000; but there are so many below Frs. 1,500 that we may expect to see these firms down about Frs. 500 by the Autumn because of the competition. There were perhaps a few more battery sets, and I saw only one make of crystal set (Frs. 50 to 150). Most of these sets were within the range of three valves to six valves, but there were a few of from seven to nine valves."

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## NBC-CHICAGO STUDIOS GET MASTER CONTROL DESK

Without a hitch in normal operations, a new, giant master control desk and new studio control panels have been installed and placed in operation in the NBC Chicago studios, according to Howard C. Luttgens, NBC Central Division Engineer.

The new Master Control Desk, more than fifteen feet in length and six feet high, containing 575 lights and more than 500 keys and connected by more than 250,000 feet of wire with 650 relays in a nearby room, will enable the supervising engineer in the main control room to present the network channels in such a manner that the announcer may cut this studio in or out of a circuit merely by pressing a button.

Heretofore the intricate routing of a program into the proper channels for distribution to various legs of the NBC networks has been a responsibility resting primarily on the announcer in the studio in which the program originated. Last minute routing changes have required notification of numerous persons at switching points in the studios and control room, raising as many possibilities of error.

By means of the new control desk, a companion to the one in the NBC Radio City studios, circuits may be set up by an engineer while the preceding broadcast is on the air.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago is a city of great beauty and interest. It is a city of great industry and commerce. It is a city of great culture and education. It is a city of great progress and advancement.

The University of Chicago is one of the most distinguished institutions of higher learning in the world. It was founded in 1857 and has since that time been a center of research and scholarship in many fields of knowledge. Its faculty is composed of some of the most eminent scholars of our time. Its students are chosen from all parts of the world and are of the highest caliber. The University has made many important contributions to the advancement of human knowledge and has produced many of the world's great leaders.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a place where the best minds of the world come together to pursue the highest ideals of scholarship and research. It is a place where the pursuit of knowledge is the paramount concern. The University has a long and distinguished history and has produced many of the world's great scholars and leaders. Its faculty is composed of some of the most eminent scholars of our time. Its students are chosen from all parts of the world and are of the highest caliber.

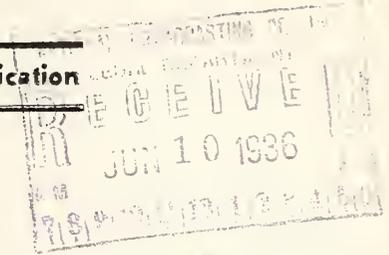
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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June 9, 1936

FCC ISSUES AGENDA FOR ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

Outstanding personalities in the technical and business aspects of broadcasting, communications, and scientific radio fields will participate in the far-reaching engineering hearing to open before the Federal Communications Commission on June 15th.

With radio "at the cross-roads", according to Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, FCC Chief Engineer, the hearing will constitute the most thorough investigation of the technical phases of radio transmission ever conducted in this country. Every service, which now has a specific band of channels allocated to it, will be called upon to justify its existence or, in some instances, its claim for more waves.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the FCC, will make the opening statement, outlining the scope and procedure of the hearing. Commander Craven will follow with a general review of the past developments, present practices, and future possibilities in radio.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, will be the first non-Commission witness. He will set forth the requirements of the several governmental services using the ether waves.

The second part of the hearing will be devoted to general testimony relating to broad questions of public interest and general allocation policies.

Broadcasters will get the first round among the specific services. Their testimony will cover television and facsimile broadcasting, international relay, high frequency, special, and experimental broadcasting as well as the ordinary long-wave transmission between 550 and 1500 kc.

Next in order will follow:

Fixed services; coastal, marine relay, and ship services; aviation; emergency; amateur, and miscellaneous services.

The list of witnesses in addition to Mr. Prall, Commdr. Craven, and Dr. Dellinger, follows:

GENERAL TESTIMONY: David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America; William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System; William Green, American Federation of Labor; Edward N. Nockels, Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank Jewett, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; T. J. White, Hearst Radio, Inc.; Dr. Chase,

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National Advisory Council on Radio in Education; James W. Baldwin, National Association of Broadcasters; James M. Skinner, A. F. Murray and L. C. F. Horle, Radio Manufacturers' Association; International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.); Capt. D. S. Leonard, International Association of Chiefs of Police Associated Police Communication Officers; Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, International Catholic Truth Society; Major Edwin H. Armstrong; Mr. Samuel E. Darby, Jr., of Darby & Darby, representing radio set manufacturers; Don Lee Broadcasting System; Evening News Association, Inc.; Eugene Vidal, Bureau of Air Commerce, Dept. of Commerce; Paul Goldsborough, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; James V. Piersol, Henry DuPont, Dean Farran, Itinerant Airmen; Dr. H. B. Williams (Columbia University), H. A. Carter, American Medical Association; and Oswald F. Schuette, Shortwave Institute of America.

SPECIFIC TESTIMONY (More than one service):

E. K. Jett, A. D. Ring, Dr. L. P. Wheeler, Federal Communications Commission; Dr. H. S. Osborne, L. Espenchied, E. L. Nelson, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; F. J. H. Kracke, City of New York, Department of Plants & Structures; Jack Kaufman, Globe Wireless, Ltd.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; Ellery Stone, Haraden Pratt, Dr. F. A. Kolster, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.; L. G. Caldwell, Press Wireless, Inc.; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Radio Corporation of America; William E. Beakes, R. V. Howley, C. C. Harris, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; Western Radio Telegraph Co.; Brown Rayphones, Mr. Elmer L. Brown; W. G. H. Finch, Finch Telecommunications Laboratories; Walter S. Lemmon, International Business Machines Corp.; Dr. C. D. Haigis, Jesse G. Haycock, Jr., The Haigis Laboratories, Inc.; Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.; Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.

BROADCAST SERVICE; Dr. Charles B. Aiken, National Association of Broadcasters; Elish Hanson, American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Brooklyn Technical High School; Buffalo Evening News by A. H. Kirchhofer; Maynard Marquardt, Chicago Federation of Labor; Columbia Broadcasting System; R. D. Lemert, DeForest Television Corp., Ltd.; Ben S. Fisher representing Stations KOMO, KJR, KPRC KGMB KGFJ WLBC WELI WTMJ WPHR WCOP KSL WNBC WBAP and WTBO; Philo T. Farnsworth, Donald K. Lippincott, Farnsworth Television, Inc.; William H. Priess, International Television Radio Corp.; L. J. Leishman, Los Angeles; R. V. Hamilton, St. Louis Star Times; Gerald N. Goldberger, Television Research Corp.; Stations WLW, WSAI & W8XAL (Crosley Radio Corp.); Worldwide Broadcasting Corp; and Paul de Mars, Yankee Network.

COASTAL SERVICE: J. D. Munton, Atlantic Communications Co.;

AVIATION SERVICE: Paul Goldsborough, Herbert Hucke, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.

EMERGENCY SERVICE; Lieut. George Kinsey, Lieut. E. C. Denstaedt, Capt. R. L. Batts, Lieut. L. L. Waitt, Lieut. C. J. Scavarda, Associated Police Communication Officers; Lieut. Sylvester D. Sullivan, Fred M. Link, Dept. of Public Safety, Jersey City Theodore G. Bremer, H. Allen Rutherford, Dept. of Police, Brookline, Mass.; John Desrocher, Police Dept., Grosse Pointe, Mich.;

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Police Dept., New York, N. Y.; Lieut. Martin W. Joyce, Massachusetts State Police; Sen. Clarence C. Dill, State of Washington; Isaac Brimberg, Fire Dept., City of New York; Herbert W. Eales, Edison Electric Institute; Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.; E. J. Vanderwall, State of Wisconsin, Conservation Dept.

AMATEUR SERVICE:

Paul M. Segal, Maj. K. B. Warner, A. L. Budlong, Ross Hull.

MOTION PICTURE STATIONS: E. H. Hansen, Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.; E. H. Hansen, Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sherman C. Amsden, Doctors Telephone Service, Inc.; Robert Robins, New York City; Edward J. Peoples, Institute of Radio Service Men.

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PUBLISHER SEES THREAT OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA BY RADIO

Stressing the importance of the June 15 engineering hearing of the Federal Communications Commission, especially with regard to the allocation of television and facsimile channels, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, believes this country is threatened with a flow of foreign propaganda via short-wave radio.

Addressing the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago last week, he charged newspapers with the responsibility of preventing the foreign propaganda invasion.

He said, in part:

"The fact that radio waves recognize no frontiers, no national boundary lines, makes it an international problem, which is of great national significance to each country.

"This situation offers a most serious problem for the preservation of peace in Europe where many countries are close neighbors,

"Propaganda of one country may be broadcast to another. These countries have tried many ways to stop the transmission of propaganda across their boundaries, but so far have found no satisfactory solution. Some countries set up an interference signal on their boundaries to prevent the reception of anything from a foreign country which is detrimental to the interest of the country. Others have enacted laws imposing a jail sentence for listening to a foreign broadcast. In still other countries, radio sets which are built to receive foreign stations are prohibited.

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"Many governments have found a way to control the dissemination of propaganda through the newspapers under dictatorship but as yet no practical way has been found to stop propaganda by means of radio transmission.

"The newspapers today are facing the most serious era of their 200 years in this country. They have the responsibility of seeing to it that the people of this country are not misled by false statements which come to them from foreign countries and foreign interests by means of radio.

"The Constitution, if interpreted loosely, offers to foreign nations an invitation to send their propaganda into this country, and the radio provides them with the medium.

"If our form of government is to escape the fire of dictatorship which has burned through many of the countries of Europe, the newspapers of America must assume the burden of the battle because they are organized as free agencies to gather the news and to preserve democracy.

"The public still has confidence in the newspapers. Newspapers must hold that confidence against these foreign attacks and keep the public fully informed through interpretive news writing and telling and re-telling the merits and efficiency of the American press."

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#### FCC RULES ON AMATEUR LICENSE MODIFICATION

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission has modified Rule 404, prescribing the scope of the examination for amateur operator license, as follows:

"a. Applicant's ability to send and receive in plain language messages in the International Morse Code (five characters to the word) at a minimum speed of 13 words per minute."

The former requirement was ten (10) words per minute.

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A favorable report on an application from Station WQDM, St. Albans, Vt., for a change in frequency from 1370 to 1390 kc. and for specified hours, was filed with the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg.

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The Government of the United States of America, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20250.

On this day, the 15th day of June, 1964, the following land was surveyed and located in the State of California, County of San Diego, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

The survey was made by the Surveyor General of the State of California, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

The land is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

The land is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

The land is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

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SECTION 3

The land is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the United States of America.

SECTION 4

## GROWTH OF POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS SHOWN IN NEW LISTS

The rapid expansion of police radio services in the past year is shown in two new lists issued this week by the Federal Communications Commission preparatory to the June 15th hearing at which time the police services, along with others, will be called upon to justify its use of limited ether waves.

As of June 1st, the list shows there were approximately 250 municipal police stations operating on emergency service, using frequencies from about 1600 to 2500 kc., and a similar number of police stations operating in general experimental service in the ultra-high frequencies.

Copies of the lists may be obtained from the offices of the Federal Communications Commission.

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## THREE NEW CALIFORNIA STATIONS ARE RECOMMENDED

Examiners' reports recommending issuance of construction permits for the building of new broadcasting stations in Santa Cruz, Sacramento, and Fresno, California, were filed with the Federal Communications Commission.

Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg proposed, after hearing four applicants for new California facilities, that B. A. Thompson, of Santa Cruz, be granted a permit to build a station for operation on 1310 kc., with 250 watts power, daytime only, and that Howard N. Mitchell, of Sacramento, be authorized to build and operate a station on 1310 kc. with 100 watts power, unlimited hours.

Denial of applications by William B. Smullin, of Sacramento, and the Press Democrat Publishing Co., of Santa Rosa, California, was recommended in the same report.

Chief Examiner Davis G. Arnold recommended in another report that Julius Brunton & Sons Co., of Fresno, be granted a permit to erect a station for operation on 980 kc., with 250 watts power, daytime only. At the same time he urged denial of an application by Miles J. Hansen, of Fresno, for use of the 1420 kc. frequency.

A move by KFOX, Long Beach, Calif., to practically double its service area by extending into Los Angeles was balked in a report by Examiner Ralph L. Walker recommending denial of an application for increase in power from 1 KW to 5 KW daytime and 1 KW nighttime.

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6/9/36

"PHOTO-MIKE" INTRODUCED BY CBS AT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The photo-mike, latest development in portable radio transmitters, was to be introduced by the Columbia Broadcasting System during broadcasts of the Republican National Convention. Combining the properties of microphone and camera, the new device permits the taking of some thirteen candid camera pictures of the speaker whose words it is broadcasting. Unlike the lapel microphone first used by CBS on the floors of the 1932 convention, the new transmitter employs no wire lines. It will be used to carry the spoken word from impromptu interviews at convention gathering spots to Columbia's master booth in the hall. The photo-mike was conceived and developed by E. K. Cohan, CBS Director of Engineering.

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NEW FCC RULES DISCUSSED AT ENGINEER PARLEY

Radio engineers from all sections of the country gathered at offices of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Monday, June 8) to discuss the new rules promulgated for the various stations associated but not in the regular broadcast band.

All but one of the holders of television licenses agreed with the FCC Engineering Department that it would be better to abandon the band from 2,000 to 3,000 kc. for experimental visual broadcasting and to transfer operations above 30,000 kc. The only objector was Purdue University.

Various suggestions were made by representatives of the services affected by the new rules, and minor changes in the rules, which become effective July 1st, are expected to be announced by the FCC. The rules govern operations of facsimile, international, relay, high frequency, and television broadcasting.

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Denial of an application by Carl S. Taylor, of Dubois, Pa., for a construction permit to erect and operate a new broadcasting station on 780 kc. with 250 watts, daytime, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a better life. Over the years, the country has expanded its territory and its population, and it has developed a unique culture and way of life. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice, and of the triumph of the American dream.

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY YEARS

The early years of the United States were a time of exploration and discovery. The first settlers came to the continent in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and a land of freedom. The early years were a time of struggle and hardship, but they were also a time of great achievement and progress.

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CHAPTER II

The early years of the United States were a time of exploration and discovery. The first settlers came to the continent in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and a land of freedom. The early years were a time of struggle and hardship, but they were also a time of great achievement and progress.

CHAPTER III

BURKAN, ASCAP COUNSEL, DIES IN N. Y.

Nathan Burkan, 57, a veteran copyright lawyer and one of the founders of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, died June 6th of acute indigestion at his estate in Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Burkan, who was American attorney for Victor Herbert, the composer, and likewise numbered as clients and friends Charles Chaplin and other famous figures in the entertainment field, took up his fight to strengthen protection for the creators of music and literature in 1904. Five years later his efforts helped effect the copyright act of 1909.

At the time of his death, he was counsel for a number of the larger motion picture corporations.

He appeared before the Joint Committee on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives and argued for the amelioration of the copyright laws on behalf of the Music Publishers' Association and the Authors and Composers Copyright League.

One of Tammany Hall's leaders, he refused public office on several occasions, although he did accept the chairmanship of the Triborough (New York) Bridge Authority.

Mr. Burkan is survived by his wife, two brothers, Joseph and David, and by a son, Nathan Burkan, Jr., 5.

The veteran lawyer represented Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt in the recent fight over custody of her child. He once sued Mae West for alleged non-payment of fees.

At one time or another he had represented such well-known figures as Sir Thomas Lipton, former Mayor James J. Walker, Pearl White, Theda Bara, Eleanor Boardman and Florenz Ziegfeld.

Funeral services were held in New York today (June 9th).

A number of years ago Mr. Burkan and Victor Herbert, the famous composer, dropped into a Broadway restaurant one night. Everything was going full tilt. The orchestra was playing, the girls in the cabaret singing and dancing. Mr. Herbert turned to Mr. Burkan and said, "Everybody is getting paid for what they do here except me. We are paying for our food, the waiters are being paid, the orchestra is being paid, the singers are being paid - but I who write the music and the songs am not getting a damn cent."

Up to that time many successful composers had died in poverty and that evening's visit resulted in the organization of the ASCAP. First they exacted a tax on restaurant orchestras, then phonograph records, then the movies and then the radio. Mr. Burkan has always been chief counsel for the ASCAP.

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## 710-FOOT ANTENNA PLANNED FOR KDKA

Plans for a new antenna tower for KDKA, Pittsburgh outlet for the National Broadcasting Company's Blue network, were announced recently by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Construction of the new tower will start as soon as the necessary approval is obtained from the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Commerce. Its site will be at KDKA's present transmitter location near Saxonburg, Pa.

This is believed to be the first tower of its kind to be erected for broadcasting service, and is expected to improve materially the reception of KDKA throughout the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia area. Although only five and one-half feet on a side, the new tower, a slender steel mast held erect by two sets of guys, is triangular in cross-section and will rise to a height of 710 feet, which is considerably higher than the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning.

The structure will be one of the vertical radiator type, will be of uniform size throughout its entire length, and will in itself act as the antenna. Although similar antennas of smaller size have been used at the Westinghouse short-wave stations since 1923, this is believed to be the first time that one has been adapted for broadcasting purposes.

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## THE FTC CLAMPS DOWN ON TWO RADIO ADVERTISERS

The Federal Trade Commission has just released information concerning the following two cases:

False and exaggerated claims on the part of Buno Co., Inc. 507 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa., as to the remedial or curative qualities of "Buno", advertised over radio and by other media, and sold as a competent treatment for skin and scalp ailments, are alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against that company. Friday, July 10, is the final date on which the respondent may show cause why an order to cease and desist from the practices complained of should not be issued.

An order to discontinue false representations in connection with the sale of cosmetic preparations has been entered by the FTC against Reta Terrell Sloan, trading as Reta Terrell, with her principal place of business at 513 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, and a branch at 50 East 10th St., New York City. The respondent is a radio advertiser.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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SECTION 1

ARTICLE I

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SECTION 2

## REPORT SPLIT ON AERONAUTICAL RADIO-A.T.&amp; T. CASE

Making a lengthy report, Examiner P. W. Seward this week recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company be compelled to furnish private line teletypewriter service to Aeronautical Radio, Inc., but he suggested denial of the latter's demand for a special rate comparable to that given Federal agencies.

Aeronautical Radio last November filed a complaint against the A. T. & T., alleging unjust and unreasonable discriminations against it.

Following a lengthy inquiry, Examiner Seward found that the refusal of the telephone company to furnish the teletypewriter service at regular commercial rates is a violation of the Communications Act of 1934. He did not sustain, however, the contention of the complainant that a special classification known as "airways communications" be set up to provide lower rates for private airways communications services.

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## MRS. BELMONT JOINS NBC ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. August Belmont, noted New York social leader prominent in civic affairs, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Advisory Council of the National Broadcasting Company. Mrs. Belmont's name was proposed at the recent tenth annual meeting of the Council, held in NBC headquarters in New York (Radio City). The invitation was extended by Owen D. Young, as Chairman of the Council.

The New York civic and social leader will take the place of the late Mrs. John D. Sherman, formerly national President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Belmont will become Chairman of the Women's Affairs Committee of the Council.

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## CBS FIXES NEW RATES FOR TWO NETWORK STATIONS

New rates for Stations WNAC, Boston, and KLZ, Denver, are announced by the Columbia Broadcasting System to become effective July 8th. They are:

|               | <u>1 Hour</u> | <u>½ Hour</u> | <u>¼ Hour</u> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Boston (WNAC) | \$400         | \$240         | \$160         |
| Denver (KLZ)  | \$200         | \$120         | \$ 80         |

No change is made in the rate of Station WAAB in Boston.

These rates supersede those shown on Rate Card #21, and apply to night-time broadcasts. Day rates and transition rates are to be increased in proportion.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time. It covers the expansion of the United States, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the World Wars, and the Cold War.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the twenty-first century to the present time. It covers the events of the September 11 attacks, the Iraq War, and the 2008 financial crisis.

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## NEW RADIO PHOTO TRANSMISSION USED IN FRANCE

A new method of photo-transmission by radio has been developed by the Belin Company, of Paris, France, according to an article in a recent issue of Photography, published in London.

"The problem of radio transmission of pictures has now been solved by the Beling Company, which has devised an apparatus by means of which fading, principal difficulty of the past, is done away with, and which enables pictures to be wirelessly with as much sharpness as they can be cabled", the magazine states.

"The new system of transmission is the result of considerable experiment, which for the last six months has taken the form of test emissions between Paris and Algiers. The first regular installation for commercial purposes is to be installed in Djibouti, very shortly, for communication of pictures from Abyssinia to Paris."

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## EXHIBIT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS PLANNED

The Eighth Annual Institute for Education by Radio, to be held in May 1937, will sponsor the first American exhibition of recordings of educational radio programs. The purpose of the exhibition is to further the broadcasting of valuable educational programs by calling attention to the more meritorious ones of each type. The exhibitors are to be classified into two groups: educational institutions and organizations, and commercial stations broadcasting educational programs. Awards will be made for the best of each of four different program types: (1) lecture, talk, speech; (2) demonstrations of musical selections, poetry readings, or classroom activities with explanations; (3) dialog, roundtable conversation, interview, debate, question and answer; (4) all forms of dramatization, including dialog where speakers take assumed parts.

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Reuter reports from Munich that, according to the South German Press, there are now 35,700 transmitting stations in the world, about 7,700 (or roughly 22 percent) of them broadcasting entertainment programs. The remaining 28,000 stations are concerned with radio services for ships, aeroplanes and other interests. Continental Europe alone has 2,000 stations which serve aeroplane traffic. Roughly 4 percent of the world's transmitting stations (numbering 1,448) are equipped for radio telephone services.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS

I, the undersigned, County Clerk of the County of ... do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the ... as the same appears from the records of said County.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County at the City of ... this ... day of ... 19...

COUNTY CLERK

STATE OF TEXAS

I, the undersigned, County Clerk of the County of ... do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the ... as the same appears from the records of said County.

COUNTY CLERK

I, the undersigned, County Clerk of the County of ... do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the ... as the same appears from the records of said County.

COUNTY CLERK

## BRITISH BRING INTERESTING PEOPLE TO MIKE FOR SCHOOLS

The reason for the success of educational broadcasting in the British Isles may be found in the following comment in a bulletin issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation:

"We often wish we had more time during the day to listen to the BBC broadcasts to schools. Looking over a list of people who had recently broadcast in the schools transmissions, we discovered a former air pilot, an ambulance man, a fireman, a train driver, the coxswain of the Dungeness life-boat, and even a deep-sea diver. It is part of the regular policy of the schools broadcasting authorities to bring interesting people to the microphone to talk about the day's work. One of the most interesting talks we actually heard was by a famous newspaperman, L. Marsland Gander, who described how a great newspaper was produced, how the news was obtained, and how hundreds of thousands of copies were distributed all over the country. Marsland Gander has not only had a long experience of work in Fleet Street, but of newspaper work in both India and Africa."

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## MOVIE PRODUCERS' FEARS OF TELEVISION ALLAYED

Motion picture producers were told recently not to worry over the prospect that television would shortly put them out of business.

The Scientific Committee for the Research Council, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, reported that Hollywood's "psychological preparedness" for television was in contrast to the costly "skepticism" with which many greeted the change from silent to sound pictures.

"The cost of development up to this point may be measured in millions of dollars", stated the Committee. "Before there is any possibility of nation-wide exploitation hundreds of millions of dollars must be expended for numerous transmitting stations of limited range, connecting cables of new design, and receivers. None of these things can be obtained overnight.

"There is a possibility of such a development starting in 1937 or more probably in 1938. It should be noted that its scope, as far as we can prevision it, is limited to home entertainment purposes in urban areas."

The Committee is composed of outstanding film technicians, with Carl Dreher as Chairman. It said that the film industry had "technically trained personnel, capable of following the progress of television and giving notice of impending developments."

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Hon. the Attorney General, dated the 10th day of June, 1918, in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, relating to the right of suffrage.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK  
DURING THE YEAR 1954

BY  
J. J. THORPE

The work of the Physics Department during the year 1954 has been characterized by a number of important developments. The first of these is the discovery of a new type of particle, the so-called "strange" particles, which have been found to have properties quite different from those of the particles previously known. This discovery has led to a new branch of physics, the study of the interactions of these particles, and has opened up a new field of research. The second important development is the discovery of the "strong" interaction, which is the force that binds the nucleons together in the nucleus. This discovery has led to a new theory of the nucleus, the so-called "shell model", which has been shown to be in excellent agreement with experiment. The third important development is the discovery of the "weak" interaction, which is the force that is responsible for the decay of the particles. This discovery has led to a new theory of the weak interaction, the so-called "Feynman diagrams", which has been shown to be in excellent agreement with experiment. The fourth important development is the discovery of the "electromagnetic" interaction, which is the force that is responsible for the attraction and repulsion between charged particles. This discovery has led to a new theory of the electromagnetic interaction, the so-called "quantum electrodynamics", which has been shown to be in excellent agreement with experiment. The fifth important development is the discovery of the "gravitational" interaction, which is the force that is responsible for the attraction between masses. This discovery has led to a new theory of the gravitational interaction, the so-called "general relativity", which has been shown to be in excellent agreement with experiment.

## CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON RADIO IN MOUNTAIN STATES

Total receipts of the 42 broadcast stations in the Mountain States, from sale of radio time during the year 1935, amounted to \$1,760,684, it was reported June 12th by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in the fourth report of the new Census of Business series on the broadcasting business.

The report includes all broadcast stations in the eight Mountain States which sold time during 1935. There were 12 such stations in Colorado, 7 in Arizona, 6 each in Idaho and Montana, 5 in New Mexico, 3 in Utah, 2 in Wyoming, and 1 in Nevada.

About three-fifths (61.1 percent) of the time sales of stations in the eight States was derived from local advertisers. The remainder was received from national and regional advertisers who purchased time directly from the stations, and from national and regional networks as payment for network commercial programs carried by the stations.

More than three-fifths (62.1 percent) of the total time sales of stations in the Mountain States was received by Colorado and Utah stations. Colorado led the other States with total time sales of \$593,226, of which \$364,441 (61.4 percent) was local advertising. Utah was second with \$500,268 revenue from the sale of time, of which \$218,593 (43.7 percent) was local advertising.

Revenue as reported by the stations is the net billings for advertising time on the air, including the stations' proportion of network billings. It is computed after deducting quantity and time discounts.

The 42 Mountain Stations employed a total of 436 persons (monthly average) with an annual pay roll in 1935 of \$634,160. More than 91 percent of this pay roll was paid to full-time employees.

There was no seasonal fluctuation apparent in station employment in 1935. The number of persons employed ranged from a low of 408 in January to a high of 479 in December. The number of employees was smaller for the first few months of 1935 partly because of the opening of a new station later in the year. Monthly employment figures for those stations in operation continuously throughout 1935 indicate a gradual increase in numbers rather than a seasonal fluctuation.

Station talent, consisting of artists and announcers, totaled 149, or about one-third (31.6 percent) of total station employees. Of these, however, 72 (or 48.3 percent) were employed

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of Special Agent in Charge, New York Office, dated 10/15/41, re: [illegible]

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on a part-time basis, and they accounted for 59 percent of all part-time employees. Artists alone accounted for 42.6 percent of all part-time employees. Station talent, including both artists and announcers, received 21.9 percent of the total pay roll for the week.

Technicians engaged in the operation and maintenance of broadcast stations made up the second largest functional group in numbers, but received a greater portion of the total weekly pay roll. They accounted for 25.3 percent of all employees and received 27.6 percent of the total payroll for the week.

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CANADA TO SPEND \$500,000 EXTENDING RADIO SYSTEM

Expenditure of \$500,000 to extend the national network of broadcasting stations in the Dominion of Canada was recommended in the report of the Special Committee to the House of Commons, proposing a set-up similar to the British system of radio control, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Ottawa.

The Committee recommended that the proposed corporation in control of radio broadcasting should immediately consider ways and means of extending national coverage either by connecting additional private stations to its network or by the creation of new outlets, the report stated, and recommended that the corporation be authorized to borrow up to \$500,000 from the Federal Government to extend coverage.

The Radio Committee's report, Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson pointed out, does not indicate any fundamental change in policy regarding broadcasting in Canada. The principle of complete nationalization of radio broadcasting was reaffirmed but pending the realization of this objective it was recognized that private stations will necessarily continue to provide a large portion of programs for listeners and it was recommended that complete cooperation should be maintained between the proposed government radio corporation and private stations.

The Committee indicated that in case the corporation should take over any private outlets no value should attach to the license and no person should be deemed to have any proprietary right in any radio channel, the Trade Commissioner reported.

The proposed unit would replace the three-man Radio Commission now supervising radio activities in the Dominion. It would be headed by a Board of nine honorary Governors which would determine broadcasting policy, the functions being carried out by a General Manager.

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Technical features of radio control should be under the direction of the Minister of Marine through the Radio Branch of that Department, in the opinion of the Committee. At present this is the licensing authority in Canada and questions of wave length, power of stations, collection of license fees and other operating matters should be directed from this Department, according to the Committee. Additional power to control outside sources of local interference was recommended.

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### GENE BUCK DELIVERS EULOGY AT BURKAN FUNERAL

A eulogy on the service of Nathan Burkan, late counsel of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers, to protect copyrights, was delivered by Gene Buck, President of ASCAP, at the Burkan funeral June 9th in New York City.

"Nathan Burkan was the greatest copyright protector this nation has ever known", said Mr. Buck.

The funeral drew many well known figures in political and theatrical life, including Mayor LaGuardia and former Mayor James J. Walker.

Meanwhile there was speculation in broadcasting and music circles regarding the effect of Mr. Burkan's death on ASCAP and the whole copyright controversy.

Variety, in commenting on the matter, said:

"Uneasiness among broadcasters, particularly in NBC and CBS quarters, derives from the fact that they had looked to Burkan to conduct the defense of the infringements proceedings brought against them by Warner Bros., following the latter's walk from the Society. The networks and associated station defendants had, in turning over their cases to Burkan, felt secure about the outcome, since there was no one who knew better than Burkan the circumstances that led to Warner Bros. breakaway, the legal implications that allegedly bound WB to the five-year license which ASCAP has issued to radio stations, and the argument to be used in upholding the ASCAP writers' rights to the catalogs withdrawn by Warner Bros. Another factor made them confident was Burkan's No. 1 rating as a trial lawyer on issues of musical copyright.

"Indications are that the ASCAP board will, at its next meeting, vote that the attorneys associated with Burkan in his law firm continue to represent the Society. Two members of the firm who had been closely allied with Burkan in handling the Society's affairs are Loid D. Frohlich and Charles Schwartz, while another, Arthur Schwartz, of the same firm but no relation to Charles Schwartz, played a major part in the preparation of ASCAP's defense against the U.S. government's anti-trust suit. The Society may later change this legal representation and assign its business to two or three firms which would cooperate on major issues."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

### MINERAL RIGHTS IN THE PUBLIC LANDS

Section 301 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides that the United States shall retain the right to lease the mineral rights in the public lands for the purpose of exploring for and producing oil, gas, and other minerals.

The following is a list of the public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended:

- 1. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.
- 2. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.
- 3. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.
- 4. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.
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- 9. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.
- 10. All public lands in the State of California which are subject to the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and which are not otherwise disposed of.

6/12/36

## RADIO ALLOCATION CHANGES DUE AS QUOTA LAW DIES

The way was opened for the expansion of broadcast facilities in some of the more sparsely settled sections of the country this week when the Wheeler Bill repealing the quota system or Davis Amendment became a law with the signature of President Roosevelt.

While the broadcast band is already crowded, leaving little room for new stations, the removal of the requirement that broadcasting facilities be allocated in general according to population will permit the Federal Communications Commission to improve the service in the South and the West.

This improvement may be effected by adding to the time of existing stations or increasing their power as well as authorizing the erection of additional small stations.

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## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION GETS EXPERIMENTAL LICENSE

The Carnegie Institution, of Washington, this week was granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission, Telephone Division, to go ahead with its proposed experiments in the outler limits of the stratosphere - trouble zone of short-wave radio transmission.

The license, covering a construction permit for a station already built at Kensington, Md., just outside of Washington, will permit the making of continuous automatic recordings of the virtual heights of the ionized layers of the upper atmosphere and the variation of their critical frequencies throughout the seasons and the years.

Frequencies to be used are from 516 to 16000 kc. with a peak power of 800 watts.

While the experiments will be highly technical for the present, results may be obtained that will diminish, if not eliminate, some of the troubles that beset short-wave radio communication when changes occur in the ionosphere.

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1918

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Investigation on the subject of the activities of the various groups and individuals mentioned in the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated August 1, 1918.

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SECRET

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SECRET

## GREECE AGAIN SEEKS BIDS FOR RADIO STATIONS

The establishment of a radio broadcasting system in Greece is again being considered by the Government of that country according to a report to the Commerce Department from Commercial Attache K. L. Rankin, of Athens.

In 1929, the report states, following an international competition, the concession for erecting and operating a station in Athens was awarded to the Marconi Company of London. Instead of developing the project, however, the Marconi Company assigned it to American interests and withdrew. The new concessionaires formed a local company but could not obtain the necessary capital to carry on the work. In November, 1935, the Greek Government cancelled the concession and international bids for the erection and operation of a radio broadcasting system were requested.

According to the terms of the international competition, the concession will be granted for a period of 27 years but the Government will have the right to purchase the entire system on twelve months' notice after it has been in operation and for five years, the report states.

The concession provides for the installation of three medium-wave and one short-wave stations, and for the construction of three fully equipped studios and office buildings. The stations are to be located at Athens, Salonika, and Corfu. The Athens station must be completed within eighteen months from the signing of the contract, while the remaining two stations must be ready for operation within two years. The Government will provide free land for the erection of the stations and the necessary office and studio buildings, the Commercial Attache reported.

The equipment and supplies required for the installation, operation and maintenance of the entire broadcasting system will be exempt from import duties and all other taxes, the report states.

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## PAYNE CONGRATULATED UPON CONFIRMATION BY SENATE

George Henry Payne, of New York, was receiving congratulations this week from his colleagues and friends following the Senate's confirmation of his renomination for a 7-year term on the Federal Communications Commission.

As was expected, the confirmation came without any opposition in the last-minute rush before the Senate recessed over the Republican convention.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WHEREAS the public interest requires that the lands owned by the United States should be disposed of in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of the Nation; and

WHEREAS the lands described in the accompanying plat are situated in the State of California and are owned by the United States; and

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ASCAP WINS RULING IN WASHINGTON STATE THIS WEEK

Judge Wright of the Thurston County Superior Court, Seattle, Washington, this week dismissed the State's case against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers upon ASCAP's agreement to submit to the State's jurisdiction on matters of unfair trade practices. The decree vacates the receivership which was appointed a year ago over ASCAP's affairs in the State of Washington.

Judge Wright's finding which followed trial of the State's monopoly action, holds ASCAP to be an entirely useful agency and of service to music users, that its practices are not violative of the State's laws and that it may continue to do business in Washington. Judge Wright got the case after ASCAP had sought to have the issues involved transferred to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. The court rejected the appeal, holding that it was up to a higher State court to determine whether the rights of those that ASCAP represented had been placed in jeopardy.

Several hours after the decision was announced ASCAP started making plans to reopen its Washington office.

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BBC RAPS U.S. NETWORKS AFTER "QUEEN MARY" BROADCASTS

The elaborate program of broadcasting the maiden voyage of "Queen Mary" led to strained relations between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the two American networks - NBC and CBS - and between BBC and the Publicity Department of the Cunard Line, according to Variety.

BBC officials complained that the Cunard line discriminated in favor of the United States radio chains and that keen competition between NBC and CBS proved troublesome to all concerned.

The amusement organ quoted an unnamed BBC executive's memorandum as follows, in part:

"The rivalry which exists between the American organizations, NBC and CBS, has reached a pitch which not only may result in bad programs but also has become farcical. Arrangements were made for various programs at least a week before the ship sailed. Already three alterations have been made in four programs. This is not good enough and is not fair to the executive staff of the BBC.

"It is no concern of ours if NBC and CBS chose to enter into what might be described as a stupid form of competition, but when it is likely to cut across or damage programs by the BBC, it then becomes a matter of direct interference by us."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
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6/12/36

EFFECTIVE DATE OF FCC RULES POSTPONED MONTH

Because many broadcasters affected by the new rules (970 and to 1075) recently announced by the Federal Communications Commission did not receive copies in time to discuss them at an informal conference held on June 8th, the Broadcast Division on June 12th postponed the effective date of the regulations from July 1st to August 1st.

Services affected by the new rules are in the relay, international, visual, high frequency, and experimental bands and not in the regular long-wave broadcasting division.

A statement by the FCC explained that, while only one objection to the regulations was raised at the engineering parley, many persons complained that they had not had sufficient time to study the proposed changes.

The Commission also stated that briefs setting forth any constructive criticism or suggestions regarding the new rules will be received up until July 20th.

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RADIO AUDIENCE OF 1936 ANALYZED IN CBS REPORT

Almost everything about the radio audience of 1936 except the color of a listener's hair is set forth in an analysis of the radio audience of 1936 just issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The report shows the distribution of radio sets by income levels, size of cities, and time zones. It tells how many listeners have autos, telephones, radios in their cars. The analysis even estimates how many sets are in daily use, how many hours, and by income levels, city-size, and time zones.

A breakdown of 22,869,000 radio homes in the United States among the States, counties and sections of the country will be issued shortly by CBS.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and settlement. It begins with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and continues through the early years of the 17th century. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent and the establishment of the first permanent European colonies.

The second part of the history is the period of the American Revolution. It begins with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and ends with the signing of the Constitution in 1787. This period is marked by the struggle for independence from British rule and the establishment of a new form of government.

The third part of the history is the period of the early republic. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787 and continues through the early years of the 19th century. This period is characterized by the development of the federal government and the expansion of the territory.

The fourth part of the history is the period of the Civil War. It begins with the outbreak of the war in 1861 and ends with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. This period is marked by the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

APPENDIX

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fifth part of the history is the period of the Reconstruction. It begins with the end of the Civil War in 1865 and continues through the early years of the 19th century. This period is marked by the struggle for the rights of African Americans and the reconstruction of the South.

The sixth part of the history is the period of the Gilded Age. It begins with the end of the Reconstruction in 1877 and continues through the early years of the 20th century. This period is characterized by the rapid industrialization and the rise of the trusts.

The seventh part of the history is the period of the Progressive Era. It begins with the start of the Progressive movement in the late 19th century and continues through the early years of the 20th century. This period is marked by the efforts to reform society and government.

APPENDIX

6/12/36

HEARING SCHEDULED ON REQUEST OF AMATEURS

The Federal Communications Commission, Telegraph Division, this week scheduled a public hearing on the request of the American Radio Relay League, organization of radio amateurs, for expansion of the band assigned for amateur radiotelephony operation from 3900-4000 kc. to 3850-4000 kc.

Many licensed amateur operators are opposed to any expansion of the existing radiotelephony bands, the FCC stated, in scheduling the hearing for October 20, 1936.

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U.S.-CONTROLLED WORLD COMMUNICATIONS PLAN DRAWN

A plan designed to insure an American-controlled system of world communications is being developed by officials of the Federal Communications Commission, and is scheduled to be submitted soon to the State, War and Navy Departments for approval.

The program would provide for, and require, development on an economic basis of telephone, cable and radio-telegraph circuits direct from the United States to various points in Europe, Africa and the rest of the world.

One of the principal immediate objectives is to eliminate, as far as possible, the present system of routing many communications through London, thus giving to the British a measure of control over telephone and cable circuits, an official explained.

As the first step in developing direct radio-telephone service with transatlantic points other than London, a direct New York-Paris circuit will be tested beginning July 15 by an American company with the approval of the FCC. Telephone calls to and from Paris are now transmitted via London.

It was asserted that FCC officials believed that, in the future, negotiations between American communication companies and foreign governments should be carried out through the State Department, rather than direct, in order to assure a uniform system in keeping with our defense and other national needs.

It is held, further, by these officials that a long-range policy under Federal supervision has become essential if the country's interests are to be properly guarded.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, on the subject of the above captioned case.

That since the subject's conviction and sentence he has been confined in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.

XXXXXX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, on the subject of the above captioned case.

The subject was confined in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, from the date of her conviction until the date of her release.

One of the principal reasons for the subject's confinement in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, was her conviction for the crime of larceny.

It is noted that the subject was confined in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, for a period of one year and six months.

It is further noted that the subject was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, on the date of her release.

It is also noted that the subject was confined in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, for a period of one year and six months.

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## RCA HANDWRITING TRANSMITTER IS DEMONSTRATED

A new radio communication service by which entire letters may be transmitted in the exact handwriting of the senders was launched June 11th with the first demonstration of RCA's new ultra-short wave radio circuit connecting New York and Philadelphia. The circuit is unique in that it employs ultra-short radio waves with automatic relay stations and enables the transmission of drawings, type matter, handwriting and other visual material in facsimile, along with the simultaneous operation of automatic typewriter and telegraph channels. It is a completely secret system.

Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University and Vice-President W. Chittin Wetherill of The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, exchanged pictures and greetings by radio facsimile. Models of the first Morse apparatus were connected to the circuit and operated simultaneously with the newest facsimile equipment.

In a statement to guests present at the New York end of the radio circuit, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said: "Radio communication is today placing in useful public service, a region of the radio spectrum which only yesterday was virtually unexplored and scientifically unconquered territory. Having developed a technique of operation for the three meter band of radio wave lengths, we find in that region, a medium of transmission unlike anything that we have ever known.

"The most significant feature of the new communications development is that it marks the attainment of a radio circuit so efficient that we are challenged to take full advantage of it. We cannot only send messages in facsimile as fast as present equipment will allow, but we can send two pictures simultaneously, and on the same radio wave we can also add two automatic typewriter channels and a telegraph channel. Of course, this means that we do all those things in both directions at the same time."

The automatic repeater stations, which catch the micro waves flying in both directions and fling them on to their destinations at New York and Philadelphia, are located at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Arney's Mount, near Trenton, New Jersey.

Each of the repeater stations employs two different transmitting wavelengths, or one for each direction. The two terminal stations each use one sending wave, making a total of six wavelengths, or frequencies, for the complete circuit. It was explained that, if it should be desired to extend the circuit beyond either terminal point, those six micro waves could be used over and over again in the same sequence. Thus, two waves of the same length would be generated at points about one hundred miles apart, and would not interfere with each other, because of the line-of-sight limitation to their range.



6/12/36

William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was at the New York ceremony with Mr Sarnoff. At Philadelphia were Charles H. Taylor, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, and H. H. Beverage, Chief Research Engineer of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., under whose direction the new system was developed.

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#### TWO NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS ELECTED BY CBS

Election of two new Vice-Presidents was announced June 11th by the Columbia Broadcasting System with the appointment of D. W. Thornburgh as Vice-President to take command of Columbia's increasing activities on the Pacific Coast and of H. V. Akerberg as Vice-President in Charge of Station Relations. Both appointments are effective immediately.

Mr. Thornburgh, formerly Assistant Manager of Columbia's Chicago office, will leave for the Coast early next month on a preliminary trip of inspection; will later establish a residence and Columbia's executive offices in Los Angeles. Mr. Akerberg formally takes over the duties of Sam Pickard, relieved of active duty at his request some weeks ago. Mr. Pickard, however, remains as a Columbia Vice-President. Although without specific assignment, he is still available to the network in an advisory capacity.

Joining the Chicago sales force of CBS in June, 1931, Mr. Thornburgh has served as an Executive Assistant to H. L. Atlass, CBS Vice-President in Chicago, since March 1935. His new appointment is further indication of Columbia's recently increased activities on the West Coast, where four major CBS shows are now, or will shortly be, produced (Camel, Lux, Campbell's Soups and Tomato Juice) and where the network has leased another theatre, the Music Box, in Hollywood.

Before joining CBS as Assistant Chief Engineer in October, 1929, Mr. Akerberg was associated with the Bell Laboratories, Inc., working closely with Columbia on technical problems concerning installation of facilities and new network organization. A year later he was made Chief Engineer. In this capacity, he devoted much of his time to research, a detailed study on synchronization attracting particular attention. He has assisted Mr. Pickard, in station relations, for the past two years.

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Office of the Secretary of the Board of Education  
Department of Education, State of New York  
Albany, New York

1917

THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Resolution of the Board of Education  
The Board of Education, in its resolution of the 15th day of June, 1917, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Education do hereby recommend to the Legislature the following amendments to the Education Law:

Section 100 of the Education Law shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 100 of the Education Law shall be amended to read as follows:

1917

6/12/36

### AUSTRALIAN IMPORT QUOTA DATE CHANGED

The effective date of the Australian import quote on radio and other commodities has been adjusted as follows, according to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Instead of stopping shipments not on the water by May 23rd, goods ordered on or before May 21st will be admitted extra-quota on the water on or before June 30th. Many classes of small electrical goods are included, which may be found in the June 7 issue of "Commerce Reports."

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### 150 STATIONS USE TALKS TO BOOST RADIO SALES

Approximately a hundred and fifty radio stations throughout the country are using a weekly series of fifteen minute talks entitled "You and Your Radio", prepared by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, of which Pitts Sanborn, prominent music critic, is Director, and furnished free of charge by the Institute.

The purpose of these broadcasts is to aid stations by increasing public interest in radio in general, and in the worth-while offerings of the particular stations; and to aid listeners by acquainting them with ways and means of utilizing this entertainment and education.

Since the Institute was founded a year and a half ago by Philco Radio & Television Corporation, it has released sixty of these talks. Some of the more recent subjects include "Vacationing with Radio", "Radio and Sports", "Music in the Making" and "Civic Education by Radio". Forthcoming talks will continue the Institute's policy of tying up current events with subjects of interest to both stations and listeners.

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The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday last again recessed indefinitely the hearings in the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's setup after a brief session. It is not expected that the inquiry will be resumed before Fall.

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AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY

The American Investment Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It is a public utility company and is authorized to acquire, own, operate, and maintain electric power plants, transmission lines, and other facilities for the production and distribution of electric energy.

It is authorized to issue bonds and other securities, and to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out its business. It is also authorized to acquire and hold real estate, and to lease or otherwise dispose of its property.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. The name of this corporation shall be the American Investment Company. The purpose of this corporation shall be to acquire, own, operate, and maintain electric power plants, transmission lines, and other facilities for the production and distribution of electric energy.

Section 2. The corporation shall have the power to acquire, own, operate, and maintain electric power plants, transmission lines, and other facilities for the production and distribution of electric energy.

Section 3. The corporation shall have the power to issue bonds and other securities, and to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out its business. It is also authorized to acquire and hold real estate, and to lease or otherwise dispose of its property.

ARTICLE II

Section 4. The corporation shall have the power to acquire, own, operate, and maintain electric power plants, transmission lines, and other facilities for the production and distribution of electric energy.

ARTICLE III



PHILOSOPHY

1912-1913

The following is a list of the courses offered in the Department of Philosophy during the year 1912-1913. The courses are arranged in the order in which they are given during the year. The number of credits for each course is given in parentheses. The courses are:

1. Introduction to Philosophy (1 credit)  
 2. History of Philosophy (2 credits)  
 3. Logic (2 credits)  
 4. Ethics (2 credits)  
 5. Political Philosophy (2 credits)  
 6. Social Philosophy (2 credits)  
 7. Aesthetics (2 credits)  
 8. Epistemology (2 credits)  
 9. Metaphysics (2 credits)  
 10. Philosophy of Science (2 credits)

June 16, 1936

PRALL OPENS LARGEST RADIO PARLEY; CITES ITS PURPOSE

Opening the largest radio engineering conference ever held in this country, Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, on Monday, June 15, outlined the objectives of the parley as follows:

- "(1) To determine the present and future needs of the various classes of service for frequencies above 30,000 kc., with a view toward ultimately allocating such frequencies to services;
- "(2) To secure for the public and the Commission a keener insight into the conflicting problems which confront the industry and the regulatory body in the application of the new frequencies to the service of the public;
- "(3) To guide experimentation along more definite lines as may be justified from the evidence presented at the hearing;
- "(4) To review present frequency allocations to services in the radio spectrum below 30,000 kc., and
- "(5) To assist the government in its preparation for the International Telecommunications Conference at Cairo in 1938.

"Neither individual applications nor individual assignments within service bands are relevant at this hearing" he added. "Such matters may more properly be taken up at hearings which the Commission proposes to hold at a later date, on more detailed subjects such as frequency assignments to stations within the broadcast band, details with respect to television, etc.

"This hearing should deal with development trends, general procedure and general frequency allocations to services. At this hearing the Commission is interested in such subjects as the relationship between frequency allocation, and the design, manufacture and sale of radio equipment.

"We are, and we believe everyone else is, tremendously interested in intelligent estimates of the future trends of radio. For example, will the trend of practical application of radio to the service of the public be toward the greater and more effective use of ultra high frequencies by existing services; or will the use of such frequencies be confined naturally to new services such as television, facsimile broadcasting, two-way police communication, aids for blind landing of aircraft, etc. In estimating trends, it seems that we should also take into consideration the possible effect a new service may have upon an established service.

STAFF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

During the past few years, the organization of the staff has been re-examined and the following changes have been made:

- (1) To determine the existing and future needs of the various divisions of the staff for administrative services.
- (2) To review the existing and future needs of the various divisions of the staff for administrative services.
- (3) To review the existing and future needs of the various divisions of the staff for administrative services.
- (4) To review the existing and future needs of the various divisions of the staff for administrative services.
- (5) To review the existing and future needs of the various divisions of the staff for administrative services.

The following are the major changes in the staff organization:

1. The creation of a new division to handle the administrative services of the staff.

2. The reorganization of the existing divisions to better coordinate their activities.

"For instance, assuming that television ultimately will be practical, what indirect effect would it have upon existing broadcasting, and would this effect be such as to result in the use by regular broadcast stations of the ultra high frequencies for urban service rather than the existing medium frequency broadcasting band. In this connection, it must be remembered that we must safeguard the public's investment in receivers, and give consideration to the investment of the industry in existing facilities for the production and transmission of programs. Hence, we are particularly interested in information relative to this phase of the problem.

"Some feel that ultimately, through the progressive development of facsimile transmitters and receivers, it will be entirely practicable from a technical standpoint to print a newspaper in the home. I do not think it entirely unfeasible to anticipate such an application of radio to the service of the public in the future, because news service is dependent primarily upon speedy communications for the collection and dissemination of news to the public. In other words, time-saving is an absolute necessity and news loses its value as a marketable product immediately after it has become known to the public. Therefore, if there should be developed a practical facsimile receiver for home use at a reasonable cost, newspapers might desire to make use of this system to distribute news to the public, and if such news distribution system proved to be practical from both technical and economic standpoints, and provided such a service proved to be of sufficient importance, demands might be made upon the Commission to endeavor to provide space in the ether for this service to the public. On the other hand, if today it is the consensus of opinion that such a development is unlikely to occur, there would be no great need for extra space.

"As is well known, there is a physical limitation on the number of frequencies in any one band which are available for assignment at a given time for use in one area, depending on the existing state of the art.

"In addition to this physical limitation, this Commission has placed upon it administrative limitations in making allocations of frequencies to commercial and private agencies. For example, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee must determine the needs of the various government departments for portions of the radio spectrum, and in this connection we hope that the evidence presented here by commercial enterprise will be of assistance to the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee in arriving at a just balance between government and commercial uses of the radio spectrum, and that as a result thereof the I.R.A.C. will present a constructive recommendation to the President of the United States with respect to allocation of frequencies to the various government services.

"Likewise, insofar as international communications and interference are concerned, we are bound by Article 7 of the Regulations of the Telecommunications Convention of 1932, held at Madrid, Spain. The Regulations will be in effect until superseded by international agreement to be reached at the coming conference at Cairo in 1938.



"However, in the consideration of its proposals to other governments with respect to any changes in the existing Regulations of the Madrid Convention, the United States Government has an opportunity to utilize the evidence presented at this hearing. The Commission has not the only voice in the preparation of these proposals, but I am certain that the various government departments and the Commission will cooperate in formulating the proposals for the Cairo Conference. The success of the United States delegation to the Cairo Conference will materially affect the ultimate frequency allocations to commercial services which the Commission will make in the future.

"In addition to securing agreement among the nations of the world with respect to allocation of frequencies to the various services and with respect to the uses of frequencies, as well as the prevention of interference, it is necessary for the United States to come to amicable arrangements with other nations in the North American region, particularly with respect to the use of individual frequencies within various bands, and with respect to more detailed matters than would be covered by a general international agreement with all the nations of the world. This has been done in the past; for example, the broadcasting arrangement with Canada, and the high frequency agreement with Canada, Newfoundland and Cuba in 1929, although since that date Cuba has denounced the arrangement. Such regional arrangements as can be made in the future will naturally have a specific bearing on the ultimate allocation of frequencies to stations and services which will be made in the United States, and, of course, may affect to some extent the engineering problems involved.

"We have represented here today practically every phase of the industry, including scientists, manufacturers, operators of stations, communication companies, executives, administrators and representatives from all government departments, as well as the entire Federal Communications Commission. We consider that the government and the industry have a most excellent opportunity to accomplish constructive and intelligent planning for the future development and application of radio to the service of the nation. This is an opportunity which hitherto has not existed very often, and I know it is the hope of everyone that we can make the best of the opportunity thus made available. I am certain that everyone here who testifies will do so from a constructive standpoint and with the aim of rendering service to the public."

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PUBLIC TELEVISION STARTED BY DON LEE SYSTEM

Getting the jump on the Radio Corporation of America, the Don Lee Broadcasting System early this month inaugurated the first public television setup in this country.

The transmitter and receiver were developed secretly during the last year and a half by Harry L. Lubcke, television director, and were demonstrated June 4th and thereafter placed on a regular daily schedule. Cathode ray television, framing 300-line images 24 times a second, is employed.

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## RADIO AT CRUCIAL PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT, SAYS CRAVEN

Radio is not only at the cross-roads in its comparatively brief development in the past twenty years, Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, declared Monday outlining the technical aspects of the engineering hearing, but it appears to be "at the threshold of creating a new and important branch of the radio industry", as well.

"In my 23 years of active association with almost every phase of communications, I have never witnessed so vivid a cross-roads, nor have I known of such an opportunity for cooperative, constructive and intelligent planning as is before us at this hearing today, where the government and the radio industry are meeting to consider the radio problems of the immediate future", he said.

After sketching the history of radio from 1914, he continued:

"From 1927 to 1936, we not only witnessed a consolidation of the frequency allocations of 1927, but also a gradual growth in the demands of each service at a rate greater than the development in technical engineering refinements could accommodate within the allocation limits. So that now, in 1936, we discover that the developed portion of the radio highway is badly congested from 10 to 20,000 kc and rapidly becoming so between 20,000 and 30,000 kc., as well as in each portion allocated to individual classes of service. We also find that there are demands for new services such as television and facsimile for both ordinary communications and broadcasting. We find also that aviation is requiring more frequencies to afford better navigation in the air, and hence greater safety of life in the aeronautical industry.

"With the increasing use of modern developments by criminals of today, we find police departments all over the country feel that they need radio in order to facilitate the detection and prevention of crime. Demands are increasing for public radio telephone service both in marine and overseas circuits. We also know that the government must keep abreast of progress in its direct use of radio by the various departments and bureaus.

"Fortunately the scientists at this time have shown us that the useful portion of the radio frequency spectrum can be widened, so that we may soon have available frequencies from 10 to about 100,000 kc. The band from 100,000 kc. to 200,000 kc., while still in the laboratory, shows signs of soon being valuable for practical application, and in the band from 200,000 to 500,000 kc., we can see probabilities of future practical application to the service of the public. The spectrum from 500,000 to 10,000,000 kc. lies before us in the dim future, and I am unable to say anything about it, except to express faith that science can conquer it ultimately.

"The vacuum tube is useful today on frequencies up to about 100,000 kc., although improvements must be made in the efficiency of its operation thereon. Vacuum tubes for use on higher frequencies are in the process of development, and while there are extreme difficulties which may make permanent accomplishment a matter of slow progress, I see no reason why the engineering

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Notary Public in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

Notary Public in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

Notary Public in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

talent of this country, as well as of the world, cannot also solve that problem ultimately.

"Among the important obstacles to be overcome is that of man-made interference, such as created by automobile ignition systems, X-ray machines, diathermy apparatus, and other industrial electrical apparatus. These can be overcome by effective cooperation between engineering scientists, all industry, and the government, and if the public demand for satisfactory radio is sufficiently great, I have no doubt of the successful solution of this phase of the future radio problems.

"So this brings us to today, when there are about to take place three important events which might affect the radio industry as a whole. The first is the fact that certain government departments feel that they have sufficient information with respect to the efficacy of the new portion of the spectrum to invest large sums of money in equipment to be used therein, and are desirous of obtaining allocation of certain frequencies for their exclusive use. It has been suggested that the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, which is a committee consisting of representatives from various government departments and is charged with making recommendations on frequency allocations to the President, be called together this Summer for the purpose of ascertaining what allocations of frequencies in the new portions of the spectrum should be made to the government services. Their conclusions will form a recommendation to the President of the United States, who may, under authority of Section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, approve the recommendation if he deems it proper to do so.

"The next important event is our preparation for the International Telecommunications Conference to be held in Cairo in 1938, at which various nations of the world may attempt to come to a new agreement with respect to allocation of frequencies to services. The proposals of the United States with respect to this subject are required to be submitted to other governments not later than November of this year. Interrelated with the General International Conference is, of course, the ever-present necessity and desirability of maintaining cooperative arrangements with the nations on the North American Continent. Such regional arrangements as may be made between these nations will affect the ultimate allocation of frequencies to services as well as the engineering methods to be utilized in the prevention of interference between stations within services. When the time is opportunity we may expect the possibility of such arrangements where necessary and in our planning for the future we should give consideration to the fact that other nations on the North American Continent also use radio.

"The third event is that recent scientific developments have indicated new uses for radio in new portions of the radio spectrum, and thus it would appear that we might be at the threshold of creating a new and important branch of the radio industry.

"Some fear we do not know enough to proceed with allocations of frequencies to services. To some extent this may be true. On the other hand, some feel that we have sufficient knowledge to proceed along definite practical lines, and they intend to do so. In my opinion, if one service should proceed without consideration of others, the danger that it may handicap those services which are not now ready, outweighs by far the danger that we may lack knowledge of details.



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"Another reason for proceeding with a frequency allocation to services at the earliest time information becomes available relative to the practical usefulness of frequencies in various portions of the radio spectrum, is the relation between frequency allocation and equipment design. Early information with respect to the space in the spectrum that will be assigned to a particular service will enable crystallization of the specific problems confronting the design engineer and should also be of vast assistance to the manufacturer in planning his future manufacturing processes.

"Your Engineering Department realizes the dangers of proceeding too hastily, but, on the other hand, we believe that if there is technical knowledge of a general character, we should not delay too long a decision which affects so vitally every phase of the industry. In my experience, progress in crossing relatively uncharted seas was never made by hesitating to proceed cautiously as slow speed."

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#### GOVERNMENT DEMANDS CREATE STIR AT HEARING

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the National Bureau of Standards, threw a bombshell into the opening session of the FCC Engineering Conference on Monday with an outline of the demands for governmental allocations of radio bands. He represented the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

Of the 1907 frequencies available in the assignable waves between 30 and 200 megacycles, Dr. Dellinger requested that 1012 be set aside for government use and 895 for non-government services.

"The government utilizes frequencies throughout the whole radio spectrum", he said. "In agreement with the practice of the Commission, definitive assignments have hitherto been made to stations at frequencies below 30,000 kilocycles and only experimental assignments at frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles. The assignments are in accordance with the Madrid Convention and General Radio Regulations. The government agencies unanimously feel that the Madrid band allocation has worked out very well. It is considered to be in general satisfactory. It is the present thought that only minor changes will be needed at the Cairo Conference, and none are definitely recommended at this time. It is suggested, in fact, that any proposals for changes in the Madrid band allocations be studied with great care.

"Complete data on the frequencies used by the government up to 30,000 kilocycles have been furnished to the Federal Communications Commission. It is understood that these data are included in the comprehensive tabulation of frequency assignments which the Commission has prepared for this occasion. It is therefore not considered necessary to present in this statement any additional information in regard to the frequencies below 30,000 kilocycles.



"We shall treat specifically herein the government's needs for frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles. The present status of development and availability of equipment for practical service suggests that definitive assignments of frequencies might well be made at this time up to approximately 200,000 kilocycles (200 megacycles). We are therefore proposing an allocation of frequencies for government use in the range 30 to 200 megacycles. It is thought that frequencies above 200 megacycles might well be retained in a purely experimental status for a considerable further period.

"It will perhaps conduce to clarity of consideration of this frequency range to mention that frequencies above 30 megacycles are in general suitable only for short-distance service, i. e., for dependable communication over varying distances up to about 40 miles with sporadic transmission to greater distances. It is important to note, however, that 30 megacycles is not a clear-cut limit of the frequencies suitable for regular long-distance transmission; there are times when frequencies up to some 50 or 60 megacycles are capable of transmission over very great distances. For example, transmission over several thousand miles was possible up to 40 megacycles practically every afternoon during the past winter. Researches on the ionosphere have shown that this occurs in general when the number of sunspots is large. As sunspots will reach their maximum in an eleven-year cycle about 1939, this condition can be expected to be pronounced during the next few years, and to become less thereafter. In allocating frequencies from about 25 to 60 megacycles it is necessary to take account of this fact that the frequencies will at times be long-distance frequencies and at other times short-distance frequencies, the times varying from year to year, season to season, day to day, and day to night.

"The most efficient use can be made of the available frequencies only when due regard is paid to a minimum frequency spacing. Except for television, this spacing, at frequencies above 30 megacycles, is determined not at all by the communication band width but by such considerations as the selectivity of receivers and the stability of transmitters and receivers. The frequency separation in particular cases, furthermore, must be determined by consideration also of the relative power of the transmitters, their geographical separation, antenna directivity, special circumstances necessitating guard bands, etc.

"Despite the differences in the requirements of individual cases, the orderly assigning of frequencies and the minimizing of interference will be promoted by establishing a definite basic system or list of assignable frequencies. The wisdom of such a course is amply demonstrated by experience in the assigning of frequencies below 30 megacycles. It is tentatively suggested, subject to possible amendment after study of all data available, that such basic system provide frequencies separated 0.1%. It is recognized that there will be few installations in the near future so highly developed that adjacent frequencies in this system could be assigned. In fact, some portable services require frequency separations of 1% or more at 30 megacycles. The 0.1% system, however, would allow for future progress, and meanwhile there would be no difficulty in restricting frequency assignments to such separations as experience indicated to be practicable.



"The minimum frequency separation determines the number of assignable frequencies in a given frequency range. They are inversely proportional. On the 0.1% basis there are 1907 assignable frequencies between 30 and 200 megacycles. It is pertinent to note that of these there are 1210 between 30 and 100 megacycles and 697 between 100 and 200 megacycles.

"The government employs practically every application of radio in its numerous services. In the past few years these various services have had an active part in the development and the utilization of frequencies above 30 megacycles. These frequencies have been found valuable for many government purposes. To mention merely a few examples these have included such purposes as law enforcement, aids to air and water navigation, military applications, forest fire protection, weather predicting, and various short-distance communication services."

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#### RESERVATION OF FREQUENCIES URGED BY SARNOFF

Advance reservation of frequencies to meet the needs of future services, such as television, facsimile, and high-frequency broadcasting, was suggested by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, in a paper on "The Future of Radio" at the FCC Engineering Conference.

His summarized proposals follow:

"1. Because of the rapid strides of the radio art, advance reservations of frequencies should be made by the Federal Communications Commission to meet the needs of future services, such as television, facsimile and high-frequency broadcasting. This will enable these achievements of radio to give their greatest possible public service as soon as developed, instead of compelling them to contest with older services for adequate space in the spectrum.

"2. Except for experimental purposes, no allocations to individual applicants should be made in these reserved frequencies until actual public service is possible. No one should be permitted to reserve frequency space for future use and then let it remain idle while others carry the burden of development.

"3. In allotting frequencies the greatest economy and usefulness of the available channels should be promoted by requiring, so far as feasible, the multiple use of frequencies.

"4. In determining precedence in the allocation of frequencies, consideration should be given to services on the basis of their comparative importance to the public, the urgency of the tasks to be performed, and the requirements of the public to be served. Radio has made possible outstanding progress in mass communication. Ample allocation should be made for the greatest use of this public service for the broadcasting of sight as well as of sound, nationally and internationally.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land was acquired by the United States Government in 1862, and was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850. The land was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850, and was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850.

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SECTION 3

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"5. In time of war, or other emergency, all the equipment and resources of the radio industry, are by law placed at the disposal of the nation. The government departments interested in our national defense should, therefore, cooperate in making possible the greatest peacetime development of radio by limiting the number of frequencies requested for exclusive government use.

"6. A fundamental and comprehensive communications policy should be formulated, not only for the guidance of the Commission, but of all government departments, to safeguard the independence of America's communication system in international relations. This is especially important because American communication services are at a disadvantage in dealing with monopolistic state-owned foreign communication systems.

"7. In helping to determine the attitude of the United States in the International Communications Conference to be held in Cairo in 1938, the Federal Communications Commission should recommend a policy which will promote the greatest possible international use of radio communications. That Conference will be called upon to apportion the hitherto unallocated frequencies in the upper portions of the radio spectrum. In the international field as well as in domestic use these allocations should be safeguarded against any possibility of freezing radio development."

"We of the RCA are especially conscious of the complexity of the problems your Commission must solve in the public interest. That complexity results from a number of circumstances unique to the radio industry.

"First: It is the youngest of our country's great industries. Because of the aggressive and dynamic development of the radio art, it has reached its present proportions and its vast social significance in less than fifteen years. It has few precedents and no rules of thumb to formulate its policies. At every stage of its progress it must break new ground. It must always be a daring pioneer.

"Second: It is an industry that functions in the present, although it lives also for a greater future. Important new radio services are ready today for practical demonstration. Tomorrow they will be ready to serve the public. Others are still in the laboratory stage of development. But beyond are widening perspectives of usefulness; the promises of further radio possibilities which may well outweigh all the achievements of the past. These developments must be safeguarded against unnecessary restrictions. Radio progress must not be "frozen" at any point.

"Third: We deal in radio with a public treasure that - for the moment - is limited in its extent. The frequencies which make up the radio spectrum constitute one of the nation's most valuable natural resources. Each of them must be made to yield its maximum of service under the stimulation of every new discovery.

"These are the realities of today. But tomorrow, the pioneers in the radio laboratories may open up unlimited reservoirs of new frequencies and then your Commission must be ready to remold its rules to take advantage of the new opportunities, so that the public may benefit at once from these achievements.



"We have no definite yardstick with which to measure radio as a civilizing influence, in the education, entertainment and progress of mankind. But we do know that life itself has been revolutionized by the speed and completeness with which radio has drawn the most distant places, the most forgotten lives, into the orbit of civilization."

"Of the future industries now visible on the horizon, television has gripped the public imagination most firmly. Technically, television is an accomplished fact, although it is not yet ready commercially. In this field American research holds the lead and America's supremacy, as in other fields of radio, is universally recognized.

"To bring television to the perfection needed for public service our work proceeds under high pressure at great cost and with encouraging technical results. Other nations are accepting the standards and methods of RCA engineers and are applying them to the solution of their own television problems. Most of these foreign nations have been working with public funds. No such government subsidies of course have been available in the United States. None has been asked. But for more than a decade in years of plenty and in years of depression, a corps of RCA research engineers has been working unremittingly to give the art of television to the public. We are now entering advanced stages of that effort and will open an experimental television transmitting station in New York within two weeks. We believe that we have demonstrated again that private initiative can accomplish more in America than government subsidy has been able to accomplish elsewhere.

"The television which is assuming shape in our laboratories will not, as many persons assume without warrant, replace sound broadcasting or make sound receiving sets obsolete. The present sound broadcasting services will proceed without interruption. Television must find new functions, new entertainment and new programs.

"As soon as television has been brought to a point of practical service, it will be made available to the American people. But to protect the public interest, television should not be launched until proper standards have been fixed. Television reception as we now know it differs from sound reception in at least one decisive technical aspect. In sound broadcasting every receiver is built to pick up any transmission within its range of reception. On the other hand, television represents an integrated system in which sending and receiving equipment must be fitted one to the other, as lock and key. We must avoid the danger of costly obsolescence which hasty commercialization might inflict upon the public."

"It is the mastery of the ultra-high frequencies which is bringing television and facsimile within the area of practical use. We are steadily pushing farther into the higher regions of the spectrum which only yesterday constituted a 'radio desert', now being made fruitful."



"This expansion of the useful radio spectrum has only begun. Beyond the ultra-high frequencies lie the 'micro-waves' -- frequencies that oscillate at the rate of a billion cycles a second, wavelengths measured in centimeters instead of meters.

"Future developments in micro-waves may well prove revolutionary. In the past, radio operations have been confined to a limited part of the radio spectrum. Once we have conquered these micro-waves we shall have opened a radio spectrum of almost infinite extent. Instead of numbering the useable channels in a few scant thousands, the radio art will put millions of frequencies at the command of communication services of every kind. When that day comes - and I have no doubt that it will - there will be frequencies enough to make possible the establishment not only of an unlimited array of mass communication services, but of an unlimited number of individual communication connections. In that day each one of our millions of citizens may have his own assigned frequency to use wherever he may be."

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#### 5-POINT TELEVISION PROGRAM RECOMMENDED BY RMA

A basic 5-point program to plan for the successful development of television in the public interest was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission by James M. Skinner, Chairman of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Special Committee on Television at the Engineering Conference on Tuesday, June 16th.

"Television will not be ready for the public for several years to come, but provision must be made now for its growth", said Mr. Skinner, who is also President of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, manufacturer of Philco radios. "Sound radio and television will not be competitors. Sound radio is used not only as a primary source of entertainment and education, but also as a background while reading, resting, working or playing bridge. Looking at television requires concentration. However, the addition of daily television programs at certain hours should be a very important addition to the home life of the American people."

The United States is not lagging behind in the perfection of television, Mr. Skinner explained, but owing to the larger area of the country and the lower density of the population the problems of providing a service are greater here than in Europe. He urged the Commission to adopt the following television policies:

1. Establishment of a single set of television standards for the United States so that all receivers shall be capable of receiving the signals of all transmitters.
2. Development of pictures free from distortion and blur, approaching ultimately the distinctness and clarity obtainable in home movies.
3. Provision for services giving as near nationwide coverage as possible, so that the benefits of television may be available to all sections of the country.

THIS REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS...

...of the year 1912...

...and the results...

...of the year...

...and the results...

...of the year...

...and the results...

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STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the matter of the Board of Directors...

...and the results...

...of the year...

4. Provision for a choice of programs, that is simultaneous broadcasting of more than one television program in as many localities as possible, to avoid monopoly and to provide variety of educational and entertainment features.

5. Lowest possible receiver cost and easiest possible tuning, to stimulate domestic installations of television receivers, both of which are best achieved by allocating for television as nearly a continuous band in the air waves as possible.

While it is not possible at present to determine precisely what the selling price of a television receiver will be, it will most likely cost less than the average motor car, Mr. Skinner said. The fact that the American public has found ways and means of financing the purchase of more than 20,000,000 motor cars, indicates that there is a wide market for television.

"The present job of the Commission is to stake out for the public in the radio spectrum enough television space to preserve the possibility of a nation-wide television service", Mr. Skinner declared. "The Radio Manufacturers' Association feels that the Federal Communications Commission will supply the flexibility necessary to allow the art of television broadcasting to grow."

Television will further expand the service of radio to the American people as a source of education and entertainment, Mr. Skinner said. But unlike radio, television cannot "feel its way" through the early stages of its commercial growth, he added, pointing out:

"Unless tentative standards are now set, and later confirmed by extensive field tests under all sorts of conditions, receivers might be built and sold to the public which would be completely obsoleted within a year or two. Commercial television must be born full grown."

Experimental work in television has reached a "promising stage", Mr. Skinner stated, citing the experimental high definition television broadcasts which have been on the air for some time from the Philco Radio & Television Laboratories in Philadelphia and from RCA Victor at Camden.

With further development, television will provide a stimulus to increased employment and national prosperity, according to Mr. Skinner.

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association views television ultimately as a big business", he stated, "a business which will employ many thousands of people in the production and operation of broadcasting equipment, in the production of receiving sets, in the production of daily programs, and in the fields of distribution and service. Television, we believe, is one of the new businesses the country needs to create new jobs."

Engineers of the radio industry have already held many meetings under the auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and have arrived at practically complete agreement on basic television standards, it was pointed out. Nine basic items have been covered, laying the groundwork for future television developments, all pointing to the same goal - a single television system for the United States, with every receiver capable of receiving every broadcast reaching its locality.

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## SUPER-POWER HEARINGS POSTPONED UNTIL SEPTEMBER

Occupied as it is with a general study of the whole radio structure, the Federal Communications Commission has postponed until September 24th hearings on the requests of five stations for permits to step up their power to 500,000 watts or that of the nation's most powerful outlet, WLW, Cincinnati.

The five applications, filed by KNX, Los Angeles; WHAS, Louisville; WNG, Chicago; WHO, Des Moines; and WJZ, New York, were consolidated for the purpose of the public hearing. Other requests for super-power licenses, however, are expected to be filed and made a part of the hearing before Fall.

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## NAB OUTLINES PROPOSALS ON RADIO BANDS

James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, outlined technical proposals for providing additional facilities for broadcasting stations while at the same time taking care of other services, at the FCC hearing June 16th.

"In our proposals we have named certain frequencies below 550 kc for broadcasting", he said. "Such use is in agreement with the policy of other nations of the world. The propagation characteristics of these long waves are such as would enable broadcasters to greatly improve the service in rural areas. This will be discussed in detail when we present our technical testimony. Also, in our proposals we have endeavored to provide for sound broadcasting on certain of the high frequencies. We need to know more about them before reaching final conclusions on all their characteristics. Based on the information we have, it is believed they may be utilized for local broadcasting. The specific frequencies requested have been named with the view of making maximum use of receiving sets that may be manufactured for high frequency reception, with a minimum of interference with other services and consistently with your expressed ideas of 'experimentation and evolution'.

"There is one difference between the proposals of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and our own in this regard. We proposed that the frequencies in the bands 36 to 38 mc and 62 to 64 mc be allocated for aural and facsimile broadcasting. Agreeably with the change which has been made in the RMA proposals, as first submitted, we will discuss when we offer our technical testimony, the feasibility of modifying our proposals so as to ask for 40 to 42 mc instead of 36 to 38 mc. The RMA propose that the frequencies 37 to 42 mc be allocated for aural broadcasting and they have objected to our proposal in respect to 62 to 64 mc because it would interrupt a continuous band for television.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. - The first voyage of Christopher Columbus to the West Indies in 1492. - The discovery of the New World.

CHAPTER II. THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS. - The first English colony in North America. - The Pilgrims and the Puritans.

CHAPTER III. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

CHAPTER IV. THE CONSTITUTION. - The signing of the Declaration of Independence. - The formation of the new government.

CHAPTER V. THE WESTERN EXPANSION. - The Louisiana Purchase. - The War of 1812. - The growth of the nation.

CHAPTER VI. THE CIVIL WAR. - The secession of the Southern States. - The Emancipation Proclamation. - The Reconstruction era.

"Our purpose in asking for the two bands are twofold: First, we do not know where long distance interference ends. We do know, however, that the probability of troublesome long distance interference, now or in the future, is very much less on 60 mc than on 40 mc. Adequate opportunity should be given to obtain reliable data concerning operation on the various high frequencies. Secondly, we do not consider it should be objectionable to anyone to provide for sound broadcasting in the television band. We know of no reason why the purchaser of a television set should be limited to the sound broadcasting service receivable on the television channels. Moreover, we know from experience that in the manufacture of receiving sets, quality of reception is often sacrificed at either end of the receiver band. It is, therefore, highly desirable that provision be made near the middle of the television band for aural broadcasting.

"A word about international broadcasting. We have proposed a widening of the international bands with but one view in mind. The existing conditions are chaotic. It would seem that this country either should make provision for an international broadcasting service of the highest quality and free from interference or give it up as a bad job. A sufficient number of frequencies, the maintenance of better standards, and more effective international regulations with regard to hours of operation, we believe, can be employed to improve our commerce with the other nations of the world.

"Our proposals also provide for the allocation of frequencies for aural, facsimile and frequency modulation, auxiliary broadcast service such as point-to-point relay for broadcasting, synchronization, mobile voice and facsimile pickup. These will be discussed in detail by another witness.

"Facsimile broadcasting is an impending new service. It is a method of record broadcasting. It is a service that can be supplied through the utilization of existing broadcast frequencies and broadcast transmitters. It is our contention that all frequencies allocated for aural broadcasting should be available for facsimile broadcasting as well. There is every reason to believe that facsimile broadcasting can supplement sound broadcasting. It is an economic waste to deny the broadcasters the opportunity to develop this new service through the use of existing broadcasting facilities. Moreover, the utilization of existing broadcast facilities will permit of the kind of competition that has made American broadcasting the greatest in the world. Prevent the development of facsimile on the frequencies that are used today and tomorrow for sound broadcasting and you may guide this new service into monopolistic hands.

"Now as to television. I appreciate we are concerned here with the technical problem of finding a place in the radio spectrum for its introduction. And we have endeavored to cooperate with other interested parties to suggest bands of frequencies which might be used for television broadcasting. The requirements for a television channel are very great. As far as we know now, one television channel will require a path almost six times as wide as that now devoted to all sound broadcasting in the United States. We have been able to suggest a plan of allocation which would provide eight television channels below 100 mc. This is not enough. A

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in it.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council of the League of Nations. It has been a most successful one and has resulted in the completion of a number of important projects. The results of the work are set out in the following pages.

The first project was the study of the economic situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the economy of the country is in a state of depression and that it is necessary to take measures to stimulate it.

The second project was the study of the social situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the social conditions of the country are very poor and that it is necessary to take measures to improve them.

The third project was the study of the educational situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the educational system of the country is in a state of decay and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The fourth project was the study of the judicial situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the judicial system of the country is in a state of confusion and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The fifth project was the study of the administrative situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the administrative system of the country is in a state of inefficiency and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The sixth project was the study of the financial situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the financial system of the country is in a state of crisis and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The seventh project was the study of the military situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the military system of the country is in a state of weakness and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The eighth project was the study of the foreign relations of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the foreign relations of the country are in a state of isolation and that it is necessary to take measures to reform them.

The ninth project was the study of the cultural situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the cultural system of the country is in a state of stagnation and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The tenth project was the study of the political situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the political system of the country is in a state of chaos and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The work done during the year has been most successful and has resulted in the completion of a number of important projects. The results of the work are set out in the following pages.

The first project was the study of the economic situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the economy of the country is in a state of depression and that it is necessary to take measures to stimulate it.

The second project was the study of the social situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the social conditions of the country are very poor and that it is necessary to take measures to improve them.

The third project was the study of the educational situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the educational system of the country is in a state of decay and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The fourth project was the study of the judicial situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the judicial system of the country is in a state of confusion and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The fifth project was the study of the administrative situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the administrative system of the country is in a state of inefficiency and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The sixth project was the study of the financial situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the financial system of the country is in a state of crisis and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The seventh project was the study of the military situation of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the military system of the country is in a state of weakness and that it is necessary to take measures to reform it.

The eighth project was the study of the foreign relations of the country. This was done by a committee of experts who have prepared a report on the subject. The report shows that the foreign relations of the country are in a state of isolation and that it is necessary to take measures to reform them.

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great many technical considerations are involved and a discussion of these will be left to another witness.

"There are, however, more than technical considerations involved here. The American Broadcasting System is a competitive system. It is a great system because it has been competitive. It has meant a freedom of the air unmatched anywhere in the world. And our plea today is that you allow television to develop on the same basis. Better we delay the introduction of television than, in enthusiastic haste, inaugurate it and find that through the control of patents, so powerful an instrument is in the hands of too few people. Indeed this expression is but declaratory of the spirit of the Communications Act.

"Again, if television is ready to be inaugurated and if you can allocate sufficient frequencies to permit it to grow on the basis of a national competitive service then it seems to me you have a very great responsibility in determining in advance, whether for all practical purposes, the ownership of basic patents, and agreements, if any, between patentees, will permit competition in the construction of television transmitters and receiving sets. We should also know in advance what relationship, if any, may be established between the sending and receiving apparatus. Will there be freedom in the selection of receiving sets or will the use of terminal facilities be controlled in a manner comparable with the telephone? Surely everyone will agree that those who own television patents are entitled to a rich reward for their creative work, but because of the public service inherent in television, patentees should be denied the right to control its use. Keep it free from the hands of monopoly and allow it to develop only on a national competitive basis."

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#### HORLE SUGGESTS BROADCASTING ABOVE 30 MEG.

Proposing allocation of a portion of the radio spectrum above 30 megacycles for additional broadcasting assignments, Lawrence C. F. Horle, of New York, on June 16th appeared at the Federal Communications Commission hearing for the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

"While the Association cannot estimate what requests have been or will be made of the Commission for additional assignments to broadcasting", he said, "it believes that these additional allocations to broadcasting cannot possibly be adequate for providing additional facilities for purely local coverage, for such transfer of facilities to other bands as may be desirable or necessary in the interest of making possible more clear channel coverage of rural areas and for the encouragement of greater cooperation with the regulating authorities of our neighbor nations. The Association assumes that to meet these needs at least as many additional channels must be assigned to broadcasting as are already in use; and, additionally, that if such new allocations as are made are to provide for any considerable period in the future, several times that number of assignments must be contemplated.



"The Association thus concludes that the only solution to the allocation problem here presented lies in the allocation of a portion of the radio spectrum above 30 M.C. to additional broadcasting assignments of such a frequency range as will provide for all assignments in immediate prospect without duplication of frequency assignments and will thus provide for additional assignments as trial and experience point the way to rational frequency duplications.

"The Association is convinced that no allocation reasonably satisfactory from the stand-point of the American public is possible unless that allocation, like the band now devoted to American broadcasting is a continuous one, free of other services and well protected from interference by other services by the careful geographical distribution of assignments to other services in adjacent bands.

"With these, and other factors in mind, the Association wishes to recommend the allocation of the band between 37 and 42 M.C. to additional broadcasting assignments, both for aural broadcasting and for facsimile broadcasting as will be referred to later; and additionally recommends that whatever assignments in the region of 26 M.C. may have been contemplated, be not assigned to aural broadcasting.

"It believes that these additional assignments to aural broadcasting in the 37 to 42 M.C. band should allow not only of transmission of an audio band of 15 K.C. - a communication band of 30 K.C. - but that they should, in addition, provide a guard band of 10 kilocycles in contemplation of provision for emphasis of the high frequency portion of the audio frequency range in whatever form of predictortion may ultimately be found desirable in the interest of making possible complete fidelity of transmission. This, then, requires frequency separation of assignments of 40 K.C. and the Association so recommends.

"Additionally, the Association recommends that, at least, in early assignments to aural broadcasting in this high frequency band, assignments in the same geographical area be made with frequency separations of 200 K.C.

"Such recommendations as the Association wishes to make with respect to facsimile broadcasting are largely concerned with the aspect of its further development. It believes that provision for its early broadcast use can best be made by making eligible for facsimile broadcasting as an adjunct, i.e., midnight to morning service, all assignments to aural broadcasting in the interest of permitting the use of already operating aural broadcasting equipment in the practical development of this service. Further, the Association believes that in establishing the basis for allocations to the broadcast services during the next few years, assignments to facsimile broadcasting as a primary, i.e., twenty-four hour service, should be contemplated. It may ultimately develop that for this purpose an allocation somewhere between 1600 and 3000 K.C., or perhaps, even in the region of 26 M.C. will be found suitable.

"The Association recommends, in addition to providing for facsimile broadcasting as an adjunct service on all assignments to aural broadcasting, that additional assignments to facsimile broadcasting as a primary service be made in the 37 to 42 M.C. band referred to in the Association's recommendations with respect to

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question. The land was acquired by the United States Government in 1862, and was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850. The land was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850, and was then conveyed to the State of California in 1850.

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aural broadcasting. It is essential, of course, that in this band there be no interleaving of assignments to these two broadcast services for reasons that have already been given and it is, therefore, recommended that the assignments to facsimile broadcasting be limited to the lower end of this band, possibly between 37 and 38 M.C. and that the remainder of the band be exclusively devoted to aural broadcasting.

"It should perhaps be pointed out in closing, that the recommendations here made contemplate assignments which permit of commercial as well as technical development. If, however, allocations are to be made on a purely experimental, non-commercial basis, the membership of the Association will doubtless, in the future, as in the past, provide such receiving equipment as the public will find acceptable and of use in the development of the assignments made on the basis of these allocations."

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#### INDEPENDENT RADIO MANUFACTURERS SEE MONOPOLY

To prevent unjust levies of tribute on the public in the television field, Samuel E. Darby, Jr., of Darby & Darby, counsel in patent anti-trust courses, raised the issue of monopoly today at a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Darby appeared on behalf of eleven independent radio manufacturers who have produced about three-quarters of the radio sets in the United States; about eighteen million to twenty-five million.

Mr. Darby warned that the Radio Corporation of America R.C.A. is endeavoring to extend its radio patent pool monopoly to the television field. He warned the Commission against accepting the monopoly principle in television which costs the American people \$5,000,000 yearly and has cost them in tribute to R.C.A. about \$50,000,000 in the last nine years.

The same patents which have throttled the public in radio manufacture are in process of being used all over again in television.

The independent radio manufacturers, who include the makers of Philco, American Bosch, Zenith, Crosley, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Emerson, Stromberg-Carlson, Motorola, Stewart Warner and Sparton, are working jointly in the public interest and their own interest to prevent their and the public's exploitation by R.C.A. in the new television field.

Mr. Darby urged the Commission to consider the record of those who apply for television licenses. He urged that television be not allowed to fall into the same state as radio manufacture had fallen into - in which the public pays tribute to the patent pool monopoly of R.C.A.

"Anti-monopoly today is a public interest issue, an issue taken out of partisanship by the recent strong anti-monopoly plank in the Republican platform and the equally strong anti-monopoly stand of the Democratic party which backed the Clayton Act and which will undoubtedly have a strong anti-monopoly plank in the forthcoming platform. In the public interest, this great new industry must be conserved by preventing monopoly from securing a stranglehold on it at its birth."

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## PALEY SAYS NEW VENTURES MUST PAY THEIR WAY

"If broadcasting, aural, visual, or both, is to continue to advance, it must be economically sound", William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, declared June 16th at the FCC engineering hearing. "It must be kept on a firm business footing. I do not think many of us will disagree on this point. It is part of the basic American viewpoint that a service which is to be a constructive force must be self-supporting. It must be alive enough to pay its own way. This makes it, among other things, responsive to the public will. For it must quickly adjust itself to the public demand, or lose revenue and be wiped out.

"It is worth noting, I think, that economic self-sufficiency has made American radio one of the finest broadcasting services in the world. It has certainly made it the most unshackled broadcasting service in the world. Its independence of political control is one of the surest guarantees that it will help perpetuate our representative political system.

"If private capital is going to continue doing the sort of broadcasting job it has started out to do in this country, its past investment must not be ignored. I say this because there must be constant encouragement to capital flow if the people of America are to have the benefit of every technical discovery, every creative advance.

"For this reason, sudden, revolutionary twists and turns in our planning for the future must be avoided. Capital can adjust itself to orderly progress, it always does. But it retreats in the face of chaos.

"We are on the threshold of a period of transition for the next couple of years. We should do everything in this period to advance experimentation. But we should do nothing to weaken the structure of aural broadcasting in the present band until experimentation in other bands has yielded us new certainties.

"The really immediate question in this connection is whether we should do anything at all to present commercial broadcasting facilities until we know where broadcasting is ultimately going. There already appear to be enough economic uncertainties for us to consider, without our voluntarily assuming still more at this time. The same consideration would apply to any sudden large addition to present aural broadcasting frequencies. Reckless expansion might so scatter the audience that it would be impossible for many small stations to survive economically.

"The same economic forethought should be applied to the proposed use of super-power for stations in the present broadcast band. Since the Commission is soon to give this subject full consideration, I need do no more now than emphasize the importance of balancing carefully the possibilities of increased service against staggering increases in costs of construction and operation.

"Probably the most important economic problem we must face - certainly the one uppermost in everybody's mind - lies in the approach of television. Perhaps not all of us realize just how important, or how great, this problem will be.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early explorers and settlers found a land of vast natural resources and a people with a rich and diverse culture. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small collection of colonies to a powerful nation that has shaped the world.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, and it resulted in the birth of a new nation. The Constitution was written, and the United States became a democracy. This was a bold experiment in self-government, and it has inspired people around the world.

The United States has a long and proud history of freedom and justice. It has fought for the rights of all its citizens, and it has stood for the principles of liberty and equality. The American dream is a dream of opportunity and success for all. It is a dream that has inspired millions of people to come to this country and build a better life for themselves and their families.

The United States is a country of many cultures and traditions. It is a country that has welcomed immigrants from all over the world, and it has become a melting pot of different peoples and customs. This diversity is one of the strengths of the United States, and it is what makes it a truly unique and special country.

The United States has a rich and varied landscape. From the snow-capped mountains of the West to the sandy beaches of the East, there is something for everyone. The country is home to some of the most beautiful and diverse ecosystems in the world, and it is a treasure that we must all cherish and protect.

The United States is a country of innovation and progress. It has been the birthplace of many of the most important inventions and discoveries in human history. From the lightbulb to the computer, the United States has led the way in many fields of science and technology. This spirit of innovation is what has made the United States a global leader and a model for other nations.

The United States is a country of hope and possibility. It is a country that believes in the power of the individual and the potential of the future. It is a country that has the courage to face its challenges and the wisdom to learn from its mistakes. The United States is a country that is always moving forward, and it is a country that we can all be proud of.

"We may already have accustomed ourselves to think of higher program costs and rapid obsolescence. But I wonder if it would interest anyone at this meeting to learn that a competent preliminary estimate of the cost of a single television station - engineered only according to standards of present day experiment - was in excess of five hundred thousand dollars. And this cost, incidentally, was only for a station for experimental transmission.

"Next in importance, after the principle of economic soundness, is the principle of competition. Adherence to this second principle, also, is essential if the public is to be assured good service - constantly improving service. This is as true in broadcasting as in any other economic undertaking. Our sureness on this point arises from our own experience. The eagerness of broadcasters to compete for the goodwill and interest of the American audience has greatly advanced broadcasting.

"The third principle I want to stress has already been developed by the Commission's engineering staff. Your own engineers recommend that the Commission hold fast to a policy of experimentation and evolution, I emphatically agree.

"The final principle I want to mention is this: In assigning channels to individuals or to organizations, their demonstrated responsibility should be a fundamental consideration. In some instances this should be a responsibility to the whole American people; in others it should be a responsibility in and to the community the applicant proposes to serve. In aural broadcasting I think the need for such responsibility has been established beyond argument.

"The importance of the principle of responsibility, when we think of television, is limited only by our imagination as to the social and cultural force in the nation that television may eventually be.

"If television is to flourish, it must be made a nationwide service - a vital part of the life of the American people. Whatever the present technical difficulties, the day can hardly be distant when the public and our national interest will demand network television. It will be tremendously costly - that goes without saying. Even the preliminary foundation work cost millions. This can only be justified if adequate allocations are assured. A sufficient number, and, at least in the beginning, only a sufficient number, of responsible organizations signifying a desire to work toward a nationwide, coordinated service should be given some certainty that - if they meet definite requirements in performance - they will receive the necessary encouragement and allocations to go ahead.

"While we recognize the needs of governmental services, we believe their requirements should be very carefully studied, to determine, first, whether definite need actually exists, and second, the extent to which their needs could be taken care of by existing services, including other means of communication."

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The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of recommendations.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

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## FCC SWAMPED WITH ADVICE ON ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCIES

The Federal Communications Commission was so snowed under with gratuitous advice this week on what to do with the ultra-high frequencies that indications were it will take months for it to reach any conclusions. And the expert recommendations of technicians were just beginning.

So many witnesses appeared with carefully prepared papers that Chairman Anning S. Prall about the middle of the week suggested that most of them merely file their reports without reading them.

Television, and its possible effects on aural broadcasting and other radio services, was far and away the favorite topic. All speakers agreed that visual broadcasting, on a broad scale at least, is still several years ahead despite the approaching inauguration of ambitious experiments by the Radio Corporation of America, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Don Lee Broadcasting System (already begun), and others.

The principal obstacle to more immediate public acceptance of the new art, it was brought out, is that receivers will be very expensive at the outset. James M. Skinner, President of the company that makes Philco radios, suggested that they may cost as much as a small automobile and that they will never come down to the level of radio receivers.

Caution in assigning channels in the ultra-high frequency bands was urged upon the Commission on all sides while at the same time government services, educators, organized police, and commercial interests clamored for substantial blocs of the unproved waves.

The FCC, it appeared, will need many more channels than those available above 30,000 kilocycles to meet the demands of all groups that have appeared at the hearing.

Even the commercial interests were fighting among themselves as well as collectively against the government services and the educational organizations represented by the U. S. Office of Education and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Warnings against monopoly in television and other new radio fields, such as facsimile broadcasting, came from the organized broadcasters, through James W. Baldwin, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, and from Samuel E. Darby, Jr., a spokesman for 11 so-called independent radio set manufacturers.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is pleased to announce that it has received a grant from the National Science Foundation for the purpose of conducting research in the field of atomic clocks.

The grant will be used to purchase the necessary equipment and to employ the services of qualified personnel. It is expected that the results of this research will be published in the near future.

The National Bureau of Standards is also pleased to announce that it has received a grant from the National Science Foundation for the purpose of conducting research in the field of quantum optics.

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David Sarnoff, President of the RCA, which is leading the field in television and facsimile experimentation, was more aggressive than most of the witnesses in suggesting that advance reservations of frequencies be made for future services, such as television, facsimile, and high-frequency broadcasting. He stated, however, that individual allocations, save for experiments, should be reserved until public service is possible.

Dr. Frank Jewett, of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, protested, with others, loudly against the demand of Dr. J. H. Dellinger, speaking for the government services, for about 60 per cent of the frequencies between 30,000 and 200,000 kc.

Both Dr. Jewett and Mr. Sarnoff urged the Commission to give the industry ample latitude for experimentation, unrestricted by bureaucratic regulations.

William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System President, who is watching RCA's experiments closely, warned the Commission against leaping into the dark "just for the sake of leaping" and advised against too hasty removal of the experimental ban on television.

Labor organizations, through Edward N. Nockels, of Chicago, warned against allowing "powerful corporations" or "selfish interests" to "hog the air".

"Whoever controls the allocation of radio channels in the future", he said, "will control the destiny of the land for good or evil."

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#### COAST GUARD TESTS NEW EMPLIFIER DEVICE

A newly-constructed public address equipment light enough to be installed in airplanes, yet sufficiently powerful to shout hurricane warnings over a radius of one mile, was demonstrated this week by the U. S. Coast Guard at Fort Hunt, Va.

The new equipment is to be installed in several selected Coast Guard airplanes and cutters in the principal hurricane areas to facilitate the spread of warnings to fishermen of the sudden approach of a storm. The loud speakers also will be used in flood-stricken areas and to direct rescues at sea.

Weighing only 115 pounds, the equipment, consisting of an amplifier, microphone, loud speaker and mountings powered by a single 15 volt battery, giving off 55 watts of current, is sufficiently powerful to be heard for a mile around an altitude of 3,500 feet.

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THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT IS DEVOTED TO A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AT THE END OF 1918. THE SECOND PART CONTAINS A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1919. THE THIRD PART IS A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN VERY LUCKY TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN SO MUCH INFORMATION FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND FROM THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS ARE VERY INTERESTING AND SHOW THAT THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY IS NOT AS BAD AS IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF VILLAGES VISITED

1. VILLAGES VISITED IN THE NORTH OF THE COUNTRY. 2. VILLAGES VISITED IN THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTRY. 3. VILLAGES VISITED IN THE WEST OF THE COUNTRY. 4. VILLAGES VISITED IN THE EAST OF THE COUNTRY.

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APPENDIX

## FREQUENCY MODULATION EXHIBIT SENSATION AT HEARING

A demonstration of a frequency modulation device by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, and noted radio inventor, proved a sensation at the FCC engineering hearing this week.

Commissioners and FCC engineers showed an intense interest in the exhibit as Major Armstrong ran off disk recordings of both amateur and long wave broadcasts to show the superiority of frequency modulation to the amplitude modulation now in use by long wave stations.

Commdr. T.A.M. Craven, FCC engineer, was quick to point out, however, that the development could not be adapted to the regular broadcast band at this stage in radio transition as it would mean the scrapping of millions of dollars worth of transmitting and receiving equipment.

Major Armstrong ran off records of broadcasts from a Yonkers (N.Y.) ham station and a network long-wave station. The frequency modulation produced programs free from all static or noise, while the same records played with amplitude modulation were full of static, whistles, and other noises.

The recordings of the network programs were made, he said, during a severe thunderstorm in New York, yet they were reproduced with the clarity of a ringing bell.

Major Armstrong admitted that the frequency modulation, developed during the past two years, is impractical for adaptation to regular broadcast stations at this stage. He said it would require extremely wide band, so wide, in fact, that hardly more than one station could be established on the present regular broadcast band. He visualized the time, however, when the ultra-high frequencies will play a leading role in the field of aural broadcasting and when his invention will greatly improve the technical quality of radio transmission.

An amateur in radio in 1906, Major Armstrong is the inventor of the super-heterodyne and super-regenerated circuit and other radio developments. He has made a fortune in the radio industry but still is vitally interested in its technical progress at Columbia University, where he has been on the faculty for 20 years.

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Station WTIC (The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., ) Hartford, Conn., has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for an extension of special experimental authorization to change frequency from 1060 kilocycles to 1040 kilocycles, hours of operation from sharing with WBAL, to simultaneous with KRLD (unlimited) for period from 8/1/36 to 2/1/37.

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## McCOSKER URGES LATITUDE FOR TELEVISION

An appeal for "logical latitude" in the control of television experimentation was made by Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System and President of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service (WOR, Newark, N. J.) before the Federal Communications Commission hearing this week.

"The radio industry has reached the ripe old age of fifteen years and many of us who are before you today are the pioneers of yesterday", he said. "Therefore, our observations are taken from the pages of fact and not from the text of fiction.

"In the early twenties, transmitting equipment was very expensive and approximately one person in each 1000 population had a radio receiving set. At that time, radio had no immediate or definite prospective commercial value. Scores of stations similar to WOR undertook enormous expenditures in the spirit of adventure typical of our forebears in a field which gave promise of contribution to the public weal.

"For the first five years it was a continued expenditure with not one penny of revenue. During that period WOR spent a million dollars. What we did was duplicated by KDKA, WGY, the Chicago Tribune station WGN, the Detroit News, the Atlanta Journal and scores of others.

"In recent years, revenue has been obtainable but currently has come the need for improved equipment, enlarged operating personnel, extensive non-revenue public service programs and an army of costly talent.

"However, the real dividend, which we, the broadcasters, have received, exists in the fact that the U. S. admittedly has led the world in this new art. Other countries have adopted systems unlike ours; systems ranging from government ownership to government control and subsidizing stations to a listeners' tax. Whatever criticism may be directed at our system has its complete answer, not only in the comparison or progress, but greater still in the comparison of the availability of radio to education and every political and religious creed. The valued freedom of the press has, I contend, been personified in the American system of radio.

"Mindful of what I have said as to the early days of radio, may I point out that we are again facing a long series of pioneering in television, facsimile and kindred activities? Not one of these has commercial possibilities for many years to come. There are today fewer receiver sets capable of receiving the high frequencies than there were receiver sets capable of receiving the broadcast band in the early twenties.

"Unless the experiments we are now conducting and are about to conduct reveal something which has a tangible public value and public appeal, our efforts will have failed. If this experimentation be successful, it will require several years to build and distribute the receiving sets. Without the audience, the commercial possibilities are nil.

"How these new public services shall be controlled, it is not my purpose here to discuss. The serious problem of how

REVENUE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$100,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$50,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$25,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$12,500.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$6,250.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$3,125.00 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$1,562.50 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$781.25 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

The Board of Directors has also resolved to pay to the Secretary of the Corporation the sum of \$390.62 for the purpose of purchasing the property described in the attached schedule.

facsimile and television will be launched and controlled will be vibrant in giving concern to thoughtful minds.

"The important 'New York Times' in its Sunday editorial - yesterday (June 14) discusses the subject in a most capable fashion commenting on a study of television and the movies conducted by the Scientific Committee of the Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. 'The Times' propounds the question 'But who will guide the destiny of television when it does come? Will the radio companies assume control as their affiliation with sound pictures seems to indicate? Or will the Motion Picture industry simply evolve into a television organization which will concern itself with the transmission of images and leave the making and selling of receivers to the radio companies? Even now, the strategists must be laying their plans to wage a struggle that will decide which of the two conflicting groups is to entertain the continent.'

"It is obviously prudent to cross each bridge as we reach it. The bridge immediately ahead is that of experimentation. If the critics and debasers had prevailed, we would have had no Columbus, Pasteur, Bell, Edison, Byrd or Marconi.

"We, therefore, earnestly bespeak of this Commission to give the greatest logical latitude towards the interested and courageous individuals and corporations who now propose to hazard additional money to make available to the public the new wonders of facsimile and television."

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#### TELEVISION STANDARDS RECOMMENDED BY RMA WITNESS

Declaring that the time has arrived for the radio industry to recommend tentative television standards and to suggest frequency assignments to the Federal Communications Commission, Albert F. Murray, one of the Radio Manufacturers' Association's expert witnesses at the engineering hearing this week said the RMA considers the following to be important basic television requirements:

- "1. A single set of television standards for the U.S.A.
- "2. Frequency channels of adequate width, 6 Mc., necessary for the transmission of high-definition pictures - pictures which experience has shown possess sufficient detail to afford sustaining interest - pictures which will approach the quality of home movies.
- "3. Television, with its accompanying sound, should be in that portion of the ultra-high frequency spectrum best suited to this service (the 42-90 Mc. region). This band must be wide enough for a sufficient number of channels to permit the simultaneous broadcasting of a reasonable number of programs in a given territory.



- "4. The television frequency band, or bands, should be as continuous as possible because of the convenience this affords in tuning, and because this permits the design of simpler, cheaper home television receivers.
- "5. A space in that experimental region above 120 Mc. for television relaying, pick-up work and expansion. This space is to be shared with other services until that time arrives when, in the opinion of the Commission, definite assignments should be made. Then there will be required the allocation of a continuous band wide enough for a sufficient number of channels for future television service."

Turning from purely technical consideration to the economic and social side of television, he said:

"In order that television may avoid the difficulties now being experienced in aural broadcasting, let us plan at the outset channels of sufficient width and proper arrangement. This means that plans for high-fidelity television, based on the standards suggested by the radio industry, must be laid now. Any other course will later lead to the obsolescence of television receivers.

"How will this new art affect our national life? Television, supplementary to, but not taking the place of sound broadcasting, will some day win for itself a place of importance in our national life approaching that of present-day aural broadcasting. We say this because we engineers have observed with keen interest the reaction of individuals to whom we have shown television. The groups have been small but sufficiently varied to present a cross-section of public opinion. With one accord they have expressed deep interest.

"We believe television, when it reaches the commercial stage, will form the basis of a new industry, an industry producing television equipment in our factories and producing programs in the studios. Thousands of workers will be required to manufacture, distribute and maintain television service in the U.S.A.

"Naturally television will some day become the useful and valued servant of a large portion of the American people. The number of our people to be served will be limited by (a) the range of television transmission on ultra-high frequencies, averaging about 25 miles, (b) the initial cost of transmitters, receivers and programs, and (c) the yet unsolved problems of utilizing for transmission the higher end of the ultra-high frequency band.

"In asking for the frequency band beginning at 42 Mc. we point out that this part of the spectrum is now, and for years has been allocated by the Commission to experimental visual broadcasting. It has been found that in this band the peculiar requirements for television (that is, wide channels and metropolitan coverage) can be met, at least at the lower frequency end. It is logical, therefore, to ask for the continued use of these frequencies. The wisdom of the Commission in designating, five years ago, this particular band for this particular service is shown by the radio industry's recommendations today contained in the formal report from the Radio Manufacturers' Association."

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The following information was obtained from the records of the  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the  
subject of the above-mentioned land.

A search of the records of the Bureau of Land Management  
revealed that the above-mentioned land was acquired by the  
Government in 1862, and that it was then conveyed to the  
State of California by the Act of March 3, 1850, known as the  
Act for the Government and Disposal of the Public Lands.

During the year 1862, the above-mentioned land was  
conveyed to the State of California by the Act of March 3,  
1850, known as the Act for the Government and Disposal of the  
Public Lands.

The above-mentioned land was then conveyed to the  
State of California by the Act of March 3, 1850, known as the  
Act for the Government and Disposal of the Public Lands.

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Act for the Government and Disposal of the Public Lands.

## POLICE CHIEF RAPS COMMERCIAL GRAB AT ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCIES

Declaring that the ultra-high frequencies are in danger of being "gobbled up" by commercial interests, Capt. D. S. Leonard, of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, told the Federal Communications Commission at the engineering hearing that it was the duty of the organized police to seek a just share of the new wave bands.

The amateurs are entitled to the "lion's share of credit", he said, for developing communication in the ultra-high frequencies.

"I wouldn't have the fortitude even though representing the important service I do", he added, "to stand before you in an attempt to confiscate this important band between 30 and 42 megacycles to the exclusion of commercial and other interests who have just needs for such channels in promoting good and welfare.

"And if any service, governmental or otherwise, thinks they are going to get away with that without hearing from the service which protects the lives and property of citizens in times of peace as well as war, they are mistaken.

"We would betray a sacred trust if we didn't seek our just share of frequencies."

Dividing police needs into four classes, Chief Leonard said that the State Police system, which now has 12 frequencies, seven of which are shared with Canada and two with municipal stations, should have at least 16 additional channels.

"Municipal police have 22 frequencies of which 10 are shared with Canada in 2310-2490 kc.", he continued. "There are now 230 municipal stations. The present conditions are far from satisfactory and with a 2-way development a 300 per cent increase in messages has resulted.

"We admit we must make our frequency tolerance more rigid and that selective receivers will have to be manufactured and used by police."

In the ultra-high frequencies, the Police Chief added, a city operating 250 cars needs five fixed and ten mobile stations. For the intercity policy radio system, eight fixed stations, ten mobile, four fixed mobile, and one special mobile stations are required.

Television and facsimile, he said, will aid in the transmission of photographs of criminals and finger-prints from one city to another.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of the colonial era, from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the settlement of the eastern seaboard and the development of a distinct American identity.

The second part of the history is the period of the American Revolution, from 1776 to 1789. This period is marked by the struggle for independence from British rule and the establishment of a new government.

The third part of the history is the period of the early republic, from 1789 to 1845. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States westward and the development of a national identity.

The fourth part of the history is the period of the mid-19th century, from 1845 to 1865. This period is marked by the Civil War and the struggle for the abolition of slavery.

The fifth part of the history is the period of the late 19th century, from 1865 to 1900. This period is characterized by the industrial revolution and the rise of big business.

The sixth part of the history is the period of the early 20th century, from 1900 to 1945. This period is marked by the rise of the United States as a world power and the outbreak of World War II.

The seventh part of the history is the period of the mid-20th century, from 1945 to 1975. This period is characterized by the Cold War and the social movements of the 1960s.

The eighth part of the history is the period of the late 20th century, from 1975 to 2000. This period is marked by the end of the Cold War and the rise of the Internet.

The ninth part of the history is the period of the 21st century, from 2000 to the present. This period is characterized by the September 11 attacks and the rise of the United States as a superpower.

## LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AT FCC HEARING

Partial list of those attending the informal engineering hearing before the Federal Communications Commission:

John Aitkenhead, Jr., Akron, Ohio, Station WADC; Fred W. Albertson, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; R. D. Armiger, Short Wave Institute of America, Washington, D. C.; Edwin H. Armstrong, Columbia University, New York City; Isaac Z. Bachwalter, Mason-Dixon Radio Group, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.; J. Wm. Bein, Canadian Government, Ottawa, Canada; I. R. Baker, RCA, Camden, N. J.; James W. Baldwin, Managing Director, National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Baker, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, New York City.; John H. Barron, Consulting Radio Engineer, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Beakes, Tropical Radio Co., Boston, Mass.; Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; Harold R. Blomquist, United Electric Railways Co., Providence, R. I.; H. L. Blatterman, Chief Engineer, Station KFI, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. F. Bockerem, Western Electric Company, New York City; Ralph Bown, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Maplewood, N. J.; John B. Brady, Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; Wm. M. Brandon, Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Ia.; B. F. Brooke, Penna. R.R. Co. (Retired), Philadelphia, Pa.; Elmer L. Brown, Chief Engineer, Brown Rayphones, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Stanley Brown, President, Washington Radio Club; Observer PEPCO, Washington, D. C.; Carl H. Butman, Radio Consultant, Washington, D. C.

Martin Campbell, Gen. Mgr., WFAA, Dallas, Texas; E. K. Cargill, Pres., WMAZ, Macon, Ga.; H. K. Carpenter, V.P., Gen-Mgr., Radio Air Service Crp., Cleveland, Ohio; Howard A. Carter, Sec. of Council on Physical Therapy, Chicago, Ill.; Lloyd N. Chatterton, Cleveland Police Dept., Cleveland, Ohio; Ralph Clark, V. Pres., Television Corp. of America, New York City; Robert L. Coe, Station KSD, St. Louis, Mo.; E. K. Cohan, Columbia Brdcstg. System, New York City; J. O'R. Coleman, Edison Elect. Inst., New York City; F. B. Coles, Canadian Pacific RR., Montreal, Canada; Ray Collins, Station WFAA, Dallas, Tex.; A. L. Colston, N. Y. C. Board of EA, New York City; H. L. Cornell, Amer. SS Owners Assn., New York City; H. P. Corwith, Western Union Telg. Co., Watermill, L. I., N.Y.; A. J. Costigan, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York City; Homer B. Courchene, Downers Grove, Ill., Station WLS; Andrew W. Cruse, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; L. G. Cumming, Engr. Metropolitan Dist. Com., Boston, Mass.

Raymond Dalton, Station WDNC, Durham, N. C.; C. F. Daugherty, Station WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. F. Davenport, Supt. of Hydro Generation, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. E. Davies, Western Union; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Paul A. deMars, Yankee Network, Boston, Mass.; G. J. Dempsey, Engineer, FCC, Washington, D. C.; Edw. C. Denstaedt, Detroit Police Dept., Detroit, Mich.; Jno. D. DesRocher, Supervisor of Police Station, WRDR, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Hon. C. C. Dill, radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; F. M. Doolittle, Manager, WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; Jas. G. Drysdale, Chief of Police, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.; J. D. Durkee, Western Union Co., Chief Engr., Bartlesville, Okla.; H. W. Eales, Rep. Edison Elect. Inst., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Engstrom, RCA Mfg. Co.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse E & M., Springfield, Mass.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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F. B. Falkner, Col. Brdcstg. Syst., Chicago, Ill.; Philo T. Farnsworth, Farnsworth Television, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. Chas. D. Farmer, Capt., State Highway Patrol, Raleigh, N. C.; John E. Fetzer, Pres., WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W.G.H. Finch, Finch Telecommunications Labs., New York City; Ben S. Fisher, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; Donald Flamm, Pres., Station WMCA, New York City; Wm. L. Foss, Cons. Engineer, Washington, D. C.; Lt. F.R. Furth, U.S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

D. W. Gellerup, Milwaukee Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Glenn D. Gillett, Cons. Radio Engr., Washington D. C.; Theo R. Gilliland, Amer. Section Inter. Natl. Scientific Radio Union, Washington, D. C.; Earle D. Glatzel, Edison Elec. Inst., Detroit, Mich.; Paul F. Godley, Cons. Engineer, Montclair, N. J.; G. N. Goldberger, Chf. Engr. Television Research Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul Goldsborough, Aero. Radio, Inc., Washington D. C.; Dr. P. C. Goldmark, CBS, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Gollhofer; Emil J. Gott, Hearst Radio, Inc., and E. J. Gough, same, New York City; V. Ford Greaves, Chief Insp., FCC, San Francisco, Cal.; William Green, Amer. Fed. of Labor, Washington, D. C.; S. D. Gregory, Westinghouse E. & M., Springfield, Mass.; Gerald C. Gross, Engineer, FCC, Washington, D. C.; James W. Gum, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

C. D. Haigis, Haigis Labs. & Dept. of Con. & Dev. Forest Fire Service, of N.J., Maple Shade, N. J.; Hugh A. L. Half, WOAI, San Antonio, Tex.; J. T. Hallman, Plant Engr., WOAI; R. V. Hamilton, St. Louis Star Times, Station W9XOK, St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Hanley, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; E. H. Hansen, 20th Century Fox Film Corp., Hollywood, Cal.; Harry Harvay, Chf. Engr., KFAB-KOIL, KFOR, Lincoln, Neb.; Herman Haverkamp, N.Y.C. Bd. of EA, New York City; Volney D. Hurd, Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass.; J. G. Haycock, Haigis Labs., Inc., Maple Shade, N.J.; Alan Hazeltine, Hazeltine Corp., Hoboken, N.J.; Ralph Heintz, Globe Wireless, Ltd., San Francisco, Cal., Palo Alto, Cal.; P. J. Hennessey, Jr., NBC, Washington, D. C.; Jas. M. Herring, Univ. of Penna., Lansdowne, Pa.; Walter R. Hoffman, Detroit News Station WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; Hamilton Hoge, Television Corp. of America, New York City; Paul W. Hord, Lt., U.S. Navy, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Horn, Engineer NBC, New York City; L.C.F. Horle, Cons. Engineer, New York City; Harvey Hoshour, A. T. & T., New York City; G. Porter Houston, Baltimore, Brdcstg. Corp. WCBM, Baltimore, Md.

E. C. Immel, Engr. in Charge, Mich. State Police, E. Lansing, Mich.; Geor K. Jacobsen, Ch. Engr. Stations WDGY WIXAT KIRI, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Jarman, Jr., WDNC, Durham, N.C.; Dr. Frank Jewett, A. T. & T., New York City; Edw. R. Johnston, WIP, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. R. Johnston; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, RCA of America, New York City; Ralph D. Jones, Engineer FCC, Washington, D. C.; Alexander Kahn, WEVD, New York City; Lambdin Kay, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. D. Kelly, WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; Bruno W. Kern, Asso. Engrs., Newark, N. J.; Kern Emil A., same; Ralph H. Kimball, Western Union, New York City; S. M. Kintner, Westinghouse E. & M., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Glenn Koehler, Asst. Prof. of Elec. Engr., U. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Ches. C. Kolster, Inspector in Charge, FCC, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Kolster, International Tel. & Tel., New York City.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure and the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The third part of the report deals with the accounts of the various projects and the results achieved. It shows the progress of the work done during the year and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure and the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The fourth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various projects and the results achieved. It shows the progress of the work done during the year and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure and the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

Glen G. Langdon, American Gas & Elec. Co., Danville, N. J.; Leroy G. Leighton, Aviation Division, State Road Dept., Jacksonville, Fla.; Leroy J. Leishman, Independent Research, Los Angeles, Cal.; John G. Leitch, WCAU Brdcstg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. D. LeMert, V. P., DeForest Television Corp., Hollywood, Cal.; Walter S. Lemmon, International Business Mach. Corp., New York City; Capt. D. S. Leonard, International Asso. Chief of Police Detroit, Mich.; G. F. Leydore, WLW, Mason, Ohio; Fred M. Link, Radio Consultants, New York City; Donald K. Lippincott, Farnsworth Television, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.; W. B. Lodge, Columbia Brdcstg. System, New York City; Philip G. Loucks, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; P. A. Loyet, Tech. Director WHO, Des Moines, Ia.; Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television, Don Lee Brdcstg System, Los Angeles, Cal.; Leon Levy, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. F. Luydorf;

Mark L. MacAdam, Technician, Construction & Maintenance, Brockton, Mass.; J. O. Maland, V.P. WHO, Des Moines, Ia.; T. P. Mathenson, Amateur radio, Richmond, Va.; Tech. Dir. Mason-Dixon Radio Group, Inc., T. E. Mathief, Lancaster, Pa.; Maynard Marquardt, WCFL W9XAA W9XI, Chicago, Ill.; John Marshall, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City; Frank Marx, Station WMCA, New York City; Clair R. McCollough, Gen. Mgr., Mason-Dixon Radio Group, Inc.; Alfred J. McCosker, WOR, Newark, N. J.; Jas. C. McNary, Radio Engineer, Washington, D. C.; G. O. Milne, Eastern Division Eng., NBC, New York City; J. M. Moroney, WFAA, A. H. Bele Corp., Dallas, Tex.; Laurence F. Mott, Wisc. Conservation Dept., Tomahawk, Wis.; Frank E. Mullen, RCA, New York City; J. D. Munton, Atlancit Communications Corp., Upper Darby, Pa.; Adrian Murphy, CBS, New York City; Albert F. Murray, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. D. Neil, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Canada; Eliot Neww, Director of Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio; John L. Niesse, Detroit, Mich.; E. N. Nockels, WCFL, W9XAA W9XI, Glencoe, Ill.; G. S. O'Connor, Md. State Dept. of Forestry, Baltimore, Md.; Harold L. Olesen, Western Elect. Instr. Corp., W. Orange, N. J.; H. S. Osborne, A. T. & T., New York City.

William Pabst, Brooklyn Technical High School, Garden City, L. I.; E. C. Page, Cons. Engr., Evanston, Ill.; William S. Paley, Pres., CBS, New York City; Herbert M. Peck, WKY Oklahoma City, KLZ, Denver, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Harold G. Peery, Don Lee Brdcstg. Syst., Los Angeles, Cal.; Armstrong Perry, Washington, D. C.; R. M. Pierce, WJR WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; James V. Piersol, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Poppele, WOR, Newark, N. J.; Haradon Pratt, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., New York City; M. L. Prescott, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Arthur G. Previn, Elect. & Exporter, Washington, D. C.; Walter J. Quick, Jr., Md. State Dept. of Forestry, Baltimore, Md., Catonsville, Md.; E. J. Quinn.

Wm. Q. Ranft, Chf. Engr. WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. P. Rankin, Jr., WMAZ, Macon, Ga.; Robt. Robins, New York City; R. J. Rochwell, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; Reed T. Rollo, Attorney, Washington, D. C.; Paul Rosekrans, Communications Engr., State of N. C., Raleigh, N. C.; Harold Rothrock, Attorney, Washington, D. C.; Comdr. W. J. Ruble, Bureau of Engr., Washington, D. C.



Edw. R. Sanders, Development Engr., WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; David Sarnoff, Pres. Radio Corp. of America, New York City; Lt. C. J. Scavarda, Mich. State Police, E. Lansing, Mich.; Arthur Scharfeld, Attorney, Washington, D. C.; Wm. J. Scripps, Station WJW & W8XWJ, Detroit, Mich.; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; H. G. Shrode, Coast Guard Hdqrs., Washington, D. C.; A. G. Simson, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore.; Lloyd H. Simson, Bureau of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Hector R. Skifter, Natl. Battery Brdcstg. Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Spaulding, Penna. Water & Power Co., Baltimore, Md.; John W. Starke, Washington, D. C.; L. W. Stinson, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; A. A. Stuart, Aviation Div. State Road Dept., Jacksonville, Fla.; Jno. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

T. DeWitt Talmadge, Tenn. Valley Authority, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. L. Taylor, W9XBY, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Edw. Taylor, Lt. Balto Police Dept., Baltimore, Md.; Kern Tips, Manager KPRC, Houston, Tex.; F. E. Travis, Ch. Engr. W4XAU, Nashville, Tenn.; Seymour Turner, Farnsworth Television, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Underhill, Edison Elect. Inst., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. H. Uhalt, Pres. Station WDSU, New Orleans, La.; Harold C. Vance, RCA, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Vandewall; Irving Vermilya, Gen. Mgr. WBNF, Owner Police Radio WPFN, New Bedford, Mass.; S. M. Viele, Penna. RR Co., Swarthmore, Pa.

H. J. Walls, Immigration & Nat. Service, Washington, D. C.; K. B. Warner, American Radio Relay League, Inc., W. Hartford, Conn.; Sydney E. Warner, Ch. Engr. Station W1XBS, Waterbury, Conn.; Chas. V. Wayland, Radio Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; Fred Weber, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York City; C. H. Wesser, Chief ESXWJ, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. H. West, Station WTMV, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Wharton, Atty. for Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., New York City; Lynde P. Wheeler, Consulting Physicist, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Whitehouse, Chf. Trans. Eng. WLW, Crosley Radio Corp., Mason, Ohio; L. E. Whittemore, A. T. & T., New York City; Horatio B. Williams, Columbia Univ. (Amer. Medical Assn.), New York City; Ralph O. Williams, Engr. Radio Project Dept. of Conserv. Mich., E. Lansing, Mich.; John E. Wing, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Frank Wolff, Telephone Engr., Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Wozencraft, RCA, New York City; Grant Wrathell, Ass. McNary & Chambers, Washington, D. C.; Comdr. F. A. Zeusler, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.

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#### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RATES CONTINUED ANOTHER YEAR

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission this week issued an order continuing the government telegraph rates of up to 40 per cent of commercial charges from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

Copies of the order may be obtained from the FCC offices in Washington.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the  
 subject of the land owned by the United States in the  
 State of California, and more particularly in the  
 County of San Diego, and more particularly in the  
 Township of San Marcos, and more particularly in the  
 Section 17, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 14 E., and more particularly  
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

## HEARST SPOKESMAN SUGGESTS BROADER BROADCAST BAND

Expansion at both ends of the broadcast band was proposed at the Federal Communications Commission hearing this week by J. C. McNary, consulting engineer, on behalf of Hearst Radio, Inc., which is rapidly becoming an important factor in the broadcasting field.

The broadcast band, now 550 to 1500 kc., might be lowered to include 520, 530, and 540 kc., channels, Mr. McNary said, and be raised to include up to 1600 kc., now used for experimental broadcasting only.

The expansion, he insisted, would alleviate the present congestion of broadcasting stations and at the same time provide facilities for new stations, chiefly 100-watters, although possibly a high-power clear channel outlet.

Objection to the lowering of the band was raised immediately, however, by Haraden Pratt, of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. He pointed out that it would endanger the efficiency of SOS signals on 500 kc.

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## ZENITH GETS GRUNOW PLANT, PLANS EXPANSION

The \$410,000 bid of the Zenith Radio Corporation for certain properties of the Grigsby-Grunow Company in Chicago was accepted this week by a referee in bankruptcy upon recommendation of creditors and bondholders.

Plans for an expansion of the Zenith Corporation were immediately announced by Hugh Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer. Increased production and a concentration of facilities are contemplated.

The Grigsby property consists of four factory buildings and office and a warehouse. Mr. Robertson said present Zenith plans contemplate establishment of emergency manufacturing lines in the new space. The company now has three plants in Chicago which, he said, eventually would be transferred to the new location so that Zenith's manufacturing operations would be centralized.

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SECRET PROGRAMS - SECURITY MATTERS

Information of this kind is of the highest importance and should be kept secret. It is the policy of the Government to keep such information secret and to prevent its disclosure to unauthorized persons.

The Government is authorized to collect, disseminate, and use information of this kind for the purpose of national defense. It is the policy of the Government to keep such information secret and to prevent its disclosure to unauthorized persons.

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## U. S. LEAD IN RADIO COMMUNICATION CITED BY JOLLIFFE

The United States, linked as it is by radiotelegraph with most of the nations of the world, large and small, is leading the world in developing this modern type of communication, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, former FCC Chief Engineer, and now with R.C.A. Communications, Inc., told the Federal Communications Commission this week.

In discussing the activities and research of the corporation he represents, Dr. Jolliffe laid stress on the contributions made by RCA engineers and their constant efforts to improve the art of radio communication.

"The importance to the United States of radiotelegraph for international communication has been demonstrated so conclusively in the sixteen years since RCA entered the field that it would be superfluous to restate here the facts so well known to this Commission. It is sufficient to say that radio provides the United States with direct communication with all the major nations and most of the smaller nations of the world. This service is, of course, completely dependent on the assignment of radio frequencies.

"RCAC provides direct radio contact between the United States and 47 nations and between eleven cities within the United States. This service is open to the general public and therefore available to everybody in the United States.

"Frequencies which are useful for international communications are by their very nature capable of producing international interference. Consequently, in considering the allocation of frequencies to international services the interests of the entire world must be given consideration.

"High frequency waves are useful for long distance radio communication solely because ionized layers of extremely rarified gases exist many miles above the earth's surface. The layers, known as the 'Heaviside Layer', or more recently as the 'Ionosphere' are able to bend back radio waves which encounter them. When the waves which have been bent back by the ionosphere reach the earth's surface, they are again reflected upward toward the ionosphere and this process continues indefinitely until the energy of the waves has been dissipated. This ability of the ionosphere to bend radio waves depends upon the degree of ionization, upon the frequency of the radio waves, and upon the angle at which the waves enter the ionosphere.

"The intensity of ionization and the effective height of the ionosphere depends on the degree of exposure in the sun. Maximum intensity and minimum effective height occurs around midday in midsummer and minimum intensity and maximum effective height occur early in the morning just before sunrise in midwinter. Consequently we have a continuing diurnal change of highest possible and lowest usable frequencies for any circuit, relatively high frequencies being required for daylight service and relatively low frequencies for night service.

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"The conditions in the ionosphere also change with the seasons as the proportion of daylight to darkness varies. Consequently we have an annual range of frequencies for use at any particular time of day. In addition to this there is superimposed a change brought about by change in the sun spot activity in an eleven year cycle. This means that the best frequency for a given distance varies daily, with the seasons and with the position in the eleven year sun spot cycle, and that for continuous service over a long period between any two distant points not one but several frequencies must be available to provide even a single channel of communication between such points.

"The frequencies assigned to RCAC are distributed throughout the usable portion of the radio spectrum. The number of frequencies assigned cannot be considered as the number of channels available since the condition of the ionosphere dictates the proper frequency to be used at a given time. RCAC circuits cover varying distances and have different conditions of daylight and darkness so that if a frequency is not useful for one circuit it may be useful for another. Full use is made of this possibility and the frequencies assigned are used as fully as the conditions of the ionosphere and the circuits permit."

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#### JETT EXPLAINS STATUS OF PRESENT RADIO SPECTRUM

As groundwork for the Federal Communications Commission, as well as commercial radio engineers, to work on in considering an allocation of new frequencies and a possible shakeup of bands now utilized, Lieut. E. K. Jeff, FCC Assistant Engineer, this week explained the present general status of the radio spectrum.

"Throughout the development of radio a fundamental problem has been the increasing demand for frequencies to care for the growth of individual services", he said. "To show the tremendously rapid growth in the use of radio frequencies during the last few years, a comparison with the original International Frequency List established by the Berne Bureau in December 1928 is illuminating. In the original list of December 1928, a total of approximately 1700 stations were listed. Five years later the number of stations were approximately 17,000, or a ten-fold increase. A rough check of the latest list dated March 1936 shows a total of 25,000 stations. These figures are for stations at fixed locations and do not include ship, aircraft, amateur and portable stations.

"Prior to the adoption of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington in 1927 there was a general policy of freedom of operation throughout the radio spectrum. Today, however, as a result of extensive development and international agreement, we have a well-organized system of channeling of the ether which permits the allocation of radio channels in much the same manner as telephone and telegraph wires are assigned for private use.

The Commission in its report on the progress of the work done during the year 1875, states that the Commission has been very busy in the discharge of its duties, and that it has been able to complete the work assigned to it in a very satisfactory manner. The Commission has also been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the various departments of the Government, and in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the various States and Territories. The Commission has also been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the various departments of the Government, and in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the various States and Territories.

APPENDIX

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1875

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"The Washington Convention was superseded in 1932 by the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid. Article 7 of the General Radio Regulations annexed to this Convention provides for the use of frequencies from 10 to 60,000 kilocycles (wave lengths from 30,000 to 5 meters). All frequencies throughout this range, except between 30,000 and 56,000 kilocycles are reserved for specific classes of services.

"The radio spectrum is now generally believed to extend in frequency from 10 to several million kilocycles; however, since most of the activity to date has been reported on frequencies below 200,000 kilocycles (wave lengths above 1.5 meters), I will confine this discussion to these frequencies only.

"It is convenient to divide the radio spectrum into five major bands which are:

- (a) Low-frequencies; 10 to 100 kc.
- (b) Medium-frequencies; 100 to 550 kc.
- (c) Broadcasting; 550 to 1600 kc.
- (d) Medium-high frequencies; 1600 to 6000 kc.
- (e) High-frequencies; 6000 to 30,000 kc.
- (f) Very-high frequencies; 300,000 to 200,000 kc. and above.

"Low-frequency Band (10 to 100 kc). The low-frequency band is divided into 207 standard telegraph bands or channels

"The low-frequency band is best adapted for high-power long-distance communication necessitating extensive transmitting and receiving sites. The band, therefore, must be considered as being international in its service range and is used for fixed service. This band is occupied by 47 United States stations and 348 foreign stations, or a total of 395 stations in the world.

"Medium-frequency Band - (100 to 550 kc). These frequencies were the first to be made available for practical use. The band is now used throughout North America by government stations, stations engaged in fixed service communication; ship and coastal stations; aircraft, aeronautical and airport stations; and radiobeacon and direction-finding stations. The frequencies 530 and 540 kilocycles are also used for regional broadcast service in Canada, subject to no interference resulting to the mobile services.

"There are 369 standard-telegraph channels in the medium frequency range. There are about 6800 United States stations in this band. Reliable information is lacking as to the approximate number of foreign mobile stations operating on frequencies throughout the spectrum; however, according to the Berne frequency list there appear to be about 2750 foreign fixed and land stations operating on the medium frequencies; therefore excluding the thousands of foreign mobile stations there are roughly 9500 stations in the band.

"Broadcast Band - (500 - 1600 kc). The regular broadcast band extends in frequency from 500 to 1500 kilocycles. The band, however, was recently extended by the Commission to 1600 kilocycles in order to permit experimental operation on certain frequencies.

"Medium-high Frequency Band - (1600-6000 kc). This band is usually referred to as the continental band because the frequencies therein are considered as being regional in their



service range. Except for night operation on frequencies between 4000 and 6000 kilocycles, it is practicable to simultaneously use the medium-high frequencies on the various continents of the world without the possibility of serious interference resulting between continents.

"The band is used by maritime and aviation stations, police, amateur, point-to-point, government stations, and special stations including geophysical and motion picture stations. Until recently experimental television stations were assigned two channels, each 100 kilocycles wide, in the band between 2000 and 3000 kilocycles. However, unless protests are filed requesting a hearing the action of the Commission in shifting these stations to the very-high frequency band will become effective on July 1, 1936.

"High-frequency Band (6000-30,000 kc). The 1376 standard channels between 6000 and 28,000 kilocycles are world-wide in their service range, the higher frequencies, above approximately 16,000 kilocycles being useful only over a daylight transmission path.

"It is recognized in the Madrid Regulations that frequencies between 6000 and 30,000 kilocycles are very efficient for long-distance communications. The administrations are required to make the greatest possible effort to reserve these frequencies for this purpose except when their use for short or medium-distance communication is not likely to interfere with long-distance communication.

"The skip-distance characteristics of frequencies vary from a few miles to more than a thousand miles, depending upon the frequency of operation, time of day, season, etc. Transmission is affected at times by magnetic storms, fading, and round-the-world echoes.

"Very-high Frequency Band (30,000 to 200,000 kc. and above). Except for the commercial use of frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles for inter-island public telephone service in Hawaii, which has been in successful operation since September 1931, all frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles have been licensed for experimental use only.

"Although the frequency characteristics of this band, for which commercial apparatus has been designed, are sufficiently well known at this time to leave no doubt as to their usefulness in many of the established services, the Commission has not received enough data to date to enable it to determine which particular frequencies within the entire range are most suitable for specific services. This hearing should be of assistance to us in this matter. These frequencies, however, are known to be best suited for short-distance communication, the exact distance being dependent upon the height of the receiving and transmitting antenna. Reports have been received indicating reliable reception during favorable daylight hours over long-distances such as across the ocean when using frequencies below 60 megacycles. Interference from electrical machinery and ignition systems of aircraft and automobiles is a serious factor to contend with in communication on these channels in congested areas, but appears to decrease in intensity as the frequency increases. Some reports indicate that this type of interference becomes almost negligible at approximately 200,000 kilocycles.



6/19/36

"There is no reliable information available as to the amount of activity on frequencies above 110,000 kilocycles. In order to encourage the development of these frequencies the Commission on June 22, 1934, adopted Rules 309-a and 374-a, which permit the regular licensees of all classes of stations in the experimental service, including amateurs, to operate on any frequency above 110,000 kilocycles without separate authority therefor, provided such stations are operated only in the particular class of service for which the licensee holds a license for operation on the lower frequencies, and provided further that such operation is restricted to matters pertaining to fundamental research or amateur service as the case may be."

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BRIEFS

Trade representations unfair to competitors are alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Federal Enameling & Stamping Co., of McKees Rocks, Pa., and Pittsburgh, manufacturer of porcelain enamel kitchen utensils sold under the trade name "Federalware". The respondent advertises by radio and other media.

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Station WFIL, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been granted a construction permit to install new equipment, move transmitter locally, install new vertical radiator, increase power to 1 KW, unlimited time.

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J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of WOR, Newark, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the station and appointed Secretary of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service. Mr. Poppele has been with WOR since February 18, 1922, four days before it went on the air.

-----  
Nathan Burkan, ASCAP counsel, who died on June 6th, left his estate in trust to his widow and son, it was disclosed Monday in New York City when his will was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court. It was reported that the estate would exceed \$1,000,000.

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Radio market reports were issued this week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the following countries: Argentina, Yugoslavia, Brazil (new regulations), Newfoundland, and Germany. Copies may be obtained at 25 cents.

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The Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago has applied of the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 86000-400000, 401000 kilocycles, 100 watts, portable-Mobile.

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SECTION 7

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**

RECEIVED  
JUN 25 1936  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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No. 939

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June 23, 1936.

## COMMERCE EXPERT PRODS MANUFACTURERS ON EXPORT LAXITY

Those attending the main session of the 12th Annual Convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association received a friendly raking over the coals by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for great opportunities which he said they were overlooking in the export field.

"It is a happy hunting ground and you are not doing anything about it", Mr. Cruse declared. "We are out trying to bird-dog the market for you and you are not sufficiently interested to ask us for more information. There has never been an export manager of any radio company in my office."

Mr. Cruse told of the new consolidated program of the American short-wave stations compiled by the RMA and beginning June 1st which is now being sent each week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the Commercial Attaches.

"This was the idea of Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., and I am kicking myself ever since because I didn't think of it sooner", the government expert said.

In referring to the trade treaties, Mr. Cruse paid tribute to Bond Geddes, Vice-President of RMA, for his work in Washington. "If everyone was as fair and square as Mr. Geddes, my job would be a lot easier", he added. "A lot of people are afraid of the Phillips competition abroad. I am not. You should not be. If you played ball better with the foreign importers, you would get farther."

O. H. Caldwell predicted that sales this year would go to 7,000,000 sets, two million more than the best previous ones.

A warning that business, including the radio industry, will be throttled anew by the Walsh-Healy (new NRA) bill, which at the time he spoke awaited only President Roosevelt's signature to become a law, was given by Attorney John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., general counsel of the Association, who urged that business seek a government of definite laws rather than uncertain decrees of government officials - government by laws, rather than by men.

"When the bill becomes a law", Attorney Van Allen asserted, "the chances of favoritism in the awarding of government contracts will be greatly multiplied. Any one to become a bidder

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, January 10, 1911.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: JAMES BROWN PUBLISHER, 1911.

must have subjected his business to complete federal regulation. Otherwise he becomes disqualified for securing any government business.

"Any business that does not so subject itself must, however, continue to pay taxes and to pay the prices set by companies that have submitted to these regulations. It will be again a denial of the equal opportunities which have made this country great."

The Radio Manufacturers' Association is concerned because its members sell considerable equipment to the aviation, army and naval services of the country.

Leslie F. Muter, President of the Muter Company, Chicago, was reelected President of the Association.

New members of the Board of Directors were Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., of Zenith Radio Corporation; James Knowlson, of Stewart-Warner Corporation, and Peter Jensen, of the Jensen Radio Manufacturing Company, all of Chicago.

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#### ZENITH ZOOMS FOLLOWING NEW PLANT PURCHASE

Zenith radio stock took the spotlight in trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange following the purchase last Wednesday of the newer buildings of the old Grigsby-Grunow Company, for \$410,000. Zenith stock last Friday reached the highest level on the Chicago Exchange since 1929, and contributed more than any other issue to the day's volume of 35,000 shares. The stock ranged between  $23\frac{1}{2}$  and  $24\frac{7}{8}$ , closing at  $24\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $\frac{3}{8}$  point, in a turnover of 5,850 shares.

The Triangle Electric Company, of Chicago, last week bought the good will, trade-marks, and patent rights of Grigsby-Grunow Company for an undisclosed sum from Walter E. Schott and the Harris, Karp, Goldsmith Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati group purchased the physical equipment of the once prominent radio company last April for \$350,000, which included the above items, and has been disposing of this machinery and equipment through auction sales at former Grigsby-Grunow plant.

Purchase of the trade name "Majestic" will make the reappearance on the market of this brand of items in the radio, refrigerator, and household utilities lines, which were prominent in their respective field when Grigsby-Grunow was at its height.

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Triangle Electric Company has been engaged in manufacturing and distributing radio sets and electrical appliances for more than twenty years. The company is controlled by Davega Stores Corporation.

"We are going to manufacture and distribute nationally a complete line of Majestic radio sets, refrigerators, and household utilities, and will in the very near future announce a schedule of franchised 'exclusive dealers'", said Nathan L. Cohn, President of Triangle Electric and Chairman of Davega Stores, in a statement issued after the deal was closed.

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#### GREATER EDUCATIONAL USE OF RADIO IS FORECAST

More extensive use of radio for education as new services develop, was forecast by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in making a plea for a bloc of the ultra-high frequencies at the engineering hearing before the Federal Communications Commission.

Speaking for the organized educators, Dr. Studebaker, who is Chairman of the Radio-Education Committee, named by the FCC last Winter, said:

"In confining my presentation to the problem of reserving certain frequencies for oral and facsimile broadcasting, I realize that television has infinite educational possibilities. I hope that in giving jurisdiction to licensees in television, the Federal Communications Commission will see to it that, as a matter of public interest, education is properly served.

"In presenting this request for reservations of ultra-high frequencies for organized educational agencies, I am looking toward the future. The present uses of educational programs in the regular broadcasting band have indicated that the potentialities of radio for educational purposes are tremendous. While I believe that the present use of educational programs in the regular broadcasting band should be continued and extended to commercial stations in the ultra-high frequency band, I believe also that ultra-high frequencies when granted to organized education should not be allowed in any way to jeopardize the position of education in the regular broadcasting band.

"The results of research and experimentation which have come to the attention of the Office of Education convince me beyond doubt that frequencies in the ultra-high wave bands will be required by organized education to afford services over and above and in addition to services rendered by commercial stations. I would not minimize the importance of the educational service which is now being rendered by broadcasting systems and radio

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR LAND AND WATER RESOURCES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

stations. I appreciate the significance of the fact that our billion dollar organization for broadcasting has been developed by American industry without a direct cost to the listener in contrast with policies of governmental subsidy and direct tax on radio sets in many other countries. Quite unsparingly expenditures have been made and genius exercised in interesting and entertaining American listeners. It would seem that the influence of radio on the national mind is very great.

"I understand from radio engineers that allocation of megacycles adjoining the commercial broadcasting frequency band might be made for local school systems and other local educational agencies. These frequency bands would be used for facsimile, radio teletype, and voice broadcasting. Because of the probable convenience to users of receiving sets, I recommend that the frequencies represented by at least three and preferably four megacycles next below those assigned to commercial broadcasting be allotted for the exclusive use of agencies organized for educational purposes.

"The extent of the need for an adequate number of channels for local educational broadcasting is indicated by the fact that there are 239,000 schools in the United States, employing a million teachers to instruct 28,700,000 elementary and secondary school pupils, not to mention two other great groups: (1) Persons involved in higher education, and (2) the general adult population. The school property of the country is valued at more than ten billion dollars. Approximately three billion dollars are expended annually for education below the college level.

"There has been a remarkable growth in broadcasting by school systems within the past few years. Data collected in the Office of Education indicates that more than 200 school systems in the United States are broadcasting or recently have broadcast regular series of radio programs. In most instances these programs were carried by commercial stations. In addition several hundred schools and school systems broadcast radio programs from time to time as the occasion arises. In consideration of the rate at which improved techniques of educational broadcasting are being discovered and developed, it may be expected that without relief from new allocations made exclusively for local educational organizations, the pressure of organized education for time over commercial broadcasting systems and through stations will bring undesirable and probably unfortunate collisions of vested interests.

"I can visualize a great variety of ways in which school systems will make regular full-time use of broadcasting in the future, not alone for carefully planned parts of a closely integrated educational program for learners, but also in connection with the routine and administration of schools. In both of these fields, that is, in the enrichment and improvement of the instructional program and in management, the possibilities of radio are innumerable and extremely important."

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various grants and donations received during the year. The financial statement is followed by a list of the names of the donors and the amounts received from each of them.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative work done during the year. It shows the details of the various committees and the work done by each of them. It also shows the details of the various reports and the work done by the staff members in connection with these reports. The administrative work is followed by a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The fourth part of the report deals with the work done during the year in connection with the various projects. It shows the details of the various projects and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various reports and the work done by the staff members in connection with these reports. The work done during the year is followed by a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::  
 ::::

J. L. Van Volkenburg, formerly manager of Station KMOX, St. Louis, has been named Executive Assistant to H. Leslie Atlass, Columbia Broadcasting System Vice-President in Chicago. He succeeds D. W. Thornburgh, who was recently elected Vice-President in charge of West Coast activities. Previous to Mr. Van Volkenburg's association with KMOX, he was affiliated with the Chicago office of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

Misrepresentation of the therapeutic value of "NoDoz Awakeners", a pharmaceutical preparation said to be compounded of caffeine citrate and sugar of milk, is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued against NoDoz Laboratories, Inc., Sacramento, Calif., manufacturer and seller of this product, and a radio advertiser.

John L. Clark has resigned as General Manager of WLW, Cincinnati, to head a new enterprise which will devote itself to the buying, leasing and managing of stations, the sale of time on either a group or single station basis, and the manufacturing of transcriptions. Holding company for these various activities will be the Trans-American Broadcasting and Television Corp.

Governor Horner opened Illinois' \$350,000 police radio chain last week over the local station WQPS, first of seven units to be completed. The Governor predicted that the system would "pay for itself many times over." "The whole State will be covered with instant communication between directing officers and State highway and county police agencies", he said.

A "walking transmitter", permitting an announcer absolute freedom in moving about the floor, will be introduced by the Columbia Broadcasting System at the Democratic National Convention which started today. Designed and constructed under the direction of A. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer, the "walking transmitter" is actually an ultra-high frequency radio station to be concealed on the person of an announcer. A walking-stick contains the antenna and the radio frequency oscillator. The power supply is carried in a belt similar to a money belt. Flexible leads pass up under the coat and down through the coat sleeve to the cane, and also from the belt power-supply and from the crystal type lapel microphone worn on the wrist. The audio amplifier and modulator are carried in a compact binocular case slung under the armpit.

Receipt of orders for about 6,000 radio sets, one of the largest amounts in recent years, was announced last week by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N.Y. To fill them, the company said, it had stepped production schedules to 50 per cent ahead of a year ago.

George A. Scoville, Vice-President and General Manager, said the company's production already was running at least thirty days ahead of any previous season to keep up with increasing business.

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## N. Y. RADIO SHOW SET FOR SEPTEMBER

The Fourth Annual New York Convention and 1936 Radio Trade Show has been scheduled for September 18 to 20 and will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Arrangements had been made previously to hold the 1936 Fall meeting late in October but in view of the enormous increase in the demand for exhibition space, and the accompanying increase in the attendance at the Convention and Trade Show held at the Hotel Sherman last March, the management of the Institute has become fearful lest the facilities reserved at the close of the 1935 meeting would prove inadequate.

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## SHORT-WAVE INTERRUPTED BY SUN SPOTS

Telegraphic transmission and short-wave radio telephone circuits were interrupted, and in some cases put out of commission temporarily, early last Friday morning by earth currents and electrical disturbances variously attributed to the eclipse of the sun, to sun spots and to the "northern lights", or aurora borealis. The disturbances, occurring at various times between midnight and 7 A.M. were more severe than other recent interruptions of a similar nature.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported interference with the short-wave radio telephone, but said the long-wave radio phone and the long-distance wires were unaffected. The disturbances had cleared up by 10 A.M. The difficulty was attributed to sunspots.

Radio companies reported no interference. The disturbances occurred at a time when radio stations were for the most part silent.

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## CBS MAY BILLINGS 35.9% ABOVE LAST YEAR

Time sales on the Columbia network for May totaled \$1,749,517, an increase of 35.9% over the same month's billings in 1935. This marks the fifth successive month that CBS revenue has increased the gap between this and last year's figures. These increases have been as follows: January over January, 7.5%; February over February, 15.4%; March over March, 18.7%; April over April, 20.8%. The five-month total to date - largest in the history of any single network - represents an 18.7% increase over the corresponding period of 1935. It is \$9,683,007.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America, being a party to the...  
Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights...

Article I. The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or change in any or all these Particulars their Times, Places and Manner.

SECTION 4

## FARNSWORTH SEES TELEVISION RECEIVER FOR \$250

Taking issue with previous witnesses who estimated that a television receiver would cost as much as a small automobile, Philo T. Farnsworth, Philadelphia television inventor known as "the boy wonder", told the Federal Communications Commission this week that receivers should be manufactured to sell for as little as \$250. He also expressed confidence that the ultra high frequencies between 100 and 1,000 megacycles will be commercially useable within a very short time.

"We have under development in our laboratory tubes that may be used as oscillators and amplifiers without loss of frequency up to 500 megacycles or higher", he said. "These tubes are of the cold cathode multipactor variety. We hope to make tubes of this type available to our licensees for experimental purposes within the next few months. At the present time we are attempting to develop a tube which will deliver an output of 500 watts up to 500 megacycles. When we have succeeded in this, it will be possible to build economical one kilowatt transmitters for the band between 100 and 500 megacycles. This illustrates how the by-products of an important development such as television may open up new frontiers of scientific achievement.

"It is thought by many that the receiver developed for television at present is too complicated for use by the public. There are only three essential controls on our television receiver. One of these controls tunes the ultra short wave receiver. Another control adjusts the intensity of the visual image. The third control adjusts the intensity of the visual image. The third control is for focusing of the cathode ray spot. We are confident that with a very small amount of further development, we can eliminate the focusing control, leaving only two controls for the complete visual part of a television receiver. In adopting a fixed spacing between sound and vision carriers, it is contemplated that the tuning of sound and vision ultra short wave receivers will be accomplished with one control. We therefore have only one additional control, namely, that for regulating the intensity of the picture in what is for all practical purposes the present television receiver. We do not feel that even at the present time the cost of television receivers would be prohibitive. Our receiver at present consists of three units:

- "1. A combined sound and vision ultra short wave receiver.
- "2. A television scanning chassis.
- "3. A regulated power supply

"The total number of tubes required in these three units at the present time is nineteen. We hope in the very near future to reduce this number to fifteen. We believe, therefore, that the costs estimated for television receivers are entirely too high. We do not feel that it is at all unreasonable to expect that the cost to the public can almost at once be less than \$250 each. It is perfectly true that since a television receiver must always include both sound and vision receivers, the combination will always cost more than a simple sound receiver but it will not necessarily cost more than a sound receiver does today.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

During the early years of the Republic, the United States was a young nation, struggling to establish its identity and secure its future. The Founding Fathers, men of vision and courage, laid the foundation for a government that would endure for centuries. They created a system of checks and balances, designed to prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful. This system has served the United States well, and it continues to do so today.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence, a fight to establish a new form of government. The American people, inspired by the ideals of liberty and justice, rose up against British rule. They fought a brave and bloody war, and in the end, they won. The United States was born, a new nation, free and independent.

The early years of the Republic were marked by a period of growth and expansion. The United States acquired vast territories, and its population grew rapidly. The nation's economy flourished, and its influence in the world grew. The American people were proud of their new nation, and they were determined to make it a great one. They worked hard, and they succeeded. The United States became a world power, a nation that was respected and admired by all.

The American Civil War was a dark and bloody chapter in the nation's history. It was a struggle for freedom, a fight to end slavery. The American people, inspired by the ideals of liberty and justice, rose up against the forces of oppression. They fought a brave and bloody war, and in the end, they won. Slavery was abolished, and the United States was united.

The American Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for freedom, a fight to end slavery. The American people, inspired by the ideals of liberty and justice, rose up against the forces of oppression. They fought a brave and bloody war, and in the end, they won. Slavery was abolished, and the United States was united.

"As to the cost of television transmitters, we have had manufactured for us by one of our licensees a complete television transmitting station and the cost is but a small fraction of any of the figures which have been so widely publicized. Television studios, as is the case with sound studios, may be elaborated to any desired degree. It would hardly be fair to take as the cost of a sound transmitting station the cost of the plant at Radio City.

"We believe that amateurs can and should be permitted to share in the development of television by building their own television receivers. It is our belief that television presents no more difficulty to amateur receiving set builders than did radio in 1921 and 1922. Of course, there will be no crystal set days but there will be manufacturers of cathode ray tubes, there will be manufacturers of component scanning units, there will be published circuit diagrams of useable short wave receivers and I should not be surprised to find amateurs building television receivers, competing favorably with those developed in the large laboratories.

"We take issue with the testimony which has been given by other television workers in their belief that television must be born a finished service. We do not want to misinterpret their statements as meaning that television will not make further progress after it has become a commercial service. It seems to be the general belief, however, that the baby must be born with a beard.

"While we recognize fully the force of what has been said as to the necessity for caution leading to the inauguration of television, we question whether it is within our ability to control its progress. We submit that with the public desire for television what it is, once experimental stations are operating on regular schedules, uncontrolled manufacturers will produce television sets for public consumption even though of an inferior quality. Does anyone suppose that the Courtland Street gentry will not find a way to offer cheap television receivers of the bootleg variety just as soon as experimental broadcasting is regularly on the air? It may well be, therefore, that receiver manufacturers and broadcasters may be forced to start television sooner than they expect.

"Of course, transmitters could be so limited in hours as to make it not worth while for the amateur to look in but this would not allow satisfactory experimental progress to be made.

"During the past ten years since the public first began to hear about television and to envisage it as a home entertainment service, it has been steadily becoming an explosive entity. The flame of public interest has been fanned by publicity until it is about ready to burst into a conflagration. Whether it will do so as a result of the added impetus that is now given to television experimentation, is a matter of conjecture, but it is our opinion that after the public learns that a few hundred television receivers are operating even though under experimental field conditions, it will be difficult for any group to delay its commercial exploitation."

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## PRESS FIRST INTEREST TO USE RADIO COMMUNICATION

The press was the first interest in the United States to set up and employ radio communications, Joseph Pierson, President and General Manager, Press Wireless, Inc., told the Federal Communications Commission this week. This was The New York Herald. The first radio message across the ocean was the property of the New York Times.

"The American press organized and set up its own radio communications in Canada in 1922", he continued. "That trans-atlantic service still is in operation. In 1928 forty frequencies were allocated to the press by the Federal Radio Commission for the handling of press communications. At that time some 12 or 15 separate news agencies had applications pending before the Commission, each for its own radio system. Thereafter the Commission adopted a policy that one public utility should serve the press in the point-to-point service, and in July, 1929, Press Wireless, Inc., was organized.

"Since the adoption of this policy with respect to the American press by the Federal Radio Commission, one exception has been made, which exception, without umbrage, I call to your attention; namely, several point-to-point frequencies have been assigned to a single press interest. This is the only exception made. Press Wireless, Inc., handles service for all press agencies.

"The stock of this Corporation is restricted to newspapers and news agencies. The present stockholders of the Company are The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Chronicle.

"In 1935 we delivered more than 20 million paid words. For the first quarter of 1936, the figure is 7 million words. The American press seems now to be the major user of radio communications in North America. One of the news agencies puts us on notice that there is not a city, village or hamlet in the United States or Canada which does not receive a substantial part of its news from the principal press radio telegraphic licensee of this Commission, Press Wireless, Inc.

"Although some of these frequencies have been restricted to territorial use, the press has been handling an average of 500,000 paid words per year per frequency.

"We came down here rather inclined to be apologetic about our traffic. But I learned yesterday that that might be embarrassing to our commercial friends. I am told they would have great difficulty in showing 100,000 words per frequency per year. I am afraid they just want to make us the shining example in the radio traffic world. However, probably all of us in commercial and press communications agree that the ratio of what the professional theorists say to what actually can be done is surely no more than 500,000/17,520,000ths. We offer it humbly but freely to the Commission for what it may be worth in considering ultra-high frequencies.

"The American press still has a lot to do. It will take a few more years. We may ask for a few more frequencies in our present traffic spectrum, probably in the 2,700 kc. band

THE FIRST INTEREST IN THE BASS COMMISSION

The first interest in the Bass Commission was shown by the United States Fish and Game Commission, which was organized in 1885. The first meeting of the Commission was held in 1886, and it was then that the first interest in the Commission was shown.

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and between 8,000 and 14,000 kilocycles, and a few in the ultra-high frequency sector.

"From time to time we may ask for some minor administrative changes. We do want our newscast, or multi-address, services licensed as a primary, instead of as a secondary, use. This seems to us in accord with the importance of the public service rendered. With that service we deliver news to every ocean and continent in large volume and instantaneously. We are advised that with a delay of at most only a few minutes this service reaches every county in the United States.

"Newscast seems to be the use for which radio is most naturally suited.

"We believe a news message should enjoy priority over the bulk of private messages because the information contained therein is addressed to a large number. The right to priority is so much the greater when the message goes widespread to the public of vast areas through many different addresses.

"Press Wireless estimates its need of ultra-high frequency channels to be used for telegraph, telephone and facsimile at 11, each 100 kilocycles wide distributed between 42 and 110 megacycles. We also are studying the applications of the bands below 1 meter to the operation of directional and semi-directional television. It is our view that these frequencies will do some of the work of television in the course of the next few years.

"Something has been said here about the interests who will control the development of the ultra-high frequency spectrum and its service to the public. We do not have much apprehension about that. No trust or potentate can long fool the American people. There is no bankruptcy like that which arises from the abuse of public confidence. Just a little competition and the stables will be kept clean automatically."

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#### FOOD-DRUGS BILL, COPYRIGHT MEASURE DIE WITH ADJOURNMENT

Two major legislative measures in which the radio industry was keenly interested die with the adjournment of the 74th Congress, although they are certain to be revived in the next Congress.

The Copeland Pure Food and Drug Bill, after being bandied about for two years was on the verge of being enacted into law after it was adopted with amendments by the House. But conferees failed to reach an agreement in the adjournment rush. The measure passed the Senate on May 28, 1935, and the House on June 19, this year, under suspension of rules. The principal difference between the two measures was that the Senate bill authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to protect consumers against false advertising, while the House bill accorded the power to the Federal Trade Commission.

The copyright bills, upon which prolonged hearings were held before the House Patents Committee, failed to emerge from the sub-committee to which they were referred.



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The only major radio legislation enacted at the second session of the 74th Congress was the repeal of the Davis Equalization Amendment, which forced the Federal Communications Commission, to follow a quota system based on population in allocation broadcasting facilities.

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FCC APPROVES LEASE OF WEEI TO CBS NETWORK

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced it had approved the assignment of the license of WEEI, Boston, from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Boston, to the WEEI Broadcasting Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The transfer was pursuant to an agreement between the Edison Company and CBS, effected last April, providing for the leasing of WEEI until April 1, 1943, at a rental of \$18,250 a month. The lease also grants CBS the right to purchase the station.

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HANSON URGES SET PERIODS FOR NEWSCASTS

A recommendation that definite periods of the day be set aside for the radio broadcasting of news was made to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Elisha Hanson, General Counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Hanson asserted that the manner in which broadcast stations today handle news "leaves much to be desired" and added that newspapers were prepared to meet any free competition in the facsimile broadcasting or television fields.

"The association which I represent is not opposed to the development of facsimile or television, because either or both might compete with newspapers", Mr. Hanson said. "The newspapers are perfectly capable of meeting any competition which arises on a fair basis. They are concerned, however, with the basis of competition."

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The only other valid legislative measure at the time  
passed by the 74th Congress was the Social Security Act.  
The Department of Labor, the Federal Reserve Board, and  
the Federal Reserve System were all established in 1913.  
The Federal Reserve Act was passed on December 23, 1913.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF 1913

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was passed by the  
74th Congress and signed by President Woodrow Wilson  
on December 23, 1913. The Act established the Federal  
Reserve System, which is the central bank of the United  
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THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF 1913

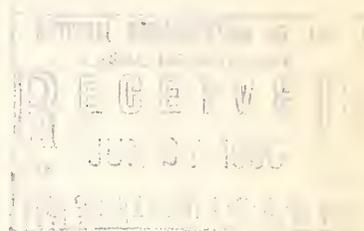
THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF 1913

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL** — Not for Publication



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No. 940

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## FIRST U. S. PUBLIC TELEVISION DIRECTOR TALKS

The man who on June 4th inaugurated the first public demonstration in America of cathode ray television was a witness this week at the Federal Communications Commission engineering hearing.

Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, who had charge of the demonstration was the witness.

"The ultimate social and economic importance of a television service is certainly appreciated and understood", he said. "That the service will be established, and that the public will support it will also be appreciated and understood. On the fourth of this month high-definition television broadcasting was inaugurated by our organization in Los Angeles, California. Daily four-hour demonstrations were made available to the public. The public and the press have evidenced a deep interest in, and a favorable reaction to, the images that have been displayed to them.

"We believe that, in so far as possible, television should be made available to the public on an extended comparative scale, with wide frequency bands and with provision for television service to every city of appreciable size in our country.

"Our experience has shown that the ultra-short wave, and perhaps later, the microwave regions of the radio spectrum are the only suitable regions for television broadcasting. The wide possible channel width, the absence of fading, of multiple and variable transmission paths, and of static, makes this so. These conclusions are based upon simultaneous operation on both the ultra-short waves and on the former long waves, over a period of several years. The same images were broadcast over the same area by two transmitters; the present W6XAO, and the former W6XS.

"In the matter of channel widths, we recommend six channels, each six megacycles wide, extending from 42 to 84 megacycles. This includes the Commission designated groups A and B. In group C, three groups of channels of greater width are suggested; group C1, comprising six channels, 8 megacycles wide, extending from 130 to 178 megacycles; group C2, comprising five channels, 10 megacycles wide, extending from 300 to 350 megacycles; and group C3, comprising five channels, 100 megacycles wide, extending from 3000 to 3500 megacycles. These channel widths are somewhat in excess of the capabilities of the present art, but should be reserved to accommodate future expansion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The following is a list of the lands which are being offered for sale under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, and which are subject to the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, and which are subject to the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended.

Section 1. That certain lands in the State of California, to-wit: the lands described in the following list, which are subject to the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, and which are subject to the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended.

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"It is evident that television channels should be arranged in groups, and that each group should contain five or more channels in order that the design of receivers may be simple and economical. Television channels should not be shared with other services. The aural channel for each visual channel should properly be adjacent thereto, although existing broadcast band transmitters and receivers constitute an already established channel for this purpose, which use should be allowed.

"Some time will undoubtedly pass before the value of the C3 group of frequencies for television is established or disproved. This is because of the microwave nature of the waves, which are less than 10 centimeters in length. It is the purpose of our organization, however, to explore this untried band for television use, and to compare its capabilities with our regular operations in the group A band.

"Five years of continuous television broadcasting points to the use of the cathode ray, or other type of, as yet, undeveloped electronic method of television. This is particularly true at the receiver, where a reasonable variation in standards of operation can be accommodated almost automatically.

"A high frequency scanning characteristic of 300 lines per frame was selected (at Los Angeles) as the result of considerations taken from the motion picture industry.

"It is obvious that any object, so small as to be wholly included within one scanning line may lose much of its identity. An image containing a number of scanning lines proportional to the precision previously stated would therefore be of the same clarity as the motion picture.

"One scanning line should thus be one-third of one per cent of the picture height. This is to say that the image should contain three hundred lines (the reciprocal of one-third of one per cent).

"This represents a precision that is within the grasp of the television art. The television presentations of the present day are, of course, defective in other respects, but the standard of 300 lines need not be exceeded, if all other parts of the television system are brought, as they will be, to ultimate perfection."

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Station WEEI, The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, Boston, Mass., has filed an application for a construction permit to install a new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night, increase power from 1 kilowatt to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, move transmitter from Bridge Street, Weymouth, Mass. to Mystic Valley Parkway, Medford, Mass.

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TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## THREE COMMISSIONERS (ONE A REPUBLICAN) AT PHILADELPHIA

Three members of the Federal Communications Commission, one of them a Republican, deserted Washington and an engineering hearing at which the FCC was sitting en banc, to attend the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia this week.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Commission, was an alternate delegate from a Tammany district in New York City. He spoke over the Mutual Broadcasting System on Tuesday after being introduced by Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of the Board of Mutual.

The other two FCC attendants at Philadelphia were George Henry Payne, Progressive New York Republican, just re-appointed for seven years, and Frank Walker, Chairman of the Telephone Division.

At Commissioner Payne's office, it was said that he was the guest of Ralph Beaver Strassburger, owner of the Norristown (Pa.) Times-Herald, and a wealthy horse breeder at Normandy Farm, Gwynedd Valley, just outside of Philadelphia.

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## NEW LAW FIRM FORMED BY ASSOCIATES OF BURKAN

Former associates of the late Nathan Burkan, general counsel of the American Society of Composers, have formed the firm of Schwartz & Frohlich to continue the practice previously conducted under the name of Nathan Burkan. It is presumed that they will handle the business of ASCAP.

Max D. Steuer will be special counsel of the firm. The offices will remain at 1450 Broadway, New York. Members of the firm are: Charles Schwartz, Louis D. Frohlich, Herman Finkelstein, Arthur H. Schwartz, and David Fogelson.

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## WJR JOINS APPLICANTS FOR SUPER-POWER PERMITS

WJR, Detroit, this week joined the applicants for construction permits to operate with the super-power of 500,000 watts, now used by only one broadcasting station in the United States, WLW, Cincinnati. WJR now operates with 50,000 watts.

The other applicants, for whom a general hearing has been scheduled September 24, are: KNX, Los Angeles; WHAS, Louisville; WGN, Chicago; WHO, Des Moines; and WJZ, New York.

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MOVE MADE TO PUT RCA-INDEPENDENT FIGHT INTO POLITICS

A move was launched this week at the Democratic National Convention to inject the old battle between the Radio Corporation of America and independent radio manufacturers over patent control into the 1936 political campaign.

Shortly after Boake Carter, news commentator for the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, had made reference to the radio industry fight in speaking of the anti-monopoly plank in the G.O.P. platform, Samuel E. Darby, Jr., counsel for the independents, sent a telegram to James A. Farley, in Philadelphia, urging Democratic adoption of a similar plank. Darby appeared before the Federal Communications Commission last week and attacked RCA as a "monopoly".

Darby's telegram to Farley follows:

"I am instructed on behalf of a number of manufacturers of radio broadcast receivers employing many thousands employees and who combined have made and sold approximately three-quarters of all of the radio broadcast receivers in use in the United States today and who are and have for a number of years been subjected to the onus of an outstanding example of monopoly which has thus far resulted in the exaction of a tribute of approximately fifty million dollars from the American public and unless relieved promises to continue to exact a tribute of many millions of dollars annually, not only for radio broadcast receivers but also in the forthcoming television field as well, to earnestly urge your adoption of an anti-monopoly plank as strong as that adopted at the Republican convention to ensure that the subject of improper monopolies will be non-partisan and that free speech on the radio, as well as freedom of television in its development and presentation to the public, will be safeguarded from continued or expanded monopoly effected by a pooling of patent rights such as is today held and enforced by Radio Corporation of America."

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MOVIE MAN SUGGESTS FEES ON TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Fearing that too prompt development of television may impair the investments in the motion picture industry, Robert Robins, of New York City, told the Federal Communications Commission this week that television program service should be placed on a non-commercial fee basis as radio programs are abroad.

"The combined introduction of combined visual and aural programs into the home", he said, "places the entire investments in the talking motion picture industry in a very precarious position."

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE  
January 15, 1952

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

NAB NAMES FITZGERALD DIRECTOR OF COPYRIGHT BUREAU

Edward J. Fitzgerald, of Long Island City, N. Y., and recently General Musical Director of WLW and WSAI, Cincinnati, this week was appointed Director of the NAB Copyright Bureau by James W. Baldwin, Managing Director.

The new Director will immediately undertake the task of (1) making available to broadcasters a complete and accurate catalogue of active musical compositions and (2) creating a standard library of musical compositions taken, for the most part, from the public domain of music.

Meanwhile conferences were occurring in New York, it was reported, that may lead to new alignments in the copyright battle and may prevent a rupture among the broadcasters at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention.

Negotiations were under way between Warner Brothers and the networks which may lead to the return of WB to the ranks of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The terms of the discussions have not been revealed but are understood to involve a readjustment of the copyright fees paid by the two major radio chains.

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RADIO LAWYERS FORM BAR ASSOCIATION

Radio attorneys practicing before the Federal Communications Commission have formed the FCC Bar Association. Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the old Federal Radio Commission, is President. Other officers are:

Ralph H. Gimball, Vice-President, George O. Sutton, Secretary-Treasurer. They will act as ex-officio members of an Executive Committee comprising the following: Duke M. Patrick and Frank D. Scott, both of Washington, for three years; Frank Quigley, New York City and Paul D. P. Spearman, Washington, for two years; and Ben S. Fisher and Philip J. Hennessey, Jr., of Washington, for one year.

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NEW DEAL PLEDGES FREEDOM OF RADIO

Continued freedom of radio was pledged in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention June 25th. It was the only plank which referred specifically to radio. It read:

"We shall continue to guard the freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly which our Constitution guarantees; with equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is a Federal agency that provides the scientific and technical basis for the Nation's measurement system. It is responsible for the development and maintenance of the National Standard System, which includes the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The Bureau's work is essential for ensuring the accuracy and consistency of measurements across all industries and scientific disciplines. It also plays a key role in the development of new technologies and the improvement of existing ones. The Bureau's activities are supported by a network of laboratories and research centers throughout the United States.

REPORT

This report describes the results of a study conducted by the National Bureau of Standards to determine the accuracy and precision of various measurement methods. The study was carried out over a period of six months and involved the use of a wide range of instruments and techniques. The results show that the accuracy of the measurements is generally within the limits specified by the National Standard System. However, there are some areas where further work is needed to improve the accuracy and precision of the measurements. The report also discusses the factors that affect the accuracy and precision of the measurements and provides recommendations for how to minimize these effects.

CONCLUSIONS

The study has shown that the National Standard System is generally accurate and precise. However, there are some areas where further work is needed to improve the accuracy and precision of the measurements. The report also discusses the factors that affect the accuracy and precision of the measurements and provides recommendations for how to minimize these effects. The results of the study are consistent with the National Standard System and provide a basis for the development of new technologies and the improvement of existing ones.

## EDITOR URGES HIGHER BROADCAST POWER AT HEARING

Increased power for broadcasting stations, providing strict technical regulations are enforced, was urged upon the Federal Communications Commission this week by A. H. Kirchofer, Vice-President of WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, and Managing Editor of the Buffalo Evening News, at the engineering hearing.

"A broad policy, it would seem to be in the public interest not only to insist upon the highest possible technical installation upon the part of radio stations but to accompany it, wherever it can be done without interfering with the service others receive, with permission to increase the amount of power allowed for broadcasting", he said.

"This is stated as a general conclusion, without regard to any individual situation. It follows, of course, that if the premise is sound, it will apply to all alike.

"Besides that point, I wish to make two others based upon our observations, experiments and studies. They are:

"1. There seems to be a definite field of usefulness of a distinctly local character in high frequency broadcasting; either to supplement the present broadcast service, or to allow smaller communities now without their own service to enjoy local radio facilities. Due to the comparatively low cost of installation and operation, such high frequency broadcasting might be allowed as an addition to community facilities and would seem almost as necessary as a local newspaper or similar community services.

"2. Furthermore, there is a very definite field of usefulness, probably in the high frequency range, for facsimile reproduction facilities. The possibilities of this service cannot be realized unless facsimile is viewed as a full-time service. Its usefulness will be hampered, if not destroyed, by any theory of auxiliary operation. Auxiliary operation may serve for some uses, but generally there must be full time provision for facsimile broadcasting and reception. That is not to say, in any sense, that facsimile broadcasting will be carried on, without interruption, for ten or sixteen hours a day. It does mean, however, that the opportunity to give service must be flexible enough to allow the operator to transmit signals either on a continuous program or on a fixed schedule that will not interfere with aural broadcasting."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early explorers and settlers found a land of vast natural resources and a people with a rich and diverse culture. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small collection of colonies to a powerful nation that has shaped the world.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, and it resulted in the creation of a new nation based on the principles of liberty and democracy. The Constitution of the United States, which was adopted in 1787, established a system of government that has served the people well for over two centuries.

The United States has a long and proud history of innovation and achievement. From the first voyage of Christopher Columbus to the moon landing, Americans have pushed the boundaries of human knowledge and capability. The country has produced some of the world's greatest artists, scientists, and leaders, and it has played a central role in the development of modern society.

Today, the United States is a nation of opportunity and hope. It is a land where people from all backgrounds and cultures can live together in peace and harmony. The American dream is a powerful force that has inspired generations of people to strive for a better life. As we look to the future, we can be confident that the United States will continue to lead the world in progress and innovation.

## CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATIONS

Total receipts of 82 broadcast stations in the Middle Atlantic States, from sale of radio time during the year 1935, amounted to \$11,422,747, it was revealed June 24th by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in the fifth report of the new Census of Business series on the broadcasting business.

The report includes all broadcast stations in the three Middle Atlantic States which sold time and were in operation December 31, 1935. There were 10 such stations in New Jersey, 39 in New York, and 33 in Pennsylvania.

Slightly less than one-half (46 per cent) of the time sales of stations in the 3 States was derived from local advertisers, and the remainder from national and regional advertisers as payment for commercial programs carried by the stations.

Almost one-half (48.5 percent) of the total time sales of stations in the 3 Middle Atlantic States was accounted for by the New York stations. Total time sales of these 39 stations amounted to \$5,546,064 of which \$2,625,439 (47.3 percent) was local advertising. Pennsylvania stations were second with \$3,484,647 revenue from the sale of time, and New Jersey last with time sales of \$2,392,036.

Revenue as reported by the stations is the net billings for advertising time on the air, including the stations' proportion of network billings. It is computed after deducting quantity and time discounts.

The 82 Middle Atlantic stations employed a total of 2,415 persons (monthly average) with an annual pay roll in 1935 of \$4,554,179. More than 92 percent of this payroll was paid to full-time employees.

Stations talent, consisting of artists and announcers, totaled 989, or about two-fifths (39 percent) of total station employees. Of these, however, 374 (or 37.8 percent) were employed on a part-time basis, and they accounted for 74 percent of all part-time employees. Artists alone accounted for 68.1 percent of all part-time employees. Station talent, including both full-time and part-time artists and announcers, received 31.5 percent of the total payroll for the week.

Technicians engaged in the operation and maintenance of broadcast stations made up the second largest functional group both in numbers and payroll. They accounted for 20.4 percent of all employees and received 21.8 percent of the total payroll for the week. Other functional groups reported by the stations include office and clerical workers, supervisors, and executives. Salesmen, continuity writers, and persons performing a variety of functions, have been groups together as "other" employees.



All employment data herein apply strictly to persons employed and paid by the stations. In addition there are artists and others employed by advertisers and radio networks who contribute to radio programs, but are not a part of station personnel. No figures are available on the former, but the latter will be included in the final summary of the broadcasting business in the United States.

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NAB CONVENTION PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

The complete program of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, to be held July 5, 6, 7 and 8 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, was released this week by James W. Baldwin, Managing Director.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly will deliver the address of welcome on Monday, July 6th. Addresses by Leo J. Fitzpatrick, President of NAB; Federal Communications Commissioner Eugene O. Sykes; and Isaac D. Levy, Treasurer, and a report by Mr. Baldwin will follow the same day.

On Tuesday morning papers will be read by the following: Arthur B. Church, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo., on "Cooperative Bureau of Radio Research"; C. H. Sandage, Bureau of Census, on "What the Radio Business Census Means to the Radio Broadcasting Industry"; and H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland, on "Organizing a Station for Selling Radio Advertising."

The annual banquet will be held Tuesday night and the election of officers Wednesday morning.

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FCC CALLS PARLEY ON TELEGRAPH TOPICS

A meeting will be held in the offices of the Federal Communications Commission at 10 A.M., on Wednesday, July 8th, in Room 1413, New Post Office Building, for the purpose of considering preparatory work for the conference of the International Consulting Committee on Telegraph to be held in Warsaw, October 19, 1936, Commissioner Irvin Stewart announced this week.

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NEW FRENCH STATION NEARS COMPLETION

Installation of the new French radio broadcasting station at Muret is nearing completion, according to a report to the Commerce Department from its Paris office. This station, it is pointed out, will be one of the most important in France as it will reach a power of 120 kilowatts. It is expected that broadcasting from Muret will begin during the current month.

With the Muret station in operation, the report states, the general plan of broadcasting in France will be practically completed. For the last few months, the stations at Lille, Strasbourg, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and the Paris station PTT have been broadcasting on a power of 60 to 120 kilowatts and the stations under construction in the region of Moulins of Radib-Paris and the Centre d'Emissbus Coloniales will be among the most powerful in Europe. Plans are also being made for the installation of stations in the region of Limoges and Grenoble.

With the full realization of this plan, France hopes to be able to successfully compete with other European countries in the broadcasting field, according to the report.

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ENGLISHMAN ADMITS U. S. COMMERCIAL SYSTEM O.K.

Colorless as much of Britain's broadcasting fare is reported under the government controled BBC, one seldom encounters an Englishman who is willing to admit that radio under the highly competitive American commercial system has any points in its favor. An exception, however, is John Macdonell, a former production man at BBC, according to Larry Wolters, Radio Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

"Though commercial broadcasting is prohibited by BBC, the country is nevertheless getting used to sponsored programs which are brought in from the continent in English, Mr. Macdonell said. An American advertising agency blankets England from Luxembourg and Normandy with programs by advertisers who have Bing Crosby, CBS Radio theater and several other shows on the air in America.

These programs are spotted at the Sunday dinner hour (before British stations come on the air) and at 10:30 at night (after they go off). The Sunday radio fare is duller than during the week. Hence sprightly musical programs from Luxembourg are welcomed.

Mr. Macdonell further revealed that many of America's big sponsored programs are widely followed now in England by way of short wave receivers. Thus, if the products advertised are merchandised in England they get free plugging from across the seas. The British amusement world has developed quite a habit of tuning in our programs - Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Major Bowes, Rudy Vallee, and Bing Crosby.

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## THREE HURT IN RCA CAMDEN PLANT STRIKE

Three men were hurt and thirty-two persons arrested in clashes between pickets and strike-breakers at the Victor division factory of the RCA Manufacturing Company in Camden, N.J. June 24th, during the first full day of the organizational strike of Local 103, United Electrical and Radio Workers of America.

Statements as to the number of workers on strike varied widely, E. T. Hamilton, Vice-President of the company, said 7,000 of the 12,000 employees remained at work. A. C. Levay, Chairman of the Strikers' Legal Committee, declared 8,250 employees had gone on strike, and that 5,400 had participated in the mass picketing.

The strike was called after a week's negotiations between union leaders and company executives. The workers demand a closed shop, recognition of their Union, abolition of the company union, arbitration of grievances, a 20 per cent wage increase for day workers and a 30 per cent rise for night workers.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers and leader of the movement for industrial unionism, went to New York to confer with officers of the Radio Corporation of America, including General Hugh S. Johnson, Special Labor Adviser of the Company, on the Camden strike situation.

James B. Carey, President of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, an industrial union, said that 9,000 workers had joined the walkout. He said that the Union was eager to continue negotiations with the management, with a view to early termination of the strike.

Elmer T. Cunningham, President of the Company, in a statement addressed to "the people of Camden and Philadelphia and all our employees" said that "during the week ending June 13, the Victor Division of the RCA Manufacturing Company provided employment for 12,244 men and women in the Camden-Philadelphia area and that the wage rates of this company in each classification are equal to, if not greater than, the wage rates prevailing in this area."

Mr. Cunningham said the Union made its demands to him "under threat" on June 15th.

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Microphone-hardened delegates at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia were treated to a new experience in broadcasting when NBC's new micro-wave transmitter was carried about the floor of the big auditorium to pick up on-the-spot reports direct from the various State delegations. For the first time, the delegates did not have to be escorted to a microphone; the microphone came to them.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

## PHILCO CLAIMS IMPROVED SHORT-WAVE RECEPTION

Short-wave reception of powerful foreign radio stations has now become as reliable as the tuning-in of nearby American stations, through several important scientific inventions which have been incorporated in the new foreign tuning system of the 1937 Philco line, according to a statement by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, Philadelphia.

Some of the outward features are the Colored Spread-Band Dial, the Glowing Beam Tuning Range Indicator, and the 2-speed Vernier Tuning Knob.

An important internal feature is "Magnetic Tuning", whereby the set automatically pulls powerful foreign or domestic stations into perfect tune, and holds them there, once the listener has turned the dial to the approximate setting.

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## ZENITH SHOWS PROFITS EVERY MONTH FOR YEAR

The Zenith Radio Corporation has shown a profit in each of the last 12 months, stockholders were told by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, at the annual meeting in Chicago June 24th.

Mr. McDonald said that was unprecedented in the corporation's history. It was due, he said, not only to results of an advertising campaign, but also to the shift in automobile production, which has tended to eliminate the dull season in radio. He said that by transferring manufacturing operations to the recently acquired Grisby-Grunow plant, consolidating work done in three separate units, a saving of ten cents a set would be effected. The company proposes to spend between \$150,000 and \$200,000 for alterations on the Grigsby property, acquired in bankruptcy proceedings for \$410,000.

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## G. E. ANNOUNCES NEW "FOCUSED TONE" RADIO SETS

General Electric has just announced its new radio line, embracing 18 "Focused Tone", metal-tube receivers and featuring a new simplified color tuning control, an automatic frequency control, and a silent tuning control, together with other advances contributing to fidelity of reproduction and peak performances.

The line includes 8 table models, 8 consoles and 2 radio-phonographs, built around five basic chassis using 6, 7, 8, 12, and 15 tubes. All of the sets are equipped for both standard broadcast and short-wave reception and several have extended tuning ranges for ultra-short waves. One, the 15-tube de luxe model, offers complete service from 150 to 70,000 kilocycles, providing the most extensive coverage of any home receiver available today.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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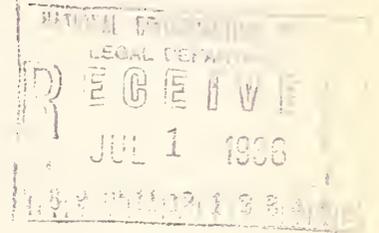
PLANT INDUSTRY  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication**



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No. 941

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June 30, 1936

## DOCTORS ASK RADIO CHANNEL FOR EMERGENCY CALLS

It's a far cry from the telephoneless days of the old country doctor on horseback to the radio paging service for physicians planned by a New York organization.

Appearing as an applicant before the Federal Communications Commission for a single frequency anywhere in the ultra-high band from 30 to 50 megacycles, the radio paging division of the Doctors' Telephone Service, Inc., explained their proposal to set up an emergency call service that may be placed on a nation-wide scale.

Taking a cue from the police radio services, this doctors' organization proposes to send out signals for physicians so that they may be reached even while en route to or from another call. The doctor would then go to a telephone and get the complete message at once.

"Almost all doctors travel by private automobile and we frequently receive a call for a doctor five minutes after he has left his office and is perhaps travelling home to the suburbs 40 - 60 miles away", a spokesman for Doctors' Telephone Service said. "It may take him 2 hours to get home and 2 hours to come back and that 4 hours gained might frequently be the means of saving a patient's life. Contact by radio when the doctor is travelling to his home or from hospital to hospital or house call to house call is the only means by which we can bridge the gap and correct the short comings of the present system by which patients can reach their own doctor when it is most vital.

"The radio installed in police cars in large cities has been of inestimable value in combating crime. It was only the other evening that a liquor store in the neighborhood in which I live in New York was held up and robbed of \$75. In exactly one minute and a half eight radio police cars had arrived at that store and about two minutes after, the hold-up men had been captured and arrested. Important as this is, surely the response of a doctor to a human being's life which is in the balance and who might be our mother, our wife or our child, is vastly more important than the apprehending of a thief who stole \$75 in currency. The money can be replaced but the life - never.

"The Doctors' Telephone Service is the logical agency to seek a frequency and construction permit as we have had 14 years' experience in tracing doctors for their patients in the Telephone Service which we now render. Every day we have difficulty in tracing hundreds of doctors and in some cases we are unable to locate them.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European settlement to the beginning of the American Revolution.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the American Revolution to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

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The sixth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the future to the present time.

"The Radio Paging Service will be a public service available to every resident of New York City and to every doctor who is interested in equipping his car with a receiving set.

"As the radius of operation will be limited to 50 or 65 miles, the same frequency used in New York City can be used in other cities throughout the United States. There are 100 cities of over 100,000 population now operating Doctors Telephone Services, however only the large cities in this group have expressed the desire of carrying on a similar plan for their particular city.

"The Radio Paging Service of the Doctors' Telephone Service will be only a method of signalling those who are wanted. No message or word of instruction is communicated to a doctor while enroute. Upon receiving a pre set signal, it is required of the doctor to leave his automobile, step to the nearest telephone and ask Radio Paging Service for his message.

"The receiving device to be carried by the doctor can be likened to the combination on a safe. Each receiving set has its own combination of numbers and when this code or series of dots, dashes is sent out over the air only the set of the doctor wanted responds by setting off a buzzer and lighting a pilot lamp.

"As the pilot lamp and buzzer remain in operation until released by the doctor it means that it is unnecessary for him to concentrate any attention on his receiver. He may be half an hour making a house call and upon returning to his automobile find his signal in operation.

"One receiving set has been built in the laboratory and successfully tried under actual operating conditions in New York City.

"The receiving set and device is in need of refinement, but inasmuch as there would be no need for it without the allocation of a frequency for this class of emergency service, its development has simply been held in abeyance.

"It is the plan of the Doctors' Telephone Service to turn the building of these receivers over to some well known radio manufacturers who are interested in placing them with doctors on a rental and service basis.

"It is therefore recommended that a single frequency anywhere in the 30 to 50 megacycle band be set aside for this Doctors' Paging Service throughout the country. The band width need be no more than 6 kc since the coding requirements are for one or more modulating tones each less than 3 kc and operating at comparatively slow speed.

"With adjacent communities having different code combinations, there is no doubt that this single channel can be duplicated every 100 miles without interference."

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The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the end of 1933. It is found that the economic situation is generally one of depression, with a marked fall in the volume of trade and a corresponding fall in the level of prices.

The second part of the report deals with the financial position of the country. It is found that the public debt has increased considerably since 1931, and that the government is faced with a serious deficit. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the financial situation.

The third part of the report deals with the monetary situation. It is found that the money supply has increased since 1931, and that the rate of interest has fallen. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the monetary situation.

The fourth part of the report deals with the foreign trade situation. It is found that the value of exports has fallen since 1931, and that the value of imports has risen. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the foreign trade situation.

The fifth part of the report deals with the industrial situation. It is found that the volume of industrial production has fallen since 1931, and that the level of employment has also fallen. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the industrial situation.

The sixth part of the report deals with the agricultural situation. It is found that the volume of agricultural production has fallen since 1931, and that the level of employment has also fallen. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the agricultural situation.

The seventh part of the report deals with the social situation. It is found that the level of unemployment has risen since 1931, and that the standard of living has fallen. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the social situation.

The eighth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is found that the government is faced with a serious crisis, and that the country is in a state of political instability. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the political situation.

The ninth part of the report deals with the international situation. It is found that the world is in a state of economic depression, and that the international situation is generally one of depression. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the international situation.

The tenth part of the report deals with the conclusions. It is found that the economic situation in the country is generally one of depression, and that the government is faced with a serious crisis. The report also discusses the measures which have been taken to deal with the economic situation.

## EARL SAYS KNX WILL EARN \$200,000 THIS YEAR

Speaking as principal witness in a hearing before the Broadcast Division on the application of the Western Broadcast Company to sell KNX, Los Angeles, to the Columbia Broadcasting System, Guy C. Earl, Jr., President, on June 29th predicted that the station will earn a net profit of \$200,000 in 1936. The station's net income from October 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936, he said, was \$73,000.

The Broadcast Division took under advisement the application for a transfer, which involves the largest purchase price ever paid for a broadcasting station, reputedly \$1,250,000.

Because it is still smarting under Congressional criticism for alleged failures to investigate radio station deals thoroughly, the Commission may wait a few weeks before announcing its decision.

Representative Connery (D.), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, took a parting shot at Chairman Anning S. Prall and the Federal Communications Commission in the June 24th issue of the Congressional Record for permitting unrestrained "traffic in radio licenses".

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## MUTUAL BECOMES A NATIONAL NETWORK

Completion of negotiations by which the Don Lee Network in California will become a member of the Mutual System was announced June 27th by W. E. Macfarlane, President of the Mutual Network.

Adding as a Rocky Mountain region outlet stations KFEL-KVOD, operating on a single channel in Denver, Mutual will begin trans-continental operations sometime not later than December 29 - perhaps earlier. Negotiations are also in progress to bring several other stations in major population centers into the Mutual chain.

Thus the Mutual System, started less than two years ago through the exchange of several programs between three powerful stations stretching from New York to Chicago, will soon become the third national network. Mutual has had by far the swiftest rise to transcontinental stature of any network in the history of radio. The present expansion project was handled by Fred Weber, General Manager of Mutual.

The Don Lee Network is the oldest and only permanent network of the Golden State. It consists of KHJ, Los Angeles, which operates at 5,000 watts daytime and 1,000 at night on the 900 kc. band - KFRC, San Francisco, same power on 610 kc. -

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KGB, San Diego, 1000 watts, 1330 kc. and KDB, Santa Barbara on 1500 kc. The Denver stations are on the 920 kc. channel. Thus these stations have several choice spots on the dial.

The Don Lee Network was the first on the Pacific slope to conduct daily television demonstrations and it owns several patents said to be of considerable importance to the development of visual radio.

The growing association of the movie industry and broadcasting is bringing more and more of radio's major programs to the Hollywood regions. On the older networks approximately half of the major evening programs are to be originated in the movie capital. Through its expansion westward, Mutual will be in a position to originate programs featuring some of the glamorous figures of the movie, music and theatrical worlds that are concentrated in Hollywood.

Member stations of Mutual are WGN, the Chicago Tribune station; WLW, Cincinnati; WOR, New York and Newark; and CKLW, Detroit-Windsor. In addition, Mutual programs are released through stations in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and additional stations may be added to meet program and client needs.

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#### STORY OF McDONALD'S RISE IN RADIO TOLD IN TIME

A graphic account of the entrance and rise of Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, in the radio industry is told in the June 29th issue of Time.

Commander McDonald got his start with two young men who had a passion for building radio receivers in 1920. Now the Zenith Radio Corporation is one of the leaders in the industry. Three moves are credited by the Time correspondent for Commander McDonald's rapid rise: (1) concentration on short-wave sending and receiving sets, together with the taking of a short-wave set to the Arctic on the McMillan expedition in 1923; (2) the enlistment of the Goodrich tire dealers in a novel sales campaign; and (3) the solution of the power problem for farmers by developing the "Winchargers."

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

CONCLUSION

The work done during the year has been satisfactory and the progress made during the year has been considerable.

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APPENDIX

## SCRIPPS-HOWARD CHAIN BLOCKED IN RADIO MOVES

The move of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain to set up an auxiliary link of broadcasting stations, as is being done by William Randolph Hearst, encountered a stumbling block this week when Examiners reported adversely to the Federal Communications Commission on two applications.

Through its radio subsidiary, the Continental Radio Company, the Scripps-Howard newspapers had asked for construction permits to erect and operate new stations in Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, where it publishes newspapers. Examiners found in both cases that additional service is not needed.

Continental Radio Company now owns and operates WNOX, at Knoxville, and WCPO, at Cincinnati.

"It is the desire of the applicant to acquire or establish broadcast stations in communities in which this organization owns newspapers", the Examiner's report stated, "and where adequate service is not being rendered, or in communities where a station may be acquired by the applicant and improved and developed as a broadcast station; the newspaper and the broadcast station being operated independently of each other."

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FCC HEARING ENDS; AMATEURS ASK FOR MORE CHANNELS

Culminating two weeks of testimony-taking, the Federal Communications Commission's engineering hearing ended last week with a plea from organized radio amateurs for more channels in the ultra-high frequencies.

Because of the mass of testimony submitted, the FCC will need weeks, if not months, to digest it and to reach any general conclusions.

Chief demands of representatives of the American Radio Relay League, speaking for 40,000 amateurs, were for additional channels in the radio right-of-ways.

F. E. Handy, Communications Manager, before the session said that although "92 per cent of the stations in the United States" were operated by amateurs, only "7 per cent of the frequencies" now assigned have been given them. In the present channels "used internationally, there are over 400 stations jammed in every channel", he added.

Supporting their plea, the amateurs noted that President Roosevelt had lauded their emergency service in protecting lives and property during the recent floods.



"Countless lives and property of untold value have been saved by amateur radio", said K. B. Warner, Secretary of the organization.

He declared that radio amateurs had been the "backbone" of the Signal Corps during the World War.

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#### SECREC Y MARKS DEBUT OF RCA TELEVISION TESTS

Cloaked in secrecy, pending definite reports on its effectiveness, the Radio Corporation of America on June 29th inaugurated its \$1,000,000 field tests of a 10 KW television transmitter mounted atop the Empire State Building, New York City.

Instead of the customary fanfare of publicity that accompanies innovations in the radio field, the experiments in the visual broadcasting field kept newspapermen and the general public guessing. Engineers said it may be weeks or months before they will be ready to report on the results of the tests upon which the practicability of television for public entertainment may depend.

Public interest in the tests was widespread, but inquirers got no information to satisfy their curiosity.

Amateur experimenters eavesdropped on the six-meter wave band to "hear" what television sounded like while those with all-wave receivers which can tune down to six meters reported the signal strong in the metropolitan area, but they had only sound receivers and could not "see".

No report was available as to how far the images traveled, but the perfect June day was considered to be a clue that the broadcast covered a wide radius.

Official observers equipped with receiving sets installed in about 100 homes and offices watched the performance and will report on the reception. At the same time mobile receivers endeavored to pluck the motion pictures from space in various parts of the metropolitan area. Much will depend upon how images behave amid the skyscrapers when it comes to deciding whether or not television is to reach the mass production scale within a year or five years, according to the experts who for years have been developing the apparatus in the laboratories.

The transmitter high up in the skyscraper is one of the most modern and powerful of its type in the world. It is based to a great extent upon the inventions of Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, noted for his research achievements in electrical scanning.

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## ARMY AIR STATIONS SPEND MILLION ON RADIO

A \$1,000,000 radio improvement program for Army air stations throughout the country, Panama and Hawaii is to be put into effect under the direction of the United States Signal Corps in the next fiscal year. The program, which will link the Army's 31 air fields not only into a more intimate network of military communication, but with the commercial airway system as well, will fall into three parts.

1. Setting up of simultaneous radio beacons and weather broadcasting systems at 18 fields.
2. Installation of traffic control transmitters at 20 of the busiest Army airports.
3. Replacement of existing low-frequency radio equipment at each of the Army's 31 fields with high-frequency equipment.

Buildings to house the new simultaneous radio beacon-weather broadcasting equipment have already been erected at Langley Field, Va.; Maxwell Field, Ala., and Patterson Field, Ohio. Bids for the equipment for all 18 stations, which is expected to cost about \$400,000 are to be advertised in the next few weeks.

Successfully tested by the Bureau of Air Commerce at Pittsburgh, the simultaneous radio beacon and weather broadcasting systems permit the sending out of the weather broadcasts without interfering with the constancy of the radio beam. With the prevailing equipment, to flash weather news the station operator must break the beam, which often proves confusing to fliers near the field.

In shifting radio equipment at all of the Army's airfields from low to high frequency, the Signal Corps plans to replace equipment in many cases 14 years old, with more modern radio devices and to increase the tuning-in and broadcast range of these fields. Where with low frequency radio facilities the maximum range is from 50 to 150 miles, depending on the power used and weather conditions, with high frequency equipment the range is virtually unlimited. The total cost for the new radio equipment is estimated at around \$500,000.

The installation of the simultaneous radio beacon and weather broadcasters is to be undertaken first, with the shift from low to high frequency radio equipment expected some time next Spring.

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The Chicago Federation of Labor has requested the Federal Communications Commission for authority to install new equipment at WCFL, Chicago, and increase its power from 5 to 50 KW.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early explorers and settlers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the colonies grew and developed their own identity. They fought for independence from Great Britain, and in 1776, they declared the United States to be a new nation. The young nation faced many challenges, including wars and internal conflicts. However, it emerged as a powerful and influential country. The United States has since played a major role in world affairs, promoting democracy and freedom. Its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The early years of the United States were marked by exploration and settlement. The first European settlers came to the Americas in the late 15th century. They established colonies and began to build a life in a new land. The colonies grew and developed their own identity. They fought for independence from Great Britain, and in 1776, they declared the United States to be a new nation. The young nation faced many challenges, including wars and internal conflicts. However, it emerged as a powerful and influential country. The United States has since played a major role in world affairs, promoting democracy and freedom. Its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a country of many cultures and traditions. The people of the United States have made many contributions to the world. They have fought for freedom and justice, and they have built a great nation. The history of the United States is a story of hope and achievement. It is a story that inspires and motivates people around the world.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains a list of the names of the people who were involved in the events described in the main text. It is intended to provide a more complete picture of the history of the United States. The names are listed in alphabetical order. This appendix is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

## BRITISH BAN RADIO ADVERTISING FOR TEN YEARS

Direct advertising and sponsored programs in British radio broadcasting will be strictly forbidden for at least ten years more, the government announced June 29th, according to a dispatch from London in the New York Times.

"The complete exclusion of advertisements from British Broadcasting Corporation programs is widely approved", declared Postmaster General G. C. Tryon in an official memorandum accepting most of the recent recommendations by Viscount Ullswater's committee of inquiry. The Committee had suggested that sponsored programs might pay for experimental television programs, but even this was ruled out by the government with the statement that "there is no good ground for making any exception." The government, moreover, agreed "to take all steps within its power" to prevent the broadcasting by foreign stations of advertising programs intended for British listeners.

Broadcasting in Britain is made possible by a license costing 10 shillings paid annually by every owner of a radio receiving set. The revenue from this modest tax is so great that the government will receive and keep £1,050,000 from the British Broadcasting Corporation during 1936 exclusive of the hundreds of thousands of pounds paid in income taxes.

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## NEW TYPE OF PARTY CONVENTION REQUIRED FOR RADIO

Misgivings were freely expressed by the political impressarios at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, as to the net effect of holding a party conclave exclusively for the radio audience instead of for the delegates who have to organize and carry on the campaign, Anne O'Hare McCormick wrote in the New York Times.

"Emil Hurja, for instance, scientific surveyor and chief political weather prophet for the administration, is of the opinion that the old type of convention cannot survive if given on the air", she said.

"A broadcast convention, he thinks after this experience, must be specifically prepared, abridged and dramatized for broadcasting. A new technique has to be developed. The issues shall be debated to interest the listening public, and to achieve this objective Mr. Hurja suggests the possibility of bringing to the floor, and hence to the microphone, condensed summaries of the discussions that take place in the Resolutions Committee."

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

The second part of the report deals with the work done in each of the various departments. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF THE CONTENTS

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APPENDIX

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RADIO SPURS "TRUTH IN ADVERTISING", SAYS SARNOFF

Asserting that the very nature of radio advertising requires a sincerity of approach, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, on June 29th told the 32nd Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America that broadcasting spurs "truth in advertising".

Radio owes a debt of gratitude to older advertising media for setting up established standards and ethics, he said, adding:

"Radio inherited ethical standards which had been established after a long period of discussion, experimentation and purposeful self-regulation by the advertising fraternity. It had no legacy of bad habits from an unregulated past, and was, therefore, able more easily to maintain the principles of 'Truth in Advertising'.

"It is because radio provides such an intimate and personal contact with the individual man, woman and child that it is so sensitive to truth, fairness and honest dealing. Every advertiser knows from his own experience that exaggeration is easier in impersonal, flamboyant type than in the spoken man-to-man message over the radio.

"I do not mean to imply that radio advertising is beyond criticism or improvement. But I feel justified in saying that it has been a wholesome force in maintaining that 'Truth in Advertising' to which this gathering is pledged.

"Probably more than in any other medium, the success of radio advertising depends on its command of the subtle but decisive elements of public confidence and good-will, and the direct moral responsibility of the advertiser for his claims.

"Already modern advertising has felt the impact of this radio technique. Broadcasting has encouraged a type of advertising which not only permits but requires a mass appeal, couched in the most individual terms. It speaks to members of a crowd not as a crowd on the street, but as to a friend in the seclusion of his home. The most convincing proof that industry and business have found these factors useful is provided by the extraordinary growth of radio advertising. In fifteen years it has reached an annual expenditure for broadcasting time of eighty-seven million dollars.

"Another proof may be found in the fact that the largest majority of radio advertisers tend to become permanent users of this medium. Last year, for instance, less than 15% of radio's commercial sponsors were new to the networks. More than 85% had been on the air in 1934 and the vast majority of them had used radio in the preceding years as well.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 19th century to the present time. It covers the expansion of the United States, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 20th century to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 21st century to the present time. It covers the events of 9/11, the Iraq War, and the current political climate.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 22nd century to the present time. It covers the events of the 2008 financial crisis and the current political climate.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 23rd century to the present time. It covers the events of the 2016 election and the current political climate.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 24th century to the present time. It covers the events of the 2020 election and the current political climate.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the 25th century to the present time. It covers the events of the 2024 election and the current political climate.

"Let me now say a word concerning the future of radio in its relation to your advertising problems. Some day we shall also have a facsimile broadcasting service to the home. The technical barriers to such a service have been overcome. Just as in the early days of sound broadcasting, it remains now to create the practical service which facsimile can render to the home. The practical genius of American business, and particularly American advertising, will know how to use this new medium to its own profit and to the nation's benefit.

"There is another subject which I am sure is in your minds and that is the part which television will play in advertising. As a commercial operation, television has not yet arrived, but we have advanced sufficiently far to say that the technical obstacles are not insuperable.

"The benefits which have resulted from the industrial sponsorship of sound broadcasting indicate that our major television programs will come from the same source. It requires little imagination to see the advertising opportunities of television. Broadcasting an actual likeness of a product, the visual demonstration of its uses, the added effectiveness of sight to sound in carrying messages to the human mind - these are only a few of the obvious applications of television to merchandising. Commercial announcement can be expanded through television to include demonstration and informational services that will be of value to the public as well as to the advertiser.

"But let no one fool himself into believing that television over a wide area or to a considerable audience is around the corner, or even around the block. Endless details of transmission, reception and program problems are still to be worked out."

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#### KDKA FILES REQUEST FOR 500 KW. PERMIT

Application for an increase in power from 50,000 to 500,000 watts for KDKA, NBC-Blue network outlet in Pittsburgh, was announced June 29th by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., owner of the station. The application was filed in Washington before the Federal Communications Commission.

If the power application is granted, a greatly improved signal will be heard from KDKA. Radio engineers say that the increased power, in conjunction with the new 700-foot vertical radiator just approved by the FCC, and now in process of construction, will provide a broadcast service of the highest quality. The new transmitting equipment, now being designed by Westinghouse engineers, will embody all the latest technical advances. The present transmitter building, at Saxonburg, Pa., 21 miles north-east of Pittsburgh, will be completely modernized to house the new equipment.

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## RADIO PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT AFA CONVENTION

The role of radio in modern advertising was being discussed by speakers before the 32nd Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America in Boston this week.

Besides David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, whose address precedes this story, the speakers and topics scheduled were:

Herman Bettinger, Assistant Professor of Marketing, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, on "Effective Retail Radio Advertising" at luncheon of Sales Promotion Division of National Retail Dry Goods Association, Tuesday, June 30th.

Symposium, "What of Radio for Public Utilities", led by Will C. Grant, Advertising Director, Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas, Texas, at luncheon of Public Utilities Advertising Association today.

R. L. Harlow, Assistant to the President, Yankee Network, on "Merchandising the Radio: National and Spot", National Advertisers Conference this morning.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission has issued an order (No. 23) requiring every common carrier subject to the Communications Act to file with the Commission not later than September 1st in triplicate on prescribed forms a statement showing various information relative to rates charged.

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The National Broadcasting Company is advertising the results of the Radio Guide's "star of stars" poll which places NBC programs and stars first in all classifications. Some 1,250,000 votes were cast. First place winners were:

Star of stars, Jack Benny; Musical program, Maxwell House Show Boat; dance orchestra, Wayne King (also on CBS); dramatic program, One Man's Family; Children's program, the Singing Lady; male singer of popular songs, Bing Crosby; singer of operatic or classical songs, Nelson Eddy; comedian or comedy act, Jack Benny; news commentator, Lowell Thomas.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Jacksonian era.

The third part of the book deals with the period of the mid-republic, from the beginning of the Jacksonian era to the end of the Civil War.

The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the late republic, from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the Reconstruction era.

The fifth part of the book deals with the period of the Reconstruction era, from the beginning of the Reconstruction era to the end of the Reconstruction era.

APPENDIX

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The index is arranged in alphabetical order and includes the names of the authors, the titles of the books, and the pages on which they are mentioned.

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