

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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No. 1384

December 2, 1941

HYGRADE SYLVANIA RADIO TUBE PLANT TO EMPLOY 500

A new radio tube plant for the manufacture of special purpose radio tubes will be constructed for the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in Montoursville, Pennsylvania, by the Industrial Properties Corporation, Subsidiary of the Williamsport Community Trade Association, according to an announcement made by C. E. Noyes, Manager of the Williamsport Community Trade Association, and B. G. Erskine, President, and H. Ward Zimmer, General Manufacturing Manager, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Pennsylvania. The property comprises some 16 acres of land on Broad Street, just east of Williamsport on the Harrisburg highway. It is expected that ground will be broken for the new plant in the near future, and its construction rushed to completion.

The Hygrade Sylvania Corporation is the second largest manufacturer of radio receiving tubes. It is the third largest manufacturer of incandescent lamps. In the field of Fluorescent lighting, including both lamps and fixtures, the company has enjoyed an amazing growth. A new plant at Danvers, Massachusetts, now under construction for the manufacture of fluorescent lamps will be completed before the first of the year. Company plants are now located in Emporium, St. Marys, and Towanda, Pennsylvania and Salem, Ipswich, and Danvers, Massachusetts.

Plans for the new plant in the Williamsport area call for a building with a total floor space of approximately 50,000 square feet. It has been designed by Clarence Wagner, well known architect of Williamsport. It will be erected to Hygrade Sylvania Corporation specifications under the direction of Stanley M. Brown, the firm's General Plant Engineer.

The structure will have one main building and two wings. The one-story main building, 380 feet wide by 100 feet deep, has been designed for the most modern radio tube manufacturing efficiency. An 80 feet by 90 feet front wing will contain general offices and engineering laboratories. A 60 feet by 70 feet rear wing will contain equipment such as boilers, generators, compressors, etc. Thus the entire plant will be self-contained.

It is estimated that the total investment in building, grounds, and manufacturing equipment will be approximately one-half million dollars. When completed, the structure will simulate the appearance of a modern school. Attractive landscaping will decorate the grounds and compliment the building as well as the general surroundings.

It is anticipated that the new plant will eventually employ approximately 500 people, about 60% female and 40% male. It

is to be noted that Sylvania executives, after a very extensive study of several locations, selected the Williamsport area as being ideally suited for their particular manufacturing requirements.

This plant will be known as the Williamsport Works with Frank J. Prime of Emporium, as Plant Superintendent.

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FLY'S QUICK COMEBACK O.K.'ING ALLEGED RED ANGRERS DIES

Representative Dies of Texas denounced James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on the Floor of the House for the latter's all-out defense of Dr. Goodwyn Watson, of Columbia University, alleged Red, recently appointed Chief Broadcast Analyst of the FCC and the speed with which the defense was made.

"Chairman Fly absolutely ignored my offer to show him the evidence. Instead of availing himself of the opportunity to inspect the evidence in our possession", Representative Dies declared, "Chairman Fly replied to my letter on the very next day, stating that he had taken pains to make a full inquiry into the subject and that as a result of his inquiry he had found my charges against Watson to be baseless. Instead of looking at our evidence, Chairman Fly wrote to me that Goodwin Watson is a man 'of tenth generation American ancestry'. It is my understanding that Earl Browder also describes his American ancestry in some such quantitative terms. I am not concerned about the ancestry of Goodwin Watson or Earl Browder. I have never brought any charges against either one of them on the grounds of his forebears. I charged categorically that Goodwin Watson had been publicly associated with a large number of Communist-front organizations. I hold in my hand unimpeachable documents to establish the charge, and I intend to have a show-down with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as to the truth or untruth of this charge. I further charged that Goodwin Watson has for years been a propagandist for communism and the Soviet Union. I have Watson's undisputed writings to prove that charge.

"Instead of giving one moment's consideration to the evidence in our possession, Chairman Fly replied to me that Goodwin Watson holds the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University. One of the most prolific writers of Communist literature in the United States, a man who was a publicly avowed member of the Communist Party, also held the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University. His name was M. J. Olgin.

"I do not have sufficient time at my disposal today to give anything more than a few excerpts from the writings of Goodwin Watson, but I offer a few which are typical of what Watson has put into print under his own name during the past years.

"Speaking on the mistake of the Austrian Socialist Party in supporting measures of gradual socialization, Goodwin Watson wrote

'Again a people learned in tragedy that there is no safe compromise with capitalism.'

"According to Dr. Watson, the Austrian Socialists 'took the deceptively attractive highway of gradualism'. Lest anyone misunderstand him, Dr. Watson did his utmost to make it clear that he supported a sharp and sudden break with capitalism, which is usually described by the word 'revolution', and that he rejected the customary Socialist procedure to attain Socialist ends by gradual measures. In other words, Dr. Watson not only made it perfectly clear that he advocated the destruction of capitalism, but that he also advocated the Communist rather than the Socialist method of destruction. At the conclusion of his article from which I have quoted, Dr. Watson wrote:

'Only Soviet Russia has gone up to the left, in an ox cart that was nearly wrecked before the trip started, but they report now that the road is growing better. Our machines are more powerful but more delicate than ox carts. Can't we stand the rough beginning if we prepare the road, the cars, the drivers, and the passengers?'

"In another article in which he dealt with the question of gradualism or revolution, Goodwin Watson wrote:

'The Austrian Socialists actually did the things F.D.R. makes speeches about. They provided real social security, built cooperative houses, set up health insurance and enriched life generally for the forgotten man. The Socialists were sure that they had chosen the peaceful, gradual, practical way. They wanted to avoid bloodshed, even at the last, when they were disarmed by ruthless reactionaries and shot down in the 5-day battle in Vienna streets.'

"Could anything be clearer than Dr. Watson's own words that he rejected a program of gradual socialization for America and put himself on the side of revolution? I quote his exact words:

'We must choose the swift, total transformation.'

"In a speech before the National Education Association, Dr. Watson called for public ownership of great newspapers and radios, and in that same speech he declared:

'Our Government, and that of France and England, may pretend to be democracies, but they are in truth plutocracies. In the present economic crisis, foreign policies of all capitalist nations will necessarily be far more concerned to keep plutocrats in power than to build world democracy.'

"Lest there be any misunderstanding in any quarter, I wish to say that when it comes to the question of permitting Communists to hold high Government positions in this Capital City of the Nation, I have just begun to fight."

Representative Dies in conclusion read a letter from a group pleading for the release of Earl Browder, who has only served 7 months of his 4 year sentence and convicted, so this letter says, "of technical violation of a passport statute", among the signers of which was Dr. Goodwyn Watson, now of the FCC.

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SEES D.J. NETWORK PROSECUTION URGE DYING DOWN

Broadcasting networks, now in Federal Court trying to overturn FCC chain broadcasting rules, have received a turn in luck at Washington because of personal dissension within the Department of Justice, according to Edgar M. Jones, correspondent for The Billboard, who says a threatened anti-trust action against the radio companies has almost died down because Attorney General Francis Biddle is feuding with his Assistant Attorney General, Thurman Arnold, who is Chief of the Anti-trust Division.

"Although political circles here don't need much evidence to gossip about rifts between Government officials, the FCC chain broadcasting case is being accepted on the inside as proof that all is not well between Messrs. Biddle and Arnold", Mr. Jones writes. "Ordinarily, when the Attorney General has to defend the Federal Communications Act in the courts, the Antitrust Division under Mr. Arnold swings into action. But in this case when NBC and CBS went into the United States District Court in New York to seek an injunction against the FCC, Mr. Biddle ignored his Antitrust Division and appointed a youthful attorney on the staff of U. S. Attorney in New York.

"Persons close to the Government's case dismiss the incident and declare that it is small comfort to the chains since the FCC law department is all-out in its preparation of answers to NBC and CBS. It is not the FCC defense, however, that the action by Attorney General Biddle is being questioned. Rather it is the anti-trust prosecution which Mr. Arnold's division is known to have prepared against the two radio companies and is now dying on the vine because Mr. Biddle must give his approval to the case before action begins.

"History of the matter follows this order: In 1940 the Anti-trust Division wearied of the FCC monopoly investigation of chain broadcasting and demanded all of the evidence and testimony given to the FCC in this inquiry. FCC delayed but promised to get out its monopoly report right away and then send over the desired records. Then the Anti-Trust Division began to prepare its own action against NBC and CBS and any others believed violating the Sherman Act. However, the FCC issued its Chain Broadcasting Rules and Thurman Arnold's office sat back to see if they would have a salutary effect upon the industry. When radio executives resorted to Congressional committees and then showed signs of going into court, Thurman Arnold called officers of NBC, CBS and MBS into his office to tell them that he had an anti-trust case against them in

his mind. That was on October 29, and the next day NBC and CBS went into court to ask injunction against the United States (FCC).

"Since the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is assigned to defend the FCC in the Federal Courts, it was understood that Victor O. Waters, of the D.J. staff, began to study the NBC and CBS arguments. Then in a surprising move Attorney General Biddle appointed Samuel Brodsky as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, which left the Anti-trust Division wondering if its own case against the radio companies had not already received a coup de grace."

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WOULD STANDARDIZE AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT

Standardization of ultra-high frequency radio equipment for civilian protection amateur radio networks, soon to be set up throughout the nation under the office of Civilian Defense in cooperation with the American Radio Relay League, is proposed in the December issue of "QST", official organ of the League.

"The purpose of the plan is to make the separate units of 112-megacycle emergency stations, as constructed by individual amateurs, universally interchangeable through use of a standard system of plug and socket cable connections and the adoption of standard voltages and currents", the proposal states.

"Recommendations are also given concerning preferred types of tubes, antennas and power sources. Self-powered equipment is essential for emergency needs because of probable failure of power lines. Since there is a shortage of dry batteries because of military requirements, a widely-available vibrator-type of power supply equipment delivering approximately 30 watts from a 6-volt automobile storage battery has been selected as the standard power source. Such equipment can be constructed with parts from discarded broadcast receivers when necessary.

"Under the standardization plan it is expected that problems of replacement and repair during emergency operation will be minimized. Should a particular unit develop trouble in operation, a spair can be plugged in with only a moment's interruption. Even though this spare might be taken from a different station, it would function without difficulty due to the standardizing of connections and power source."

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NAVY COMPLETING MD. PLANT FOR SECRET RADIO TESTS

At the top of a 109-foot cliff along the west side of Chesapeake Bay, a little south of North Beach, Maryland, the Naval Research Laboratory is completing an extension project that may solve or simplify many of its most acute radio testing problems, according to Claude A. Mahoney, Washington Star correspondent.

Along these quiet shores, the most secret devices of the Navy will be tested. A powerful location and detection apparatus, only recently hinted at officially by the Navy, may be checked in the waters where Capt. John Smith's men once mutinied, saying the famous explorer was lost.

The station, composed of three structures - a laboratory, overseer's house and a dormitory - will be an annex of the larger station at Bellevue, D.C., and will enable scientists of the laboratory to carry on many experiments that cannot be satisfactorily conducted in highly populated areas.

It is no longer possible to conduct the most delicate tests of ship radios and radio equipment in a region that is criss-crossed with high-tension wires and beset by low-flying airplanes, Mr. Mahoney writes. So the research laboratory has picked a rural site for its new work shop that commands a view of nearly 15 miles of Chesapeake Bay.

Somewhere near the middle of this bay is the steamer channel and all manner of craft ply back and forth to Baltimore. This same deep-water lane will accommodate battleships that might come near the new laboratory for two-way tests. (The British battleship King George V came farther than this point when it brought Lord Halifax to a point near Annapolis, and the new battleship North Carolina here found quiet waters for tests last summer after she had made her firing trials on the Atlantic Ocean.)

By making the tests off the Maryland shore, it is thought that the work of taking heavy loads of testing equipment aboard ship will be obviated.

There is an octagon tower, about 28 by 28 feet, above the main building, a tower built entirely of wood to keep out even the faintest trace of interference. Approach wires are buried for the same reason. In addition to the testing space in the tower, there will be a series of concrete platforms near the edge of the cliff where instruments may be set up in the open. Proof of the value of the locality as a radio center is the fact that a few hundred yards north of the new laboratory there is a set of "mystery" radio towers, said to be operated by another Federal agency.

No equipment is in the laboratory as yet, and exactly what is to go in is, of course, a naval secret. There is a dormitory with quarters for from six to nine men, and additional quarters in the caretaker's building. It is expected that most of the workers will be transitory, working at the laboratory only on specific

details. It is also thought that manufacturers' representatives may come to the station and remain while their products are being tested. The six or seven acres in which the buildings are located are heavily fenced, and a military guard will be maintained.

It probably will be necessary in the near future to erect some sort of a barrier or sea wall at the base of the cliff to prevent erosion of the shore line. The cliffs are part of the long line of high banks known to historians and geologists as the "cliffs of Calvert".

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QUESTION NEW LEGAL DEFINITION RE "WRITTEN IN CANDIDATE"

In connection with the statement issued last week by the Federal Communications Commission clearing up the meaning of "legally qualified candidate" in the rules governing political broadcasts the question has been raised as to the status of candidates where it is not permissible to write the name of a candidate on the ballot?

The FCC definition of a "legally qualified candidate" given out last week was:

"A 'legally qualified candidate' means any person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party or for nomination or election in a primary, special, or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate, so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors, and who (a) has qualified for a place on the ballot or (b) is eligible under the applicable law to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot, or other method, and (1) has been duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or (2) makes a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office, as the case may be."

Commenting on this, a well-known radio lawyer said:

"The next time you go over to the Commission, you ask them these questions:

"Is it not a fact that in some states the law governing the holding of elections for the purpose of electing public officials specifically provides that candidates for such offices must file written documents with certain officials to make them legally eligible to be voted on at such election?"

"Is it not a further fact that the law of certain states specifically prohibits names to be written onto ballots? If the answer to either or both of these questions is in the affirmative, then is it not impossible for one who has not met these requirements, although he possesses the requisite legal qualifications to hold that particular office, to make the legal claim he is a legally qualified candidate as contemplated by Section 315 of the Act, and, if the answer to this is in the affirmative, is it not a fact that station licensees may refuse time to be used by him without in any way violating either the letter or the spirit of Section 315 of the Act?"

The counsellor who had propounded these questions concluded by saying, "The answer is 'yes'. They've got a lot of young lawyers over at the Commission writing these things and they just don't know what they are talking about."

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FCC MAJORITY MEMBERS CALLED AMBITIOUS BUREAUCRATS

An editorial in Collier's Weekly, written before NBC and CBS resorted to Court, comments caustically upon the network ruling, saying:

"We're pleased to record that the Federal Communications Commission has retreated a little from the big talk it was making a while ago about chaining American radio to the FCC's chariot wheels.

"The FCC was going to force the National Broadcasting Company to give up one of its two networks, hands down. Now, the FCC has decided to suspend this ruling indefinitely, and to give NBC six months' notice if the ruling is ever revived. The FCC also has extended its licensing period for radio stations from one year to two years.

"All this is fine - and a direct result of the big radio companies' decision to stand up and fight. The press, very sensibly, lined up with radio in the fight. The newspapers and magazines also will have to show courage if they are to be free.

"But the main fight is not won. The FCC remains a board of seven men, of whom five are ambitious bureaucrats unfriendly to privately managed radio and operating under a vaguely worded statute which gives them wide leeway to grab for more and more power. They can be counted on to make further grabs the moment they think the weather has turned favorable for such grabs. The present reversal is only a strategic retreat.

"What we need is a more carefully drawn law, strictly limiting the FCC to its proper function, which is mainly that of traffic-policing the air waves. Until Congress enacts such a law, radio in this country will remain in danger of being turned into a mere propaganda vehicle for the political party in power at Washington."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Dr. Ray H. Manson, Vice President and General Manager of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, has been elected the new Chairman of the Set Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, which carries with it a Vice Presidency of the Association. He also has been named by President Galvin a member of the Association's Executive, or governing, Committee. The Set Division's executive committee recently chose Dr. Manson to succeed Paul Galvin as the divisional Chairman. The Rochester manufacturer also succeeds Mr. Galvin on the Executive Committee. Dr. Manson has been a Director of RMA for several years and active in Association and industry affairs.

In the debate on price control, Representative Harry Sauthoff, of Wisconsin, said: "Let us see who is making the money and getting the fat salaries, and how many farmers you find among them."

Whereupon Mr. Sauthoff read off a list of the highest salaries people in the country, which included William S. Paley, of CBS at \$204,270 a year, David Sarnoff, of RCA, \$100,240, and W. E. MacFarlane, of the Chicago Tribune, President of the Mutual Network, \$111,419.

Also in the price control debate, in an effort to show how the farmers were "getting it in the neck", especially the cotton farmers, Representative John E. Rankin, in the Congressional Record of November 28, asserting the cotton farmer only receives 16 cents an hour for his labor, offered a release of the Labor Department which showed that all industrial laborers received on an average of 75.8 cents an hour. A detailed list of hours and earnings per hour in the principal industries was set forth among these being the radio and phonograph industry where the average earnings per hour was put at 69.7 cents.

Declaration of an extra 20-cent dividend in addition to the regular quarterly of 15 cents on the common stock of Decca Records, Inc., will increase disbursements to \$1.15 this year from 65 cents paid in 1940.

A new broadcasting station XEMJ, 250 watts, on 920 kilocycles, has been opened at Piedras Negras, in Mexico. B. P. Root of the Public Utilities Unit of the Commerce Department, has been advised.

The television image on the viewing screen of the receiver would be automatically maintained at top visibility, regardless of changes of illumination in the room, by an electric eye compensator, which is the subject of a patent (No. 2,264,172) awarded to John C. Batchelor of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Vincent F. Callahan of the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department writes:

"We have been advised by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department that the Defense Savings Staff transcriptions which have outlived their usefulness need not be returned to this office, since they are surplus property and, further, since the return postage would be in excess of their re-sale value. Therefore, these Defense Staff transcriptions which have outlived their usefulness may be destroyed."

 After a lapse of 10 years, the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph will again print radio programs, according to Arthur Moore, Managing Editor. The Pantagraph plans to print the complete week's programs in advance each Sunday.

 Four sponsors took time on a special seven station FM network last Sunday night on the occasion of the dedication of W71NY, New York's new 10,000 watt transmitter. The sponsorship was on a one-time basis as was the special network.

 Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp. has discontinued all magazine advertising and is now concentrating its advertising appropriation in dealer copy in newspapers, says Editor & Publisher. From now until Christmas the company plans to spend some \$300,000 in newspapers, with the dealer, in most cases, paying half the costs. Emerson figures that its newspaper advertising for 1941 will show at least a 45% increase over 1940.

 Brig. Gen. Alexander Surles, head of the War Department Public Relations Bureau has appointed A. A. Schechter, Director of News and Special Events of NBC, to that post of looking over the present Army public relations set up. Mr. Schechter's duties will keep him in Washington for about two days a week. At the same time he will continue to head his division at NBC.

Responsible directly to General Surles, Mr. Schechter's duties will be to see how the Army can improve service to newspapers, radio, magazines and other media. Mr. Schechter's title will be Advisor on Public Relations to the War Department.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In reporting the address of Paul D. P. Spearman in our last issue, which Mr. Spearman made at the meeting of the Network Affiliates at Chicago, a mistake was made. The sentences in question should have read:

"You will get nowhere if you attempt to deal with the Commission at arm's length. In this connection, you should determine to give the fullest possible aid and cooperation to the Commission and its members and you should realize that in doing this, you will most certainly owe it no small obligation to be frank, fair and unselfish, in presenting facts for the Commission's consideration and guidance."

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TRAMMELL SHAKES UP NBC PACIFIC COAST PERSONNEL

Sidney Strotz, National Broadcasting Company Vice President, now in charge of Programs, with headquarters in New York, will take charge of the entire Pacific Coast NBC operations, with headquarters in Hollywood, according to announcement by Niles Trammell, President of NBC.

Don Gilman, NBC Vice President, is placed in charge of Public Relations in the Pacific Coast area. A. E. Nelson will continue as Assistant Vice President in San Francisco, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Strotz.

The new set-up becomes effective January 1 next.

C. L. Menser, who has been National Production Manager for NBC, will succeed Mr. Strotz as Program Manager, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Strotz started with NBC in 1933 as Manager of the Program and Artists Service Departments, with headquarters in Chicago where he was born. Before joining NBC, Mr. Strotz was President of the Chicago Stadium Corporation which promotes all sorts of entertainment from hockey and boxing to national conventions and grand opera. Mr. Strotz became Vice President in charge of the Chicago division in December, 1939, succeeding Mr. Trammell, and a year later was brought to New York as Vice President in charge of the Program Department. He attended St. John's Military Academy and Cornell University which he left to enter the United States Tank Corps in the World War.

Mr. Menser comes to the head of NBC's program work after a long career in dramatic work which started when he went to college at Heidelberg in Ohio and was continued at the University of Michigan. He has studied dramatic technique abroad, has written several plays and for some years was in charge of dramatic arts at Knox College and the University of Utah.

Mr. Gilman, who will take charge of West Coast public relations, was born in Indianapolis, the son of a newspaper man, and from the time he was in high school conducted a publishing and printing business. He has always been fascinated by newspaper work. He went West in 1906 and since then has become one of the most widely known advertising men, serving on many national and international committees and in conventions. In the West he served several Pacific Coast papers, studied electrical engineering and business administration, was superintendent of several publications, and became outstanding in advertising work. In 1937 and 1938 he was National President of Alpha Delta Sigma, the professional advertising fraternity. He joined NBC in 1927 and two years later was Vice President in charge of the Western Division.

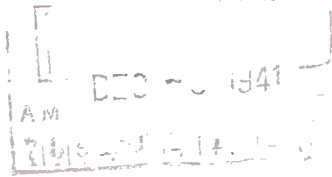
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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~~HEINL~~
of A. L.



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FCC FURTHER CHARGED WITH EXCEEDING PRESS PROBE POWER

Advancing the case another step, Elisha Hanson, counsel for James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, in the reply brief for the appellant in the appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals maintained that the Federal Communication Commission's argument that Order No. 79 (The FCC order for the inquiry into the newspaper ownership of radio stations) is authorized by the "public interest, convenience, or necessity" standard of the Communications Act fails to meet the issue that the terms of the order fall outside of the powers of the Commission. Furthermore it was contended that the order is within the authority of certain sections of the Act (4 and 403) also fails to meet the issue that the order is beyond the powers of the Commission.

Highlights of Mr. Hanson's latest argument were:

"Appellee asserts that the inquiry directed by Order No. 79 (for the newspaper inquiry) is expressly for the purpose of securing information essential to the administration of the statutory standard of 'public interest, convenience, or necessity'.

"The terms of the Order show no such purpose. On the contrary Order No. 79 on its face shows that the Commission is claiming power to consider or to adopt and apply a general policy or rules by which persons engaged in the newspaper publishing business may by reason of that fact alone be placed in a separate category with a view either to preference in the assignment of radio facilities or to disqualification from engaging in radio broadcasting.

"The Commission has no such power under the Communications Act. And the precise terms of the Act negative the delegation by Congress of any such power. "

"A choice between a policy of encouraging integration of newspapers and radio stations and a policy compelling divorcement of these two enterprises is one that only Congress can make, if it can be made at all. "

"The field of radio broadcasting is open on equal terms to all persons except those specifically disqualified by the Act. "

"Newspapers and persons associated with newspapers are not among those disqualified by the Act. As this Court has held, there is no provision in the Act or rule of law that prohibits broadcasting by the owner of a newspaper.

"Just as the Act does not disqualify newspapers or persons associated with newspapers from holding station licenses, neither

does it give them a preferential status in respect of applications. "

"The Commission's case falls because it has no power under the Act to group the applications of persons merely by reason of their association with newspapers for the purpose of arriving at a general policy with respect to such applications and the qualifications of the applicants. It therefore has no power to promulgate rules or regulations to effectuate such a policy.

"The Commission confuses public interest with public policy. In so doing it seeks to appropriate to itself the policy making powers of Congress. This is beyond its authority under the Act. "

"As now written in the Act, the public policy is non-discriminatory. In its proceeding instituted by Order No. 79 the Commission asserts the power to change the non-discriminatory policy fixed by Congress to a policy of discrimination. It cannot avoid the issue precipitated by its Order No. 79 either by saying it may never adopt any policy as a result of its inquiry made pursuant to the terms of that Order or by pleading that it may use the inquiry for some purpose not disclosed in the Order.

"The phrase 'public interest, convenience, or necessity' cannot be used as a lever by which the Commission can legislate on public policy which it mistakenly calls public interest. "

"Public interest must always be determined with reference to the specific factual situation in connection with a particular application or conflicting applications. The determination of the qualifications of a particular applicant as they bear upon the elements of public interest announced in the Sanders case cannot stamp newspaper ownership or association in and of itself as a disqualifying factor or as a factor of preference. Therefore, it is plain that the Commission is not investigating to provide a basis for passing upon a particular application or a comparative appraisal of conflicting applications but is going beyond the sphere of its powers to arrive at a public policy upon which Congress has not yet spoken. "

"The argument of appellee that one of the purposes of Order No. 79 is to secure data for the purpose of recommending legislation to Congress is pure subterfuge. It was not until July 1, 1941, or nearly three and one-half months after Order No. 79 was promulgated, that this idea occurred to the Commission, and then appellee expressed it only in a press release.

"If the Commission has the power to issue statements of policy or rules concerning applications for high frequency broadcast stations or future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by persons associated with newspapers or newspapers themselves, then there is no occasion for it to make any inquiry for the purpose of recommending legislation to Congress on this subject.

"If it does not have that power then its inquiry under Order No. 79 is an unlawful one and this Court should so hold. "

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THE RADIO SPECTRUM EXPLAINED

"What is the radio spectrum? How do you define it? What are its limits?"

These are typical questions asked by the layman in connection with technical considerations of radio regulation, a news bulletin of the Federal Communications Commission states, and continues:

"Engineers are accustomed to think of the radio spectrum in terms of frequencies available for radio services. But physicists envision the radio spectrum as an infinitesimally small part of the entire 'electromagnetic spectrum'. The latter extends in one direction to slow electrical oscillations and in the other direction up through the various classes of rapid radiation known as infra-red; solar, including visual; ultra-violet; X-ray; gamma, and cosmic, to frequencies which stagger the imagination. From that viewpoint, the radio spectrum is but a tiny segment of a greater spectrum of almost unlimited size and very indefinite boundaries.

"All electromagnetic waves are propagated in empty space at the same velocity, in accordance with the same recognized physical laws. Scientists have classified these waves primarily in accordance with the manner in which they are generated and detached and, secondarily, in accordance with their differing behavior as affected by the medium through which they travel.

"There are no definite boundaries between the classes of waves in the electromagnetic spectrum. Waves of all classes merge slowly into the waves of other classes.

"The Federal Communications Commission has construed the total spectrum of radio waves as 'those extending in frequency from 10 to 500,000 kilocycles, inclusive', with the added provision, however, 'that such construction shall not be interpreted as precluding authority of the Commission over the use of waves less than 10 kilocycles or more than 500,000 kilocycles in frequency if and when such waves, by reason of progress in the art, become available for radio communication either practically or experimentally. . . .'

"Thus, no restrictions have been placed on the future development of radio communication by any attempts to define or limit the boundaries of the radio spectrum for the purpose of regulation or control. In effect, the boundaries of the radio spectrum increase automatically as and when additional frequencies become available for radio communication either practically or experimentally. The rapid development of radio is pushing further and further into upper frequencies which in the past were not believed useful for such purposes.

"It is possible that some day the radio spectrum will extend in range from 10 kilocycles to ten million kilocycles. To plot this spectrum on a linear scale, with an inch representing

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100 kilocycles, would require a chart nearly a mile and one half in length. Considering the electromagnetic spectrum on the same basis, such a chart would be over ten million million miles long. It is, therefore, not only convenient, but necessary to use a logarithmic scale. However, this figuring gives some idea of the astronomical proportions of the electromagnetic spectrum when considered as a whole."

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BLUE NET REVAMPING REPORTED PROGRESSING

Following unconfirmed rumors that the NBC Blue network was being separated from the Red and made into an independent organization in case the Blue had to be "sold down the river" if the Federal Communications Commission order survived the court test, there was a report from New York that Mark Woods or Edgar Kobak might head the Blue.

It was said further that the Secretary of State at Albany had been asked by NBC to reserve the title United Broadcasting System.

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GO PEGLER ONE BETTER SLAMMING CONGRESS

Evidently getting "cold feet" on his stronger declarations about Westbrook Pegler a few days before, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R.), of Michigan, arose in the House last Thursday to say:

"Mr. Speaker, here is a card from Hagerstown, Md., received this morning stating:

"Some radio commentator said you were going to put Pegler on the carpet for some reflection on Congress. I read his column almost daily and have not read anything yet but what was mild to what one can hear on most any street corner about the weakness of Congress and one of it would be fit to print."

"I did not put Pegler 'on the carpet'. I only asked that he be given opportunity to offer proof of his charges."

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PRINTERS CHARGE RADIO PRIORITIES INEQUALITY

A new line of attack which may cause the broadcasting industry some trouble was made by John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades in the assertion that while the printing trades had been hobbled by defense restrictions, broadcasters have not suffered.

"The time is close at hand when the United States Government, through priorities, the allocation of paper, ink, metal for plates, stapling wire, etc., may decree that commercial printing, including magazines and periodicals, and, to a lesser extent newspapers, must be substantially reduced in size and volume. This will mean less type set, less plates made, less impressions made, less binding, - all of which means fewer jobs for Printing Trades workers", Mr. Gatterty declared to his members.

"We are striving to offset this threatened loss of work opportunities for Printing Trades workers. It is necessary that we have the militant cooperation of your organization in petitioning your Congressman and United States Senators to help us have the legislative program of the International Allied Printing Trades Association adopted, if we are to be successful."

"It is interesting to note that while certain types of paper and other essential supplies necessary for the continued publication of periodicals, magazines and newspapers are to be substantially curtailed - possibly as much as 30% or 40% - thus fewer work opportunities for Printing Trade workers, there has been no curtailment of power necessary for radio broadcasting. It is common knowledge that there is a shortage of electrical power. In several sections of our country electrical power has been rationed even in plants producing for National Defense needs. Yet, the 'Soap Dramas' and other similar radio programs can be heard, in many sections, over as many as five or six separate radio stations at the same time. Surely, such constitutes economic waste. A great part of the many thousands of kilowatt hours of electrical energy used daily in the duplicating of radio broadcast programs could be put to better use.

"Despite the facts above outlined with jobs of many thousands of Printing Trades workers jeopardized through the lack of paper and other necessary supplies, and with electrical energy needed for national defense, we find that radio stations are being permitted to increase the amount of power they use for some 16 hours daily.

"The Board of Governors of this Association, of which your International Union is a part, realizing the loss of work opportunities of many thousands of Printing Trades workers, through the transfer of work opportunities from printing plants to radio networks, have sought to eliminate some of the many unfair advantages which Federal laws grant to radio moguls by seeking certain legislative changes."

Stating they did not favor the Sanders bill (H.R. 5497) in its present form, Mr. Haggerty said the printing trades proposed the following legislative amendments.

- "1. The imposition of an Excise or Franchise Tax on Radio Networks and Commercial Broadcast Stations.
- "2. The elimination of Illegal Rebates and Volume Discounts to large Advertisers and Advertising Agencies.
- "3. Eliminate Monopoly. Radio Broadcast licenses are issued serve Public Interest. Only persons in locality served by Station know what is Public Interest in such localities.
- "4. Radio broadcast licenses to be issued only to persons in locality where station is located.
- "5. Not more than one radio broadcast license to be issued to any one group.
- "6. 50 per cent of radio facilities to be allocated to non-profit Labor - Farm - Educational - Religious Associations
- "7. Radio time used for commercial or advertising purposes be restricted comparable to restrictions imposed on printed publications using the mails.

"To seek a franchise or Excise Tax on radio networks and commercial radio stations which tax would, in part at least, place the radio networks and commercial radio stations on a tax basis comparable to that collected from the printing industry. The printing industry - in reality the Printing Trades workers as such taxes force our acceptance of lower wages - pays high taxes locally and to the States on land and valuable equipment while the radio moguls pay no local or state taxes and small federal taxes, considering their meager investments. The radio stations pay nothing for the franchise from which they derive yearly profits as high as some 870 per cent.

"We believe that much of the growth of Radio Advertising - transferred from the printed page to radio stations and networks - from some 5 cents of the American advertising dollar in 1930 to some 35 cents of the same advertising dollar in 1940 - is due to the illegal granting of rebates and volume discounts to large advertisers and advertising agencies. Of course, with the networks allowing commissions, rebates and discounts, amounting to as high as 50 per cent, while printed publications allow but a 15 per cent commission, there is good reason why radio advertising has been promoted."

"That not more than one license be issued to any one group, thus protecting our people from the monopolistic control of this means of moulding of public opinion.

"At the present time, a few persons located mainly in New York City and Hollywood, through their control of the major networks can and do determine what radio programs more than 80 per cent of the American people may listen to."

"That the amount of time radio stations may use for the sale of advertising be limited, both as to day and night time operations."

"Postal regulations deny second class mailing privileges to publications issued 'primarily for advertising purposes'. As almost every commercial radio station is operated primarily for the sale of advertising, we propose that the Federal Communications Commission be authorized and directed to set a definite limit as to the amount of time, prior to six P.M. and after six P.M. which any radio station may use for the sale of advertising or commercial purposes. Failure on the part of any radio station licensee to observe these regulations to be punishable by the immediate revocation of said license."

Mr. Haggerty's appeal to his members concludes with this admonition:

"Your national officers can help you protect your work opportunities if the Printing Trades Councils, Local Unions, State and District bodies, and the officers and members thereof will write their Congressmen and United States Senators insisting that the legislation herein advocated be adopted.

"Bear in mind that the Congressional elections, as well as the primaries and election of 32 United States Senators are only a few months away. Those seeking office will seek your support. They will support your legislative proposals, and thus protect your work opportunities provided the Printing Trades organizations and workers make these demands strong enough.

"We trust we will have your cooperation and we are hopeful you will write us the attitude of your Congressman and Senators on the legislation herein proposed."

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SONGWRITERS GIVE BUCK CONFIDENCE VOTE

Following a stormy meeting of the American Society of Composers in New York last week, at which Gene Buck opened with both barrels on the publisher members who had demanded his resignation, Mr. Buck centered his fire on Louis Bernstein, Saul Bornstein, and Hermann Starr, publisher directors. He was defended by Billy Rose and Irving Caesar of the song writers.

Finally the songwriters (the organization is composed of upwards of a thousand songwriters but only about 250 publishers) gave their president a rising vote of thanks but the publishers who had sought Mr. Buck's resignation remained seated.

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NEW RADIC LAW PROPOSED AT SAN FRANCISCO

That radio has done much, is doing much and is planning to do even more for the service of the country and the public was the National Defense theme of the convention of the Fifteenth District of the National Association of Broadcasters held last week in San Francisco. Neville Miller, President of the National Association took occasion to advocate a new radio law more adaptable to the present emergency.

Representatives of 30 broadcasting stations of Northern California and Nevada were present. Howard Lane, of KFBK and the McClatchy stations, with offices in Sacramento, presided at the convention in his capacity of NAB Director for the fifteenth district. Wilt Gunzendorfer, Manager of KSRO, Santa Rosa, Chairman of the NAB Sales Managers Committee, and Ralph R. Brunton, of KJBS and KWQ, District Chairman of the Labor Committee, also were active.

The entire convention was invited to the new NBC Building, Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, for a tour of the new million-dollar broadcasting home and a special program.

"Our present radio law is 14 years old", said Mr. Miller, "so we are going to talk about a new one that will be more up to date and more in keeping with the 1941 importance and proportions of broadcasting.

"We will plan closer cooperation with the Government, better service to our listeners, better equipment and more efficient personnel, tax problems, music, radio and labor relationships and all matters that are in any way related to the task of doing a better job for the general public.

"Radio is playing a much more important part in this war than people realize. When entire populations are involved, as they are in this emergency, nothing is more vital than this means of mass communication.

"Short wave is keeping South American informed of the news and this service is largely responsible for keeping Germany out of South America. "

Edward M. Kirby, head of the radio branch of the Public Relations Division of the War Department, discounted rumors that the Army would take over radio broadcasting. "That could only happen in the case of stations in the combat zone if the United States is invaded. After the emergency, such stations as were taken over would be returned to their owners just as the War Department has always returned any property which it might need temporarily.

"People have confidence in an independently operated system of broadcasting. We want it to stay that way. That confidence would be destroyed if the Army operated broadcasting.

"For these and similar reasons there will be no censorship of broadcasting. Even the War Department will release everything except such military secrets as information regarding the

bomb sight, the movement of troops, etc. We don't want to give that sight to any enemy and we don't want to make our soldiers targets by revealing their movements.

"This is the first time since the Civil War that armies have had a new method of mass communication so it is a pioneering effort for both radio and the Army. During the last war the press set up its own control and censorship. Radio is doing the same in the public interest today.

"Another great service of short wave broadcasts is in giving news to army units at remote points. Standard band broadcasts from the army camps are most helpful. In some camps records are made by groups of soldiers from a given area. These are sent back to the home towns of the boys in camp and played as broadcasts over local stations. It is a great reassurance to parents and friends to hear the voices of their boys in this way."

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FLY ACCUSED OF STIRRING UP TROUBLE FOR NAB

In an editorial "An Epidemic of Trade Associations", an editorial in Variety read, in part:

"Wonderment whether the National Association of Broadcasters will be able to keep its ranks tight and avoid being stigmatized openly as primarily the mouthpiece of the networks is the liveliest trade subject just now. With regionals and affiliates asked to rally under the new Network Affiliates, Inc., banner and the non-network stations still planning to set up a vigorous National Independent Broadcasters (feeling is spreading that NAB's always numerous problems are multiplying to a dangerous point).

"Rightly or wrongly, the spreading anti NAB feeling is traced to FCC Chairman James L. Fly. At any rate, the commish chairman has 'encouraged' formation of such groups as NAI and NIB and has let it be known how suspiciously he regards NAB. New Dealer group here quite openly sneers at NAB as the mouthpiece of the networks, with Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold seen as considering the organization as virtually synonymous with NBC and CBS in all his conversations."

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The Federal Communications Commission has adopted Order No. 77-A, suspending from January 1, 1942, until further order of the Commission, but in no event beyond January 1, 1943, Sections 12.26 and 12.66 of the Rules Governing Amateur Radio, and Section 13.28 of the Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators, insofar as the required showing of service in connection with renewal of license is concerned.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., granted construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to operate on frequency 45,900 kilocycles, 5500 square miles, subject to field intensity measurements; Tar Heel Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, N. C., granted construction permit for new standard broadcast station to operate on frequency 930 kc., 1 KW, daytime only; WCBW, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate television broadcast station WCBW in accordance with construction permit except with 4 KW aural and visual power to not later than December 27th; W2XOY, General Electric Co., New Scotland, N. Y., granted special temporary authority to operate a high frequency experimental broadcast station on 43200 kilocycles, 2500 watts power, special emission for frequency modulation, with transmitter located at New Scotland, N. Y., for period November 27, 1941 to not later than December 26, 1941.

Applications Received: Sacandaga Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Ludington Broadcasting Company, Ludington, Mich., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, facilities WKBZ, contingent on WKBZ's application for change in frequency; Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1300 kc., 5 KW, unlimited hours, using directional antenna for day and night; amended: re stock ownership; Northern Ohio Broadcasting Co., Elyria, Ohio, construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 640 kc., 1 KW, limited time, facilities WHKC; Amended: to request 660 kc., daytime operation, omit request for facilities WHKC and that application be contingent on WCLA application;

Also, Hawley Broadcasting Co., Reading, Pa., construction permit for a new high frequency station to be operated on 46,500 kilocycles, population: 889,600; coverage 4,275 square miles; Andrew L. Todd, Murfreesboro, Tenn., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited hours; Josh Higgins Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1540 kc., 50 KW, unlimited hours, using directional antenna.

Also, Hugh McClung, Fresno, Calif., construction permit for a new broadcast station on 1590 kc., 5 kw., unlimited time; amended to request changes in antenna and transmitting equipment, power of 1 KW, and to specify studio site as: site to be determined, Sacramento, Calif. and transmitter site at Washington Township, Cal.; Same, Sacramento, California, construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited hours; Amended: to request 1340 kc., power to 250 watts; KEGA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Mobile, construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 2 to 10 watts; amended; to change power from 10 to 4 watts.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Commissioner Clifford J. Durr of the FCC has announced the appointment of Walter Erwin James as his secretary in place of J. R. Maumenee, who is now in the Army. Mr. James is a native of Montgomery, Alabama, and prior to his appointment was an assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, assigned to the Division of Administrative Management.

The Proctor & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has donated time on its four daytime serial radio programs to aid the Office of Emergency Management in informing the public about the defense program. Such problems of interest to the public as nutrition, health, prices, salvage campaigns and participation in the Civilian Defense program will be discussed on the "Vic and Sade", "Against the Storm", "Ma Perkins", and "The Goldbergs" programs.

The first issue of the Chicago Sun, Marshall Field's paper, yesterday (Dec. 4) carried a page of radio news. Evidently this is to be a daily feature. Half the page is devoted to programs (including those of WGN, of the Chicago Tribune) and half to news. Among the news story is one "FM Scores in the Mid-West" which also carries the programs of the Chicago FM stations including W59C also owned by the Chicago Tribune.

Clinton Winant, brother of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to England, has been appointed the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Vichy, France. Mr. Winant graduated from Princeton University and further studied at Columbia Law School. He served during the first World War as a Captain of Infantry in the 18th Division, seeing action in France.

At the close of the war he became a traveling investigator for prominent American industrial concerns which wanted detailed information on foreign patents offered for use in this country.

Mrs. Lena Sarnoff Fox, 73 years old, mother of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company, died in New York Thursday.

Mrs. Sarnoff was born in Uzlian, Minsk, Russia, and came to this country forty-one years ago. Surviving, besides Mr. Sarnoff and her husband, Jacob Fox, are three other sons, Lew, Morris and Irving Sarnoff, and a daughter, Mrs. Ida Baer. Mr. Sarnoff's father, Abraham Sarnoff, first husband of Mrs. Fox, died thirty years ago. Mrs. Fox was prominent in philanthropic work.

The Right Rev. Monseignor Fulton J. Sheen, Professor at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., will be the main speaker at the fifth annual dinner of the McCosker-Hershfield Cardiac Foundation to be held in New York on Saturday, December 13th. Monseignor Sheen's address will be carried over WOR's FM station W71NY, in an hour's broadcast beginning at 10 P.M. Dr. Frank Kingdon, Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey, Louis Nizer, Alfred J. McCosker and Harry Hershfield will also be among the speakers.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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December 9, 1941

JAP ATTACK GIVES RADIO GREATEST NEWS BREAK

Never in the history of radio have the broadcasters had such a news break as the Japanese attack on Hawaii. If they had timed it themselves, they could not have done it more perfectly. With every newspaper office in the country closed that quiet Sunday afternoon, the broadcasting stations had the field entirely to themselves. Furthermore, the stations were not hampered by military censorship as they will be now and could go on the air immediately with dispatches received direct from Hawaii, Manila and other red hot news centers.

An hour before any newspaper extra made its appearance, eye-witness accounts were being flashed direct from Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. One of these, an NBC commentator whose broadcasts were frequently interrupted by the fighting, said that a bomb had dropped within 50 feet of the tower of Station KGU, where he was talking. He reported that two Honolulu radio stations announced the attack but that residents were skeptical until bombs began falling in various parts of the city.

Newspaper extras finally began to appear but in Washington people seemed to be buying them more to see what they were hearing about actually in print or for a souvenir to preserve for future reference rather than for their news value. Never before has the radio out-distanced the press so far on a great news event. Everybody was at home on that particular day or was within hearing of a radio and that was the way practically everyone received the news.

It wasn't until about eight hours after the first flash came from the White House regarding the Pearl Harbor attack that restrictions on all outgoing radiograms and cables from the United States and its outlying possessions was placed in effect by the Army and Navy. The censorship was covered in two actions, the War Department order which gave rules limiting the reporting of Army matters, and the Navy action which set in motion control over all cable and radio messages addressed abroad and originating in this country.

Naval personnel had been trained and distributed to the control points for its part of the program, it was understood, and censorship of outgoing messages had been started before the Navy announced the procedure in the evening.

The War Department plan was based on a law known as the Espionage Act of 1918, which in itself represented an amendment of a law first passed in 1798. Under authority of that law, the War Department made the following announcement:

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"All information relative to strength, location, designation, composition and movement of United States troops or Army transports outside the continental limits of the United States are designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

The Army and Navy order with regard to scrutinizing outgoing messages was received by F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. in Washington at 10 P.M. Sunday night. Mr. Guthrie explained that several very simple rules had been laid down in connection with the censorship.

1. That all messages should be in plain English and that the text should be clear.
2. Registered addresses prohibited - that is code addresses.
3. All messages should be fully addressed with the name entirely written out and the street number.
4. Messages should be signed by the full name of the sender.

Mr. Guthrie explained that the British censorship in the beginning had not allowed code messages to be sent but had later relaxed this ruling to the extent of allowing commercial messages to be sent in code if the sender used a standard code and told what code-book he was using. Mr. Guthrie said that under the U.S. censorship now in effect, the telegraph companies were not guaranteeing the sender time of delivery of message because of necessary delay involved in censor examining the messages.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission immediately announced that special restrictions had been placed upon all international communications pending a more complete determination of censorship. The order affects 50,000 amateurs in the continental United States, its territories and possessions.

All amateur radio operators, except those with specific Government authorization were barred from the airways by order of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon (December 8):

"Following special meetings this morning of the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission, the ban imposed last night on amateur radio communications in the United States, its territories and possessions was tightened by the Commission to include all amateurs except those who may be permitted to function in a special national defense category upon specific recommendation of the Defense Communications Board.

"Until further notice the Commission has canceled all monitoring schedules by broadcast stations heretofore maintained after midnight hours for the purpose of checking frequency stability of such stations. This was done in order that full use may be made of broadcast stations for defense purposes. Previously, each station was required to maintain silence during periods after midnight so that frequencies of stations sharing the same channel could be monitored effectively."

Burke Edwards, of Chevy Chase, Md., a member of the Army Amateur Radio System said "hams" last week received special Government questionnaires requesting information on types of sets, amount of equipment and operating frequencies. This, he said, was apparently done in preparation for calling qualified operators to emergency duty.

Roy Cordeman, also of Chevy Chase, emergency coordinator for the Potomac Valley Relay Radio League, reported that many amateurs are currently busy improving their equipment in order to meet emergency operation requirements.

"We expected this prohibition", said Cordeman, and he agreed with Edwards that all local amateurs stood ready to serve in any way possible.

Edwards interpreted the FCC order as a move to thwart alien agents who might attempt to communicate with their home countries by "hiding" in the amateur frequency bands.

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BROADCASTERS STAND READY FOR WAR SERVICE

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, last Monday (December 8) sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The broadcasters of the United States place their services at your command. We stand ready to serve in every way possible."

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The Directors of the Network Affiliates, Inc. called in a group at the Federal Communications Commission shortly after war was declared to make a general offer of cooperation and service.

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ROCKEFELLER ENLARGES COMMUNICATIONS UNIT FOR WAR

Strengthening his Communications Division for war service, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has added three key men.

Russell Pierce was appointed Associate Director of the Communications Division, in charge of administration and projects of the New York office.

John W. G. Ogilvie was named Associate Director of the Communications Division with special radio responsibilities.

Merlin H. Aylesworth continues as Chairman of the Radio Section, and Sylvester L. Weaver becomes Director.

All three of the new appointees will be on the New York staff of Don Francisco, Director of the Communications Division.

Mr. Pierce helped organize the South American operations of the J. Walter Thompson Company. He was Manager for Argentina and later Vice President of the domestic company.

Mr. Weaver was formerly Advertising Manager of the American Tobacco Company. On September 1, he obtained leave of absence to serve as Associate Director of the Communications Division in Washington. He was formerly Manager of the Radio Department of Young and Rubicam. A native of California, Mr. Weaver graduated from Dartmouth College in 1930.

Mr. Ogilvie assumes the position formerly held by Mr. Weaver but will be located in New York. He has had long experience in the other American Republics, traveling extensively on business in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He was recently Director of Radio for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. From 1935 to 1938, Mr. Ogilvie was President of Radio Corporation Puerto Rico. He was a Spanish post-graduate student at Queens College, Oxford, England, after finishing at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1924.

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CLAIMS NEW AMATEUR SET ELIMINATES STATIC

Karl E. Pierson, an amateur radio operator of Los Angeles, has developed a receiver which he claims is more effective in eliminating static than any now available.

Dr. Lee DeForest was quoted by the Associated Press as saying:

"Pierson employs special silencers which possess the unique quality of cutting out or reducing in their intensity to an outstanding degree all sorts of interference." Dr. DeForest said tests showed the receiver can pick up messages through interference noises four times the intensity of the signals themselves, exceeding in this respect frequency modulation sets.

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SAYS NO ALARM IN PRESIDENT'S WAR EMERGENCY POWERS

Reassurances were given by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission that there should be no alarm on the part of the broadcasters about taking over properties wholesale by the President under his war emergency powers in the Communications Act. Only the essential things needed would be taken, he said, and certainly there was no prospect of taking over broadcast facilities generally.

Chairman Fly, when asked if an Executive Order is necessary to transfer these communications war emergency powers to the President, said he was not sure that such an order is essential to accomplish it. Evidently this power goes to the President automatically with the declaration of war. He said the Navy undoubtedly will need some properties. However, the Navy has already talked such things out with the companies concerned, he told questioners. The taking over would be accomplished by contracts.

Chairman Fly said he had talked with communications company heads and there was complete cooperation in the desire to help the Government. Any taking over of circuits and transmitters would be by agreement with companies. The war emergency powers of the President in the Communications Act read:

"Section 606 authorizes the President during the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to the Act. Any carrier complying with such order is thereby exempt from any and all other provisions in the existing law regarding preference or priority. During such war, it is declared unlawful to obstruct or retard communication, and the President is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of communication. Paragraph c provides that upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission and may close any station for radio communication and have its apparatus and equipment removed or authorize its use or control by any department of the Government. The Senate bill contained a provision authorizing the President in time of war or public peril to take over wire and radio offices and stations, but the provision concerning wire communications was eliminated. In all cases, just compensation shall be paid to the owners. These provisions, adopted from Sec. 6 and 7 of the Radio Act, grant necessary emergency powers and are self-explanatory."

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WHITE HOUSE AND MILITARY TAKE OVER CENSORSHIP

It was made clear that neither the Defense Communications Board nor the Federal Communications Commission was exercising censorship. Presumably this was being exercised solely by the Army and Navy with outgoing short-wave broadcasts being scrutinized. Actually the main restrictions were being exercised by the White House. The lid was clamped down on news at about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon and since then outside of routine announcements the Executive Mansion - probably from the President himself - has been the source of all important communiques.

Reports filtered into Washington Monday night and Tuesday that West Coast broadcasting stations, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane had been closed down temporarily for fear that Japanese planes might be guided in. All the Federal Communications Commission said they knew about this was what they read in the newspaper dispatches.

According to these reports all stations but one in the Pacific Northwest region will go off the air nightly at 7 P.M. The broadcaster to remain on later is to be selected by the War Department.

The Navy disclosed that it would enforce the Espionage Act of 1918, providing heavy penalties for wilful disclosure of such information.

The War Department extended its ban on military information to include information relating to the routes, schedules and destinations of troop movements within or without the continental United States.

In a memorandum to the press, the Department said:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops, designation of units and disposition of forces overseas is restricted.

"Information as to movements of transports within or without territorial waters is restricted.

"Casualty lists will, if possible, include home addresses, but will not include designation of units."

Both the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission are constantly holding special meetings but their role, they say, is making communications facilities to other government departments and it is for them to say - not the DCB or the FCC,- what, if any censorship is to be exercised.

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MUTUAL PLEDGES WARTIME COOPERATION

The following wire was sent Sunday night following the Pearl Harbor attack to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission by officials of the Mutual network:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

In the face of this great national emergency the Mutual Broadcasting System offers and pledges to you and through you to the United States its loyal and wholehearted cooperation in making its facilities available for whatever may be required in the public interest.

Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman Board
W. E. Macfarlane, President
Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President"

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W. G. PRESTON, JR., OF NBC, ENDS LIFE

Walter G. Preston, Jr., Manager of the Public Service Division of the National Broadcasting Company, ended his life early Sunday morning by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets, in his apartment in New York City. Mr. Preston was 39 years old and was former assistant to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Preston was born in Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. He entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., where he stayed two years before entering Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1925. At Yale he was business manager of The Daily News, student newspaper.

When Dr. Hutchins became President of the University of Chicago in 1929, Mr. Preston was appointed his assistant, which post he held until 1932, when he became administrative vice president and director of the Bankers Reserve Life Company.

Mr. Preston joined the National Broadcasting Company in 1935 as Assistant to the Vice President and Treasurer. The following year he was made Director of the General Service Department of NBC, and in 1938 was appointed Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of Education. Later he became manager of the Public Service Division, which arranges radio forums and does other promotional work.

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12/9/41

WAR BRINGS BIG I. T. & T. MANUFACTURING EXPANSION

International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corporation, I. T. & T. subsidiary, has moved its selenium rectifier manufacturing facilities from 137 Varick Street, New York, to its new plant in East Newark, N. J. Production of the rectifiers has been divided between the two plants pending consolidation at the new premises at East Newark.

This rectifier is an important item in certain electrical apparatus and is being used in aircraft, tanks, battleships, destroyers, submarines, range finding apparatus, field communication equipment and other military purposes in addition to a wide application in normal industrial fields.

Present plans call for quadrupling the 1941 output of I. T. & T. rectifiers in 1942.

Although the selenium rectifier was introduced in the United States only three years ago and until this year was manufactured on a small scale, the new division in East Newark is the largest air conditioned rectifier plant in the world.

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JOHN C. WILSON, TELEVISION ENGINEER, DIES

John C. Wilson, English television engineer, who resided in recent years in the United States, died in New York last week after a protracted illness. He was only 32 years old.

Mr. Wilson was born in London, son of the late A. J. Wilson of the British Patent Office. He early showed an interest in television, and in 1928 joined the Baird Television Development Company. He was engaged in research and development work there until 1935 when he transferred to Ferranti, Ltd., continuing in the same field. The next year Mr. Wilson came to this country to assist the Columbia Broadcasting System which was then inaugurating a substantial program of television development.

Mr. Wilson's textbook "Television Engineering", on which he had worked for some years, appeared in the Autumn of 1937.

Mr. Wilson joined the Hazeltine Service Corporation, Little Neck, L. I., where he continued his work as an engineer and inventor. His patent related to various branches of the television art, including scanning, improvement of picture quality, and color television.

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Don Flamm, former owner of Station WMCA, New York, came back into the radio field this week by applying for a construction permit for a new broadcast station in New York to be operated on 620 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna.

Station WRUL, short-wave station, World Wide Broadcasting Company, of Boston, seeks to increase its power from 20 to 60 KW.

Leonard Hole, Manager of CBS television operations, takes over the last six in a series of fifteen lectures on television at New York University. The first nine lectures in the series were given by Tom Hutchinson, who recently joined Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.

Apropos some discussion to the reported sinking of the Battleship OKLAHOMA at Pearl Harbor, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission remarked that he had once served as an Ensign on the OKLAHOMA. Mr. Fly is a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Finland got its first-hand information over the radio from America in its native tongue beginning last night (Dec. 8) when NBC's International Division broadcast the initial daily Finnish program over its short-wave facilities, 50,000-watt stations WRCA and WNBI, from 1:30 to 2:00 P.M., EST.

A system for using frequency modulation in telegraph operation has been developed by Western Union Telegraph Company engineers and is being used in the Western Union network. While telegraph lines are not affected by static, sharp weather changes sometimes throw sensitive carrier currents out of balance, and this has been remedied by the use of FM.

Among the letters of congratulations addressed to Marshall Field which his new paper, the Chicago Sun, printed in its first issue, were a number from broadcasters including David Sarnoff, President of RCA, Harry C. Koff, Vice-President, NBC, Chicago; Jules Herbeveaux, NBC Program Manager, Hal Totten, CBS, Chicago, and Todd Hunter, WBBM.

Mr. Sarnoff concluded: "May the faith and high purposes of those behind the new paper be reflected brightly in the sunrise of each day."

Mr. Koff said: "Freedom of speech is the keystone of our democracy and a fearless, unbiased editorial policy the foundation of every abiding conveyor of news."

Mr. Totten wrote: "The very might of our country is based upon a full presentation from all sides of every issue, controversial or otherwise."

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12/9/41

RCA PAYS 20 CENTS ON COMMON

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held yesterday in New York, David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation, announced that the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of First Preferred stock, 87½ cents per share, for the period from October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, payable in cash on January 1, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 18, 1941.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, \$1.25 per share, for the period from October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, payable in cash on January 1, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 18, 1941.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on January 28, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 19, 1941.

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MUTUAL NOVEMBER BILLINGS APPROACH MILLION MARK

Mutual Broadcasting System billing figures just reported for the month of November, 1941, and the 11-months cumulative, topped two records:

1) The November, 1941, figure of \$958,935 is the highest ever reached in one month since the network was organized in 1934. This represents an increase of 52.8 percent over November, 1941, when the billings were \$627,562. (Without political revenue, November, 1940, billings were \$516,338, bringing the increase up to 85.7 percent.)

2) The 11-months 1941 cumulative figure of \$6,352,457 was also the highest in the network's history, topping 1940's similar period (\$4,017,189) by 58.1 percent. (If 1940's political revenue is deducted, last year's 11-months total would be \$3,905,965, jumping the increase to 62.6 percent.)

Mutual's 11-months' total of \$6,352,457 exceeds 1940's full year's billings of \$4,767,154 by \$1,585,403.

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RCA VICTOR AD RECOMMENDS COMPETITORS

"Of course, we know you're disappointed, madam, but our competitors make good phonograph-radios!" is the heading of an RCA Victor ad which will appear in the Dec. 20 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Part of a plan to help RCA Victor dealers do more business during the period of the national emergency, the full-page ad urges "If you can't get a Magic Brain RCA Victrola, we suggest you follow your dealers' advice on other good phonograph-radios he has in stock.

The Post spread explains in the text that RCA Victor is cooperating to the full with national defense requirements, and that consequently the Company does not have sufficient manufacturing facilities and materials to take care of the greatest demand for RCA Victorla models in its history.

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NBC DEFENSE ADVISORY GROUPS ELECTED

A major development in the formation of the NBC Stations Planning and Advisory Committees on National Defense was reported by Niles Trammell, NBC President, when he announced that final returns from the elections held by NBC affiliated stations for permanent members for the Blue and Red network committees have been received from 13 out of the 14 districts.

Members elected to the permanent committee representing the NBC Red Network are:

Paul W. Morency, Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., District 1; James D. Shouse, Station WLW, Cincinnati, O., District 2; Stanley Hubbard, Station KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., District 3; Harry Stone, Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn., District 4; O. L. Taylor, Station KGNC, Amarillo, Texas, District 5; Ed. Yocum, Station KGHL, Billings, Mont., District 6; Arden X. Pangborn, Station KGW, Portland, Oregon, District 7.

Members elected to the permanent committee representing the NBC Blue Network are: (District 6, as yet unreported)

Harry Wilder, Station WSYR-WTRY, Troy-Syracuse, N.Y., District 1; Allen Campbell, Station WXYZ, Detroit, Mich., District 2; Earl May, Station KMA, Shenandoah, Ia., District 3; Henry P. Johnston, Station WSGN, Birmingham, Ala., District 4; Harold Hough, Station KGKO, Fort Worth, Tex., District 5; Howard Lane, Station KFBK, Sacramento, Calif., District 7.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1387

NO TAKING OVER OF PRIVATE RADIO SEEN IN U.S. CONTROL

Chairman James L. Fly was quick to reassure private radio interests that the Government taking control was just an automatic wartime procedure and not a thing that should alarm the industry.

"The Executive Order signed by the President", the Chairman explains, "means simply that the Chief Executive is delegating to the Defense Communications Board certain authority which is already given him under Section 606 of the Federal Communications Act. It does not mean that any general taking over or operation of private radio by the Government is contemplated. There is no change in policy or in plans. The step is a procedural one. It has long been known that the military may require certain communications facilities in connection with the national defense.

"Many of these needs have already been arranged for by agreement. Under today's Executive Order, the Army or the Navy will now, where necessary, arrange to take over or close radio facilities through the Defense Communications Board, thus relieving the President of this extra responsibility. The Defense Communications Board, which has made coordinated plans for utilizing wire and radio services in the present emergency, is not undertaking censorship."

The Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt at the White House last Wednesday prescribing regulations governing the use, control and closing of radio stations and the preference or priority of communications, reads:

"WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled have declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial Japanese Government;

"And WHEREAS Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1104; U.S.C., title 47, sec. 606) authorizes the President under such circumstances to cause the closing of any radio station and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, and to authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any agency of the Government under such regulations as the President may prescribe upon just compensation to the owners, and further authorizes him to direct that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority;

"AND WHEREAS It is necessary to insure the national defense and the successful conduct of the war that the Government of the United States shall take over, operate, and have use or

possession of certain radio stations or parts thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, and shall inspect, supervise, control or close other radio stations or parts thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that there should be priority with respect to the transmission of certain communications by wire or radio;

"NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of authority vested in me under the Constitution of the United States and under the aforementioned joint resolution of Congress dated December 8, 1941, and under the provisions of the aforementioned Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934, I hereby prescribe that from and after this date the Defense Communications Board created by the Executive Order of September 24, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall exercise the power and authority vested in me by Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 pursuant to and under the following regulations:

"1. The Board shall determine and prepare plans for the allocation of such portions of governmental and non-governmental radio facilities as may be required to meet the needs of the armed forces, due consideration being given to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

"2. The Board shall, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, designate specific radio stations and facilities or portions thereof for the use, control, supervision, inspection or closure by the Department of War, Department of Navy or other agency of the United States Government.

"3. The Board shall, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, prescribe classes and types of radio stations and facilities or portions thereof which shall be subject to use, control, supervision, inspection or closure, in accordance with such prescription, by the Department of War, Department of Navy or other agency of the United States Government designated by the Board.

"4. Every department and independent agency of the government shall submit to the Defense Communications Board, at such time and in such manner as the Board may prescribe, full information with respect to all use made or proposed to be made of any radio station or facility and of any supervision, control, inspection or closure which has been or is proposed to be effected pursuant to paragraph 3 hereof.

"5. No radio station or facility shall be taken over and operated in whole or in part or subjected to governmental supervision, control or closure unless such action is essential to national defense and security and the successful conduct of the war. So far as possible, action taken pursuant to this Order shall not interfere with the procurement needs of civilian governmental agencies, the normal functioning of industry or the maintenance of civilian morale.

"6. Until and except so far as said Board shall otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of the radio stations shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of business, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners or managers, as the case may be.

"7. The head of any department or agency which uses or controls any radio station pursuant to the terms of this Order shall ascertain the just compensation for the use or control of such radio station and recommend such just compensation in each such case to the President for approval and action by him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 (U.S.C., title 47, sec. 606(d)).

"8. By subsequent order of the Board, the use, control, or supervision of any radio station or facility or class or type thereof assumed under the provisions of this Order may be relinquished in whole or in part to the owners thereof and any restrictions placed on any radio station or facility pursuant hereto may be removed in whole or in part.

"9. The Board is hereby designated, in accordance with the provisions of Section 606(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, to make such arrangements as may be necessary in order to insure that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to the Communications Act of 1934. The Board may issue any regulations which may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

"10. All terms herein used shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in Section 3, as amended, of the Communications Act of 1934.

"11. All regulations of general applicability issued by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any other governmental agency under these presidential regulations shall be published in the Federal Register."

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BUCK ISSUES CALL TO WAR SONG WRITERS

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, followed the U. S. declaration of war with this message:

"Every member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is urged immediately to make America's war effort his first concern. The songs of ASCAP members played a major role in cementing national unity in 1917. Men in uniform and the folks at home joined in singing ASCAP songs throughout our land. These same songs echoed over seas and on Flanders' fields.

"The nation needs fighting songs today. America's citizen armies have always been singing armies. They have sung the melodies written by free men and free women. They have shouted the words of marching songs which have flung a challenge to oppressors of liberty. The writer members of ASCAP have the genius to create such songs for America today. The publisher members have the ability and will to make these songs quickly available. Let us then go 'all out' for America in war as we have in peace."

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TEETH PUT INTO SUBVERSIVE SHIP RADIO OPERATOR BILL

The House last Wednesday strengthened the bill to oust subversive radio operators from ships of the American Merchant Marine by adopting this amendment, recently inserted by the Senate:

"That during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, to exist, but not after July 1, 1943, or the date upon which the President proclaims the existing national-defense emergency terminated, whichever occurs first, for the purpose of strengthening the national defense by providing additional safeguards, it shall be unlawful to employ any person or to permit any person or to permit any person to serve as radio operator aboard any vessel (other than a vessel of foreign registry) if the Secretary of the Navy -

"(1) has disapproved such employment for any specified voyage, route, or area of operation, and

"(2) has notified the master of the vessel of such disapproval prior to the departure thereof.

"No such vessel shall be granted clearance, depart or attempt to depart from any port or place in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone, while having on board a person serving as radio operator in violation of this Act. For any violation of this Act, the master and the owner shall be severally subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for which penalties the vessel shall be liable. Such penalties on application may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce."

"The House bill defines a subversive individual as one who teaches, advocates, or believes in, the duty, necessity, or propriety of overthrowing the Government of the United States, or is, or at any time has been, a member of the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, the Young Communists League, or any organization which teaches, advocates, or believes in, the duty, necessity, or propriety of controlling, conducting, influencing, seizing, or overthrowing the Government of the United States by force", Representative Bland, of Virginia, explained. "The bill further provided the machinery by which such individuals might be eliminated immediately, with the right of appeal afterward, and also provided for general investigations as to the general situation in the marine radio service. The evidence that was brought before the committee, as well as the evidence generally, was that there were about 200 radio operators who were under very considerable suspicion. That list was supplied by the Navy. The Senate amendment, which is submitted now, is an emergency bill, while the House bill was both emergency, and permanent legislation."

"Will the gentleman also tell the House whether it is the intention of the Navy to immediately declare that these 200 people who have subversive connections will be discharged?" Representative Thomas, of New Jersey, asked.

"I could not say they would be discharged", Mr. Bland replied, "but I can say that that list was made up by the Navy and I am sure that the Navy will say that they cannot serve and that the Navy will say to any employer that these men cannot be employed on a particular ship or a particular voyage or to go into certain specified zones, areas, or services, if it thinks such action is necessary."

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SYSTEM OF ARMY'S SILENCING STATIONS EXPLAINED

The Federal Communications Commission at the request of the Army, has assigned field inspectors to perform liaison duties between the Interceptor Command and the commercial radio stations in each area where radio silence may be required. When the inspector directs a station to maintain radio silence, it should be understood that the order originated with the Interceptor Command of the Army and carries with it the authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio stations will be advised as promptly as possible when radio silence is no longer required so that they may resume normal operations. In this connection, plans are being made to effect a more rapid system of communication between the Commission's inspectors and the radio stations which may be required to go off the air.

At the present time radio inspectors may be reached through the First Interceptor Command Headquarters, Mitchell Field, New York, the Second Interceptor Command Headquarters, City-County Building, Seattle, the Third Interceptor Command Headquarters, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, and the Fourth Interceptor Command Headquarters, Riverside, California. Later, it is expected that additional inspectors will be placed on duty at information centers in 19 other cities, thereby affording more efficient and convenient communication service to all concerned.

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DENY THAT WARTIME HIGH POWER CUT IS CONTEMPLATED

It was denied at the Federal Communications Commission that a study was being made of a plan to close down high-powered stations on the coasts and possibly the interior of the country to conserve electric power. Under this plan, according to rumor, the country was to be served by 1000 watt and 500 watt stations with possibly only a 50 KW strategically located here and there. A reason given for desiring to cut down the higher powered stations was that bombers could hear them at a greater distance.

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FINDINGS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON RADIO

As a further justification of a franchise tax on the broadcasting stations, John B. Haggerty, President of the International and Allied Printing Trades Association quotes a report the Research Division of the Treasury Department made to the House. Although the report was submitted sometime ago, it was said to have had little or no publicity. It follows in part:

"The case for a special tax on the (radio) broadcasting industry is supported by several considerations. Broadcasters possess a profitable public franchise awarded to them free of charge. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on investments and possess a profitable public franchise awarded to them free of charge. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on investments and possess unusual tax-paying ability. Radio broadcasting requires regulation at public expense."

"The Treasury Department proposed a formula which would alone have taxed the highly profitable radio networks and stations some \$10,000,000 yearly, and, the Treasury Department found, 'after the imposition of these rates the (radio) broadcasting industry would have been left with a very high rate of return on investment even if it absorbed all of the tax. On the average (238 stations and two networks) all taxable stations would have been left with a net income equal to 43.8 per cent of invested capital. The corresponding figure for networks would have been 33.3 per cent.'

"The Treasury Department, continuing, reported 'The case for a special tax on radio broadcasting distinct from a tax on advertising, one medium of which is radio, is supported by several considerations. Radio broadcasters are the possessors of a public franchise, awarded to them free of charge, on the condition that they operate in the public interest. Because of the technical limitations of the broadcasting band, the number of commercial broadcasters at any one time is for all practical purposes limited. In consequence, a franchise to operate a broadcasting station in particular areas carries with it a measure of monopolistic privilege and the opportunity for an extremely profitable investment. Through the exercise of that privilege and the exploitation of that opportunity, many broadcasters make substantial profits and virtually all broadcasters derive less tangible benefits in the form of publicity and good will. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual tax-paying ability which, in view of the Government's present requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation. Radio broadcasting requires public regulation. Such regulation is provided at public expense, with great benefits to the industry but without any special costs to that industry.'

"Total (radio) broadcast revenues increased from \$103 millions in 1937 to \$111 millions in 1938, \$124 millions in 1939, and \$147 millions in 1940. The Broadcast Income (net profits

before payment of Federal Income Taxes) was \$21,313,723 in 1937, \$18,854,784 in 1938, \$23,837,944 in 1939 and \$33,296,703 in 1940. A large portion of the broadcasting profits accrue to a relatively small number of operators. The principal operators who conduct a large part of the business and earn a large part of the profits operate in the densely populated areas under conditions approaching monopoly', reported the Treasury Department.

"The Treasury Department, in this report, did not add to the net time sales of radio networks and commercial radio stations the additional costs of entertainment, etc., which, for 1940, Variety estimates was something more than 200 millions of dollars alone. Without the expenditure of these additional millions radio advertising just would not happen."

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SABOTAGE SUSPECTED IN CROSLEY STATION TAMPERING

James D. Shouse, Vice President of the Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, revealed the fact that all company engineers on duty at the two company transmitter locations at Mason, Ohio, and Mt. Healthy are being deputized as civil officers following an alarm set off mysteriously Sunday evening at the former WSAI transmitter in Clifton. The Clifton equipment has not been used for broadcasting purposes since the completion of a new WSAI transmitter in Mt. Healty several months ago.

Investigation revealed that wires had been short-circuited, and other damage done which could have been perpetrated only by persons with some knowledge of precision equipment.

Late Sunday, Mr. Shouse announced that the number of armed guards at the gigantic Mason property, including what he described as the world's most powerful short-wave transmitter currently engaged in broadcasting to Europe and Latin America, had been quadrupled. The experimental 500,000 watt transmitter W8X0, subsidiary station of WLW, also is located at Mason. It is said to be the most powerful standard wave broadcast transmitter ever built and has been operating at full signal strength only one hour nightly, from midnight to 1 A.M. With the advent of war with Japan, however, the hours of operation have been extended to 6 A.M., to serve those communities where no network-affiliated stations exist and where signal from 50,000 watt stations is not strong enough for good service.

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All widely recognized warning noises, such as the blowing of sirens and the clanging of alarm gongs, have been banned from dramatic programs on the networks of the National Broadcasting Co. as a precautionary measure so that radio listeners will not confuse radio sound effects for official air raid warning signals.

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ACTION TAKEN BY FCC

Applications Granted: KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., granted authority to operate with power of 5 kilowatts employing a directional antenna system for use both day and night for the period ending May 1, 1942, subject to submitting proof of performance; WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., granted construction permit to install new transmitter and increase daytime power from 1 to 5 KW subject to selection and approval of new site; K31LA, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., granted petition to modify condition in July 16, 1941 grant of construction permit for new FM station on Mount Wilson, Pasadena, Cal., to operate on 43100 kilocycles so as to change coverage from not less than 38,000 square miles to not less than 28,000 square miles on a temporary basis, providing that within one year the permittee prepare to render service over 34,000 square miles.

Also, K37LA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., granted petition to modify condition in September 16, 1941 grant of construction permit for new FM station at Los Angeles, Calif., to operate on 43,700 kilocycles so as to change coverage from not less than 38,000 square miles to not less than 28,000 square miles on a temporary basis, providing that within one year the permittee prepare to render service over 34,000 square miles.

Application Denied: KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., denied petition for rehearing directed against the Commission's grant on August 22, of construction permit to West-coast Broadcasting Co. (KPQ), Wenatchee, Wash., to change frequency to 560 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts night and 1 kilowatt day.

Designated for Hearing: Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif., San Jose Broadcasting Co., San Jose, Calif, and Luther E. Gibson, Vallejo, Calif., - applications for constructions permits for new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

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WOULD CONTINUE FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

The National Association of Broadcasters advised broadcasting stations to keep on with their foreign language broadcasts.

The Association told all stations, in a Special Bulletin that to discontinue foreign language broadcasts would "tend to demoralize large segments of our population".

"We believe it is of greatest importance that these people, who can best be reached in languages other than English, be kept reliably informed of developments as well as entertained, less they turn to shortwave propaganda of the enemy", the bulletin stated.

"A Government committee is investigating the subject. We expect the policy of the Government will be to continue foreign language broadcasts. Stations will be immediately informed of any developments."

The Association urged all broadcasters to exercise extraordinary precautions in airing foreign language broadcasts. These precautions include verification that the writers and announcers of foreign language broadcasts are persons of unquestionable integrity and loyalty; a double check in advance of all translations; and careful preservation of either script or recording of each broadcast. It has been estimated that 15,000,000 persons can be reached most effectively by foreign language broadcasts. About 200 stations scattered throughout the United States broadcast some foreign language programs.

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NU-TONE DENIES MISREPRESENTATION CHARGE

Nu-Tone Laboratories, Inc., 115 South Market St., Chicago, has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission charging it with misrepresentation in the sale of devices designed to be attached to radio receiving sets and described as "aerial eliminators" and "line noise eliminators".

The answer denies that the respondent has represented, directly or through implication, that the device improves the tone and selectivity of the radio to which it is attached or that noises due to static or other causes will be reduced; that the radio will be enabled to receive broadcasts from stations more distant than would otherwise be the case; and that the use of an outside aerial or any aerial may be dispensed with without impairment to the performance of the radio, but admits that the device is represented as constituting an indoor aerial for radio reception.

The answer denies allegations of the complaint that the respondent represented on labels attached to the devices "greater distance", "perfect selectivity", "less static", "eliminates all outside wires" and "reduces static and noise".

The answer asserts that the use of statements alleged to be misleading and exaggerated has been abandoned by the respondent for more than three years and that the labels now in use contain only the simple statement of the purpose for which the device is intended. It denies that the use of the statements now admitted to be used either directly or through implication imply that the device, when attached to a radio, eliminates noises entering through the power line, improves the tone of the instrument, or removes noises due to static or electrical interference.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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The "I. T. & T. Good Neighbor News", news gathered and assembled by the United Press from the American Republics is broadcast by the United Press from the American Republics, is broadcast by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation over CBS stations every week-day evening at 6:15 P.M., EST (except Tuesday). On Tuesday it will be heard at 6:10 P.M.

The "R. C. A." sign on the Radio Corporation of America building in Rockefeller Center has been blacked out for the duration of the war.

Shortwave news, measured in number of programs and total hours of broadcasting, zoomed more than 400 per cent over normal in the first 64 hours of war - according to a statistical report charted by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Commission en banc last Tuesday took the following action:

To preclude further complaints alleging that certain manufacturers are operating experimental radio stations for demonstration of equipment in connection with prospective sales, the Commission amended Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.51 and 5.53 of its Rules and Regulations Government Experimental Radio Services, effective immediately. The amendments are designed to provide the Commission with a more effective control of such stations, both for the purpose of insuring compliance with intent of such regulations and enabling the Commission to pass on the propriety of the particular operation. Accordingly, Class 1 and Class 2 experimental stations are redefined, and licensees are required to file certain pertinent information with the Commission.

Declaration of a 31½ cent dividend on the common stock of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation brings payments in 1941 to \$2.18½ against \$2.50 last year.

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it had granted the application of the long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for permission to increase the communication facilities between the West Coast and Honolulu. The company was granted authority to erect a new radio transmitter at Dixon, Calif. and was given permission to use three additional radio frequencies for the transmission of telephone conversations between the continent and the Hawaiian capital.

First of a series of events presented especially to commemorate Don Lee's Tenth Anniversary in Television was a two hour W6XAO film show last Tuesday night, aired from the new \$250,000 Don Lee transmitter atop Mount Lee, overlooking Hollywood. Whether or not the war interfered with this presentation has not been learned.

12/12/41

Next Tuesday, Don Lee Telecameras will go to the Olympic Auditorium ringside where they will pick up the featherweight championship bout between Pittsburgh Jackie Wilson and Richie Lemos. A series of other events throughout December will bring Don Lee's Tenth Anniversary to a brilliant conclusion, W6XAO went on the air December 23, 1931.

The Federal Communications Commission supplemented the "National Defense" section of its General Rules and Regulations with a new wartime rule dealing with "Naval instructions regarding ship radio services" which reads as follows:

"No provision of the Commission's Rules and Regulations shall, in time of war, prevent the master of any vessel of the United States from taking any action whatsoever in regard to the radio installation, the operators, the transmission and receipt of messages, and the radio service of the ship whenever in his discretion such action is necessary to carry out the instructions of United States Naval control officers and other instructions issued by the Navy Department."

Sale of portable radios and newspapers skyrocketed on Monday, first week day of the war between the United States and Japan, the Columbia Broadcasting System discovered in a check-up of department stores and newspaper business offices, in New York City.

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CONRAD, FAMOUS FOUNDER OF KDKA, DEAD

Dr. Frank Conrad, founder of KDKA, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh, died at Miami last Friday as the result of a heart attack while driving down to Florida a month or so ago. Dr. Conrad was 67 years old and leaves a widow and two sons.

His connection with radio dates back to 1912, when he put together a crude receiving set which picked up time signals sent out at regular intervals by the Naval radio station in Washington.

After the war, Dr. Conrad returned to his garage radio station and started broadcasting two-hour phonograph recordings twice a week. These programs gave the late Dr. Harry P. Davis the idea that regular broadcasts would be the means of creating a new field for radio development. They joined and created Pittsburgh's radio station KDKA.

One day a department store advertised sets on which you could hear the Conrad programs. This advertisement gave the inventor an idea. He in turn gave the idea to the Westinghouse Publicity Department. Westinghouse got a license for Station KDKA from the Federal radio authorities, a new station was built at East Pittsburgh, and commercial radio was launched.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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December 16, 1941

PLAN FOR SILENCING STATIONS WHEN AIR RAIDS IMPEND

Plans have now been worked out to avoid further confusion and to assure the immediate closing down of broadcast stations if an air raid is threatened. It is the result of joint action by the Federal Communications Commission, the radio branch of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, telephone services and the Army air force's interceptor command.

Stations will be grouped by radio control areas within the regions of the interceptor commands. In case of an alarm, the interceptor command will order stations in given areas to shut down.

The orders apply to standard broadcast, high frequency, television and relay broadcast stations.

Officials said the plan should assure "speedy and accurate transmission" or orders to cease broadcasting and also should eliminate "unnecessarily imposed silences".

When all is clear, the interceptor command will advise stations in the control area to resume operations.

The department said the following, or a similar, announcement would be made when service must be temporarily suspended:

"At this time, ladies and gentlemen, radio station..... is temporarily leaving the air in conformity with the national defense program. Keep your radio on so that upon resumption of our service, we may bring you the latest information."

President Roosevelt told his press conference that newspapers and the radio should refrain from using war casualty lists in full; that is, compilations of names of those dead or wounded.

J. Edgar Hoover was appointed to coordinate censorship of all news and communications until a permanent censor is named. Attorney General Biddle explained that Mr. Hoover was merely assigned to coordinate and will not be the official censor when the system becomes effective.

In New York, the Navy took over censorship of outgoing communications within a few hours Sunday night. Twenty-five newspapermen, commissioned as ensigns and lieutenants are among 100 censors operating on four floors of the I. T. & T. Building, 67 Broad Street. The New York setup, occupying 90,000 square feet, is within a block of the principal cable and radio companies in the financial district. At the Press Wireless office, 1475 Broadway, a separate staff of censors is maintained.

At San Francisco a smaller staff handles about 10% of outgoing press, another at New Orleans 5%. The remaining outbound file is cleared through New York censors.

International telephone messages are handled by the Navy at the source in New York and San Francisco.

Addressed "To the press and radio" was the following from Chairman Emory S. Land of the U. S. Maritime Commission:

"The U. S. Maritime Commission, in adopting a wartime policy, requests all agencies of public information to refrain from publication or announcement of anything, or the use of photographs, which contains any information, either direct or indirect, concerning the movement, position, cargoes or destination of any merchant vessels in any waters."

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert H. Hinckley issued the following statement to the press and radio:

"Weather information may be of value to enemy aircraft or vessels operating near American shores. The United States Weather Bureau is cooperating fully with military and naval authorities in the effort to keep useful information from passing into enemy hands. To this end it may be necessary at times to curtail distribution of weather reports and forecasts, particularly over high-powered radio stations whose broadcasts could be immediately picked up by air-craft and ships at sea. Weather Bureau Offices throughout the country will be guided by the circumstances and the relative urgency of special warnings. In order to make this cooperation effective all agencies of public information are requested to refrain from publication or announcement of weather information from sources other than official Weather Bureau Offices."

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WAR CAUSES CBS, NBC, FCC SUIT POSTPONEMENT TO JAN. 12

War was one of the factors entering into the postponement of the FCC monopoly hearings in the New York Federal Court until Monday, January 12th. There were other reasons for the arguments being put off until that date, among them that of giving Charles E. Hughes, Jr., appointed as trial counsel, more time to familiarize himself with the case.

At the preliminary hearing last Friday, presided over by Circuit Judge Leonard Hand and District Judges Henry Goddard and John Bright, briefs were ordered filed by December 29th. The CBS motion for postponement was vigorously opposed by the Federal Communications Commission and MNS counsel.

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REPEATS RADIO TO BE DISTURBED AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE

There is still no need for the communications industry to be unduly apprehensive, Chairman J. L. Fly reassured inquirers at his press conference last Monday. When someone inquired about the Wheeler-Lee bill to amend Section 606 of the Act, by which the President through the Defense Communications Board took over radio control. The Chairman explained that the amendment was submitted at the initiative of the DCB but with the unanimous support of the Commission as well as the different departments represented on the DCB. He said it ought to be made clear that it is nothing more nor less than a defense measure. They are not strengthening the present section but rather broadening it to include wire and cable which were omitted in the statute. It will enable the Army and Navy to take over any particular facility or equipment as part of the fighting mechanism. He reiterated that there is no general plan to take over broadcasting or radio communication facilities; they will remain in private hands with the least interference as possible to their private operation. The recent Executive Order pertaining to Section 606 sets up a procedure for the Army and Navy to deal with specific problems in relation to specific facilities. As far as the question of censorship is concerned, Mr. Fly said it was hardly necessary to retell the press that the DCB is simply not going into censorship. It doesn't have that job under the Executive Order and has no plans or desire to censor.

In reply to the inquiry if Section 606 provisions included broadcasting as well as other forms of radio communication, the Chairman said that he had been speaking broadly of the whole field and was avoiding specific question of where military operations which might impinge. Serious problem on the Pacific Coast. The war has already interfered with broadcasting out there. The Navy may leave some operation in private hands or operate itself. So far as plans go and as far as he can appraise the situation, Mr. Fly's desire is to leave operation in private hands.

The FCC also has no statutory authority to engage in censorship. It might be authorized by law to do so but no one has suggested that. The current activity is in getting communications in state of preparedness and dealing with particular situations presented in particular areas. He said it was important that everybody in communications field "keep their shirts on". In the last war the Government took over the telephone system. The Chairman has yet to hear the suggestion that the Government do anything of that sort in this war. He said he speaks for both DCB and FCC in the thought that private operation should continue as far as practicable. He was simply undertaking measures and procedural means. and doesn't want any misunderstanding of what we are shooting at.

One correspondent didn't remember that telephone had been taken over in the World War. It was pointed out that telephone operation was then under the Wire Control Board. The Chairman said that there is general assumption that operation by the people running a business every day is preferable to wholesale taking over. The

former is what present plans provide. It doesn't mean that a particular line or switchboard might not be needed by the Army or Navy. Mr. Fly said that there seemed to be a misunderstanding in certain news and press services that censorship is involved in FCC-DCE plans. He denied this. Such a thing might happen somewhere else and it is not in the Chairman's province to say what the restrictions might be, but this question has no place in DCB-FCC procedure. Hence, wire services are unnecessarily alarmed and wasting energies in so interpreting our plans.

The Chairman continued that broadcasting has a close relation to public and to public psychology. For that reason broadcasters should not become unduly alarmed or spread alarm among people. "By and large, broadcasters have done an awfully fine job", Mr. Fly concluded. "Broadcasters are now probably reappraising their work in the light of not only military needs but public psychology as well. Best thing they can do is to stick to their job and keep in close touch with the problem in view of public service and other actual emergency needs."

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FCC BLAMED FOR NOT CLEANING OUT RED OPERATORS

In the debate on the Bland bill to purge the American Merchant Marine of subversive radio operators, Representative Fred Bradley, Republican, of Michigan, addressing Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, (D.), of Virginia, asked:

"And will the gentleman not join me in my personal belief and that of the other members of the committee that we felt that much of the danger in the merchant marine today from subversive radio operators is due to the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has not in the past used due diligence in cleaning out that nest of hornets?"

"I think that is true", Representative Bland replied. "I will say that we were in close touch with the results of the study of the Dies committee."

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SUGGESTS WARTIME MONOPOLY RULES COMPLIANCE

Asked if the monopoly regulations might be suspended during the war, Chairman James L. Fly said he thought that the simplest way to settle that situation under the emergency would be for the networks to write a one-paragraph letter to their affiliates to observe the regulations.

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12/16/41

TEN THOUSAND AMATEURS ALREADY ENGAGED IN WAR WORK

Hundreds of amateur radio stations are being returned to the air by the Defense Communications Board to furnish communications vital to the national defense, according to officials of the American Radio Relay League, national amateur organization at West Hartford, Conn.

All auxiliary and emergency communications services deemed necessary for OCD and defense uses will be in operation in a short time, it was stated.

Examples of the networks being authorized or planned include the civilian defense net of Westchester County, New York; the amateur communications section of the Florida State Defense Council; a communications chain of the state guard organization of California, sponsored by Governor Olson; and Connecticut's comprehensive state police network.

While normal amateur activities have been suspended due to the war, amateurs capable of performing necessary defense functions are being given special DCB authorization upon application by Federal, State and municipal officials. Where emergency networks of amateurs are already organized, activation of all stations in the net results from request and certification by the appropriate official. At the plea of local and State officials, other systems which will require the services of additional thousands of licenses amateurs are now being organized.

Nearly ten thousand licensed amateur operators are already engaged in the war effort in many branches, such as operating aboard battleships or in the Signal Corps, designing radiolocator equipment, as radio monitoring officers for the FCC, instructing Army pilots in radio communications, and similar tasks.

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BELIEVES WAR WILL ADVANCE TELEVISION

Contrary to the general opinion expressed, Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission believes instead of being retarded by the war that television will continue to advance and parallel defense work.

Mr. Fly said he saw a long and successful future for television. "We cannot yet tell specifically about prospect of new stations", the Chairman added. "The problem has got to be worked out in view of emergency conditions. Television must be kept alive and ready to go when the time comes, with plenty of plant capacity and all that."

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12/16/41

LOUIS ISSUES SUMMONS TO MEET BAR ASSN. WARTIME HEAD

Keeping right up with the times, and as he usually does about this season of the Year. Louis G. Caldwell has issued the following summons to a party in honor of the newly elected president of the Federal Communications Communication Bar Association, Former FCC Chairman Judge E. O. Sykes.

Before the

Federal Communications Bar Association

A Quasi-Legal Tribunal

In the Matter)
of) ORDER TO SHOW UP
Hon. Eugene Octave Sykes)
et Uxor)

PROCLAMATION

I hereby proclaim that a state of limited emergency exists in the Federal Communications Bar Association beginning

Sunday, December 21, 1941
at 5 p.m.

at
2900 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.

and continuing thereafter until you hear the all-clear siren.

NATURE OF THE EMERGENCY

The emergency arises out of the rumored election of Honorable Eugene Octave Sykes as War-President of the Federal Communications Bar Association (which election may have taken place even by the time this notice reaches you) and the ouster of Herbert M. Bingham, Est.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Be present.
2. Don't use the A. T. & T. for your R. S. V. P. It has 42% more business than usual.
3. At your option, accompany your appearance (R. S. V. P.) with a declaration or reasons for and/or against the new president, and whether the emergency is sufficient, or sufficiently limited, to justify this step.

(Signed) LOUIS CALDWELL
(My commission expired four years ago)

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BELIEVED FLY WILL STAND SQUARELY BEHIND NEW NIB

George B. Storer, owner of Station WSPD, Toledo, WAGA, Atlanta, and several other stations, and L. B. Wilson, of WCKY, Cincinnati, two of the best known men in the business were elected president and vice-president of the completely revived and reorganized National Independent Broadcasters, Inc. Because of the war situation the proposed convention of the organization was cancelled and the election held by telegraph.

Harold A. Lafount was continued as Chairman, E. M. Spence, of WWDC, Washington, Secretary and Treasurer, and Andrew W. Bennett, Washington, counsel.

It is believed that Chairman Fly who already has given this group, which is known to be opposed to the National Association of Broadcasters considerable encouragement, will stand squarely behind the new officers. Mr. Storer is expected in Washington soon at which time it is believe he will outline future policies of the Association and very likely confer with members of the FCC.

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COMMISSIONER TAM CRAVEN PROMOTED TO COMMANDER

Congratulations are being received by FCC Commissioner Tunis Augustus Macdonough (sometimes referred to as "Tunis Algiers Morocco", but more generally as "Tam") Craven, has been promoted from Lieutenant Commander, Retired, to Commander. He has passed his physical examinations 100%. It is believed that sooner or later he will be called into active service.

Commander Craven comes from a famous Navy family. He once remarked: "There hardly was ever a time when there wasn't a Craven in the Navy."

The story is told of Admiral Craven, Tam's grandfather, if this writer's memory is correct, first Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, who felt so completely in possession of the place that he willed it to a relative when he died.

Tam Craven was born in Philadelphia in 1893 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1913. He was Fleet Radio Officer of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet and went right up the ladder and finally served in the same capacity with the U. S. Fleet. He retired after about 15 years' service and later became Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

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::: _____ :::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A Christmas gift equivalent to one week's salary will be paid to the 6,000 employees of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, it was announced by W. E. Poor, Executive Vice President. The order affects personnel in the executive offices in New York, all field salesmen and employees in plants at Salem, Ipswich and Danvers, Mass., and at Emporium, St. Marys and Towanda, Penna.

 Five times a week NBC has set aside a five minute broadcast period for Civilian Defense instruction and news.

 Wartime powers granted to President Wilson in the first World War and expected to be given to President Roosevelt by Congress include legislation which would permit him to centralize control of all communication and transportation systems.

 The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company announces that it has established radiotelegraph service between New York and Honolulu direct and between New York and Manila direct to supplement its regular service to these points via San Francisco. Permission for the direct operations was granted by the Federal Communications Commission last Friday.

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, says that these direct channels have been established in order to provide uninterrupted service to the Island Possessions during black out periods at San Francisco when the radio stations are inoperative.

 Station KIRO, Seattle, has made arrangements to ship monthly a special complete set of records transcribed from KIRO's daily broadcasts of "Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas" to Station KFAR in Fairbanks, Alaska.

 Richard G. Spencer, editor of the NEC Red Network News, has been named Photo Editor of the National Broadcasting Company, by John McKay, Manager of the NBC Press Department. Sid Desfor has been promoted to Head Photographer to succeed Tommy Webber, who resigned.

 Turkish has been added to NBC's regular schedule of foreign language short-wave broadcasts over international stations WRCA and WNBI.

 It was reported last week that John Paul Dickson, WCR-Mutual's representative in Berlin, Germany, had been interned, along with 14 other U. S. newsmen, by the German authorities.

 George J. Vogel, Manager of CBS Manila affiliate KZPM, who returned to the United States a week before outbreak of war, compiled a pronouncing glossary of Filipino town and island names for the use of CBS war correspondents.

Suggesting Zenith portables for war emergencies, Davega who operates 30 retail stores in New York City took a half page in the New York newspapers to highlight this portion of an announcement by the Civil Defense authorities:

".....during the San Francisco alarms Monday night householders kept their radios going so as to hear any commands that might be given by defense authorities.

The Office of Civilian Defense wants you to do this, it may be of utmost importance for you to do it.

"With electric power cut off, your radio may be silenced.. in which case one of the trusty portable sets, with good batteries inside it, would be mighty handy to have around the house."

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company permission to establish direct radiotelegraph service between New York and Moscow, Russia, it was announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio. All classes of messages will be handled over the new circuit to the U.S.S.R., the announcement stated.

Columbia's television station WCBW quickly entered the war work last week by televising representatives of the Air Raid Protection Service, the New York City Police, the Red Cross Motor Corps, the American Women's Volunteer Service and the Recruiting Section of the Army.

In addition, a copy of Mayor LaGuardia's "If It Comes" brochure was televised immediately after it was issued. The television cameras also picked up a diagram of an Air Raid Protection Service city block map prepared by Senior Post Warden Edward E. Georges, who described in detail precautions taken throughout the city.

After eight days of 24-hour, round-the-clock service, continuous since Japan's attack on Hawaii December 7, the Columbia Broadcasting System shut down at 3 A.M. as of Tuesday, December 16. This closing hour, two hours later than the pre-war 1 A.M. good-night, continues until further notice.

WABC, key station in New York City, however, continues its 24-hour broadcasting service to the Metropolitan area. Columbia's two international stations, WCBX and WCAB, also continue on 24-hour a day duty, with three half-hour lapses daily to shift positions on the wave band.

Applications Received by FCC: WGBI, Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power from 500 watts day, 1 kilowatt night to 5 kilowatts; WJMO, WJMO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla., construction permit to change frequency from 1230 to 1430 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW day and night; Ludington Broadcasting Co., Ludington, Mich., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited hours. Facilities WKBZ, contingent on WKBZ being granted changed in frequency.

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FCC HEAD ACKNOWLEDGES MUTUAL NETWORK PLEDGE

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has acknowledged the Mutual network's message pledging, "loyal and wholehearted cooperation" in a letter sent to the network's executives, Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman, W. E. Macfarlane, President, and Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President, which follows:

"I read with pleasure your telegram of December 8 pledging to the government of the United States the loyal and wholehearted cooperation of the Mutual Broadcasting System in making its facilities available for whatever may be required in the public interest.

"I appreciate highly the patriotic considerations which dictated your telegram and which must now motivate all of us. Please be assured that in any contingency in which you would be helpful we shall avail ourselves of your offer without standing unnecessarily on any ceremony."

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CBS INCREASES WAGES OF ALL EARNING UNDER \$75 A WEEK

Salary increases ranging from \$104 to \$221 a year are to be given to employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System, earning \$75 a week or less, it was announced yesterday by William S. Paley, president.

The only exceptions are among CBS personnel whose salaries have been adjusted since last October 1 and those paid under a union wage scale. Formula under which the increases are to be granted: On all salary up to and including \$30.00 - 10%; On all salary between \$30.00 and \$40.00 - 7½% and on all salary between \$40.00 and \$50.00 - 5%.

The increases affect 980 employees. CBS has more than 2,000 employees, including executives, union members, and all other types of workers.

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SOUTH AMERICAN STATIONS QUICK TO BACK U.S.

"Until yesterday we collaborated. Today we offer you our alliance", was the message from Station CXL4, Montevideo, one of many radiograms received by the National Broadcasting Company from its Pan American Network.

Station LR4 of Buenos Aires radioed that, "In keeping with the official attitude of our government we wish to express to you our warmest solidarity in this historic moment for the defense of liberty in America."

Officials of XEW in Mexico City said, "We are one hundred percent with you. All our facilities will be available when you call for them."

TGW of Guatemala City radioed, "You may count on our fullest complete support."

And Caracas, Venezuela's station YV5RA assured NBC that, "You can always count on us one hundred percent."

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NBC SELLS ARTISTS SERVICE TO EXECUTIVES

The National Broadcasting Company has sold its concert and talent divisions - including Civic Concert Service, Inc., - to Alfred H. Morton, D. S. Tuthill, O. C. Bottorff and Marks Levine, four veteran NBC executives.

A new company will be formed - the National Concert and Artists Corporation - to carry on the business. It will occupy offices at 711 Fifth Avenue, with branch offices in Chicago, Hollywood and San Francisco.

In a letter announcing the sale to the several hundred artists and instrumentalists under contract to NBC, including Kirsten Flagstad, Fritz Kreisler, Serge Rachmaninoff, Ezio Pinza, and John Charles Thomas, Neles Trammell, NBC President, stated;

"After several discussions with Mr. Morton and his associates I have every reason to believe that the new company will be in a position to perform even more valuable personal service to the many talented artists under contract to NBC, particularly as no substantial changes are contemplated in the personnel who have served so long and faithfully."

In the new set-up Mr. Tuthill will be Manager of the Popular Division, Levine in charge of the Concert Department, Bottorff continuing as president of the Civic Concert Service, Inc., and Morton, Chairman of the Board of Civic Concert Service, Inc., which will become a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Concert and Artists Corporation. The management and staff of the new company bring to it years of experience in supplying talent - the raw material of all forms of entertainment.

Mr. Trammell also pointed out that the present affiliation with S. Hurok Attractions, Inc., would continue as it has in the past. The Hurok organization has under contract such attractions as the Ballet Russe, the Ballet Theater, Marian Anderson, Jan Peerce, Mischa Elman and Artur Schnabel. NBC has had exclusive booking rights to all concert talent managed by S. Hurok Attractions, Inc.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DEC 22 1941

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DCB WARNS ON ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS PLANTS

A general wartime tightening up with regard to visiting communications establishments has been ordered by the Defense Communications Board in the following instructions from Chairman James L. Fly to "All Persons Engaged in the Wire or Radiocommunications Industry, Including Manufacturing:

"Reference is made to the attached Resolution of the Defense Communications Board restricting access to communications plants and stations. Pursuant to this resolution, no alien shall be permitted to enter any premises containing communications equipment or facilities (other than the premises necessarily open to the general public) unless such alien receives permission to do so in accordance with the procedure outlined below.

"In cases where it is desired that aliens visit manufacturing plants engaged in the execution of contracts for the Army or Navy, or engaged in scientific research and development in collaboration with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, approval must be obtained from the War Department, Navy Department, or the Office of Scientific Research and Development, as the case may be. In all other cases where it is desired that aliens shall enter premises containing communications facilities or equipment, approval must be obtained from the Defense Communications Board.

"Applications requiring approval by the Defense Communications Board shall, in the first instance, be submitted to the persons in charge of the premises to be visited. They shall be made in writing and contain the name and address of the alien and his nationality, a specification of the plants or stations desired to be visited, and the dates for which the permission is desired. Documentary evidence from the highest diplomatic or other appropriate accredited representative of the alien's native country shall be attached to this application. Such attached documentary evidence shall contain a statement by such diplomat or accredited representative setting forth the official purpose of the alien's visit to this country and the purpose for which the visit to the plant is desired and the use to which the information is to be put.

"Upon receipt by the company, such application, together with the documentary evidence attached, shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Defense Communications Board, Room 6107, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C. In forwarding such applications and attachments, it is directed that the company include its statement as to whether or not it is engaged in manufacturing or research for any branch of the United States Government, and if so, for which agency or agencies such manufacturing or research is being carried on.

"Upon receipt of these three documents by the Board, the application will be promptly considered and the company informed of the Board's action. When the Board's permission for the visit has been received, no other evidence of governmental authority will be required.

"Each company whose premises have been visited by aliens during any month shall make a report in writing to the Chairman of the Defense Communications Board on the first day of the succeeding month giving a complete list of all such aliens, stating further: the address of each such alien; the federal agency authorizing the visit; the particular premises visited; and the dates of each such visit.

"Nothing in the procedure outlined above is intended to restrict or alter the rights established by law or by contract of representatives of responsible labor organizations to visit communications companies for the legitimate purposes of labor representation, provided such representatives are citizens of the United States. Aliens may be invited by officers of the United States Government to visit plants or stations, if it is in the interest of the United States Government so to do. In such cases, the Government agency concerned, except those mentioned in the second paragraph above, should first obtain clearance through the Defense Communications Board."

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ANDY CRUSE AGAIN BUCKLES ON THE OLD SWORD

Andrew W. Cruse, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Common Carrier Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in the Class of 1922, has been called to active service as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

To fill this post while Mr. Cruse is on duty with the armed forces, the Commission appointed Assistant Chief Engineer Gerald C. Gross to be in temporary charge of the Common Carrier Division. At the same time it appointed George P. Adair as Assistant Chief Engineer on a temporary basis to serve as Chief of the Engineering Broadcast Division, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gross' appointment, and John A. Willoughby as Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division, on a temporary basis to fill the post from which Mr. Adair was advanced.

"Andy" Cruse was born in Bellefonte, Pa., in 1898. After finishing his course at Annapolis he also graduated from the Navy schools for optics in Washington, torpedoes, Newport, chemical warfare, Edgewood, and submarines in New London. After serving two years in the Navy, he went with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and later with the I. T. & T. in Central and South America. Later Mr. Cruse was Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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RADIO WILL HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR FROM NEW CENSOR

The broadcasting industry should heave a large sigh of relief that Byron Price, Executive News Editor of the Associated Press will be the new censor. It is the toughest job in the war-time intelligence service but our guess is that Byron Price, one of the fairest, squarest and most capable newspaper men in the country will come through with as few brickbats as anyone who could have been selected. Unless we are wrong, it will prove to be one of the most popular appointments the President has made.

Although Mr. Price has never specialized in radio, he has grown up with it and knows its news requirements. And though essentially a newspaper man there need be no fear of his playing any favorites. Backing Mr. Price will be "Steve" Early, the President's secretary, who for years was a star man of the Associated Press and is well known to the industry, and Lowell Mellett, formerly of the United Press and Scripps-Howard. If this trio cannot deliver the goods in this particular situation, nobody on earth can.

At best, however, Mr. Price's position will be unenviable but he is well aware of all this - he has forgotten more than many others will ever know about Washington in either war or peacetime and whatever the criticism is, will be a pretty hard person to rattle because he has all the answers.

Vice President Wallace, Attorney General Biddle and Postmaster General Walker have been drafting for presidential approval a comprehensive program for excluding military information from the press, radio, mails and all other channels of public communication.

The three officials, Mr. Early disclosed, are preparing the general outlines of the censorship program which Mr. Price is expected to put into effect within a few days.

Mr. Price is expected here today (Friday) for a conference with the Cabinet officials who are working on the censorship problem.

Mr. Early explained that the new censorship setup will differ from that in operation here in 1917-18, when all war information cleared through the bureau headed by George Creel, which had its own reporters posted in the various Government departments.

Under the new system Government news sources already established will remain open to correspondents, Early said, with the censorship operating directly in the Federal agencies concerned with defense and military information.

Individual stations and newspapers are not likely to have direct contact with Price's organization except in cases where they have an "exclusive story" not released by a Government department, Early said.

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In announcing the appointment of Mr. Price, who is 50 years old, hails from Indiana, said in part:

"It is necessary to the national security that military information which might be of aid to the enemy be scrupulously withheld at the source.

"It is necessary that a watch be set upon our borders so that no such information may reach the enemy, inadvertently or otherwise, through the medium of the mails, radio or cable transmission, or by any other means.

"Finally, the Government has called upon a patriotic press and radio to abstain voluntarily from the dissemination of detailed information of certain kinds, such as reports of the movements of vessels and troops. The response has indicated a universal desire to cooperate.

Press and radio coverage of the war news to date "has indicated a universal desire to cooperate" with the Government, the President said.

The chief immediate effect of the Government censorship, it appeared from Mr. Roosevelt's announcement will be the establishment of strict inspection of messages crossing the country's borders through the mails, radio or cable transmission or any other means.

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MACKAY HAWAII STAFF STUCK TO POSTS THIRTY HOURS

A report in detail of last week's operations at the Honolulu station of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company received at headquarters of the company in New York shows that all employees stood firm at their posts during the great bombing attacks. Each man on the staff worked an average of 33 out of the first 41 hours after the attack. They handled what they described as a "deluge" of messages. There was no injury to employees and no damage to the radio property. Continuous radiotelegraph communication was maintained with both Manila and continental United States.

In response to the report Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, telegraphed S. B. Maddams, his manager at Honolulu as follows: "I recognize and deeply appreciate the long hours and great risks yourself and staff have undergone through loyalty and devotion, not only to the company but to your country which is most commendable. My sincere congratulations to yourself and staff."

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DCB EXPLAINS PRIORITIES HANDLING

Coordinated plans for handling material needs for the communications industry in war time have been worked out by the Defense Communications Board in cooperation with the Office of Productions Management.

In brief, here is how it is proposed to handle expeditiously the priorities problems of the radio and wire services under the present emergency:

The Defense Communications Board assumes the responsibility of acting as advisor to the Office of Production Management in all such matters. The former, on which all branches of electrical communications are represented in an advisory capacity, will undertake to formulate a program covering the overall requirements of the industry for a particular period. Further, it will recommend to the OPM or the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, as the case may be, policies covering communications problems, make recommendations as to orders which should be promulgated in this connection, and recommend basic rules for the guidance of the various branches of OPM which process applications.

The Communications Branch of the Division of Civilian Supply is to be assigned office space in close proximity to the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission. The Chief of this Communications Branch will be assisted by three engineers appointed by the DCB to serve on a full-time basis. These liaison officers will be loaned for this purpose by the FCC or other agencies represented on the DCB.

The Priorities Committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board now maintains liaison with the OPM and will have liaison with the DCB staff for the purpose of coordinating all studies and recommendations which may have a direct bearing on priority matters of concern to the military services.

The Priorities Liaison Committee of the DCB, and the priorities representatives of other numbered committees, will continue to function on a part-time basis to consider broad questions of policy and proposals which may affect the industry as a whole or major portions of it.

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In consideration of the obvious necessity for creating an additional supply of experienced radio operators during the present war, The Federal Communications Commission has adopted an order, suspending for a further period of six months beginning January 9, 1942, the provisions of Section 13.61(c)(3) and (d)(2) of the Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators which required that such operators possess six months' previous ship service to be eligible for employment as the single radio operator on a cargo ship.

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NEW MISSISSIPPI RADIOPHONE STATION AT ST. LOUIS

The Federal Communications Commission granted a construction permit to the Radiomarine Corporation of America for a coastal harbor radiotelephone station at St. Louis, Mo., to serve vessels on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers). The Commission authorized use of the frequencies 2782 and 4162.5 kilocycles (unlimited time) and 6455 and 8840 kilocycles (daytime only). It denied that part of the application with respect to use of 6240 and 11,090 kilocycles in view of applicant's withdrawal of request for 6240 and admitted inability to use 11,090 kilocycles.

A motion to withdraw an application filed by Spencer A. and Lela C. Merrell, doing business as Waterways Radio Company, for a like coastal harbor station at St. Louis was granted October 22, 1941.

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COMMISSION GOES INTO RADIO CHARGES FOR PHILIPPINES

In a proposed report adopted last Wednesday, the Federal Communications Commission holds that higher charges for radiotelegraph messages from the United States, Guam and Hawaii to the Philippine Islands than for similar messages from the Philippines to the United States, Guam and Hawaii "constitute an unjust and unreasonable discrimination" and that maintenance of a differential in charges in connection with such westbound and eastbound traffic is an "unreasonable practice".

Accordingly, it concludes that six companies - Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. of California, RCA Communications, Inc., The Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. and Globe Wireless, Ltd., - should file schedules establishing "just and reasonable charges, practices, classifications, and regulations" in connection with such service.

At the same time the Commission declares Globe's "Radiomail" is not a just or reasonable classification of messages under Section 201(b) of the Communications Act. ("Radiomail" service, established by Globe in 1934, is not a classification of services recognized by international telegraph regulations. It embodies rates lower than for other classifications.)

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MERCHANT MARINE SEEKS AMATEUR OPERATORS

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt is calling for licensed amateur radio operators to apply at State employment offices for free training in Marine radiotelegraphy.

Enrollment of radio operators is a part of the Nation-wide drive to recruit 40,000 trainees to man new merchant ships of the United States Maritime Commission now being carried on by State employment service offices.

"Any young man, 18 to 23 years of age, in good health, of good character, and having completed two years of high school, including one year of algebra, may be admitted and should apply at his nearest State employment office", McNutt said.

Radio students receive from \$36 to \$60 per month during the ten-month training period course, in addition to free clothing, food, quarters, textbooks, and medical and dental care.

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WIRE CONTROL APPROVED

Legislation to permit President Roosevelt to take control of telephone and telegraph facilities during the war was approved last Thursday by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Members said that the authority, similar to that already enacted for radio, was designed to give the government priorities where necessary over the use of telephone lines.

Committee action on this bill was halted for a time by strong opposition of some members who denounced its provisions as "ridiculous", contending it would permit the Government to seize arbitrarily the facilities of press services or telephone companies. Chairman Lea, Democrat, of California, said an effort would be made to limit the bill's power to facilities which prove essential to military operations. The administration already has broad power over radio stations and Mr. Lea said similar authority was desired over other means of communication.

In its original form, the bill would amend the Communications Act to give the President power to suspend the rules and regulations applicable to all wire or radio communication facilities or stations and permit him to close such facilities, seize and transfer their equipment or commandeer them for any use by any Government agency.

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N.Y. TIMES-WLW-MBS-KGO-CBS WIN PRIZES

In acknowledgment of the excellence of the paper's criticism of radio programs the New York Times was awarded a plaque by Variety, the theatrical trade weekly. It is the first time such recognition has ever been given to a newspaper though Variety has for years been giving prizes to radio stations which excelled in respective fields.

In addition to the Times, plaques were awarded for 1941 as follows:

For Showmanagement - CKCL, Toronto; El Mundo, Buenos Aires; WCAU, Philadelphia; WJNO, West Palm Beach; WJR, Detroit; WQAM, Miami.

For Patriotic Leadership: WLW, Cincinnati; WNYC, New York City; WRCA-WNBI, Bound Brook, N.J.; The Council for Democracy.

For Public Relations: - The Mutual Network; KGO-KPO, San Francisco; WCKY, Cincinnati;

For Regional Service: The Rocky Mountain Radio Council.
Programs: - The CBS "Forecast" Series.

With regard to the New York Times, it was said:

"Last year Variety looked and failed to find any newspaper, daily or weekly, which regularly published first-rate serious criticism of radio programs. This unrewarded search was told last December in some detail under the heading, 'The Plaque Nobody Won'. Since then John K. Hutchens has been appointed Radio Editor of the New York Times and has proceeded to publish a promising type of literate analysis of radio programs. It has long been the theory of Variety that it was singularly regrettable, from a social point of view, that the greatest medium of communication and, if aesthetes don't mind, that the greatest entertainment 'art' in the country, was going more or less uncriticized, in a serious sense, save for the efforts of Variety itself. The Times now, happily, seems to have rounded out its reviewing services and it is to be hoped that eventually other dailies may follow."

With regard to WLW:

"In giving WLW a special award for its contributions to national defense, Variety is not skipping over its achievements in other categories. The WLW Consumers' Foundation, founded in January of this year is, for example, a smart step ahead towards more constructive use of radio. It is simply that in so early deciding to do more than its nominal part in the defense program, the station went all-out. Other activities at the moment seem dwarfed.

"During the past year, WLW broadcast the war maneuvers in Louisiana and offered the privilege of rebroadcasting the programs to 25 stations in the four-state primary area of WLW.

"So ambitious an undertaking to acquaint the public with its army reveals a knowledge of Americanism, and radio's place in that Americanism, of the first order. That they carried it through without fumbling underscores their sense of showmanship."

Of Mutual was written:

"The 'public relations' of the radio industry, as a whole, is without fame. In the average large radio organization the function either is apt to be neglected or entrusted to a hopelessly unimportant hireling, or, alternatively, taken over personally by some senior officer who brings to the task a fine flair for doing things big, but wrong.

"Mutual has had a long, slow climb. Its future is still not unclouded even as it nears its first \$1,000,000 month. Mutual's public relations staff, consisting of Lester Gottlieb and a handful of persons in New York City, has done a very considerable job."

Referring to KGO-KPO, Variety said:

"There is general unanimity that head man Al Nelson is terrifically public relations-conscious. Discounting an abundance of 'stunts' which it is not the policy of these surveys to celebrate, and making allowance for a mild dementia he suffers on the subject of the new NBC building, it's clear that Al Nelson with the unflinching support of Milton Samuel, his master of ceremonies, makes it practically impossible for any San Franciscans possessing their hearing and sight to remain unenlightened about KGO-KPO."

With regard to CBS the theatrical magazine commented:

"Columbia is, of course, not alone in occasionally spending lavishly to produce special non-sponsored shows. But for the second year in a row, and with special success in 1941, its summer 'Forecast' series has revealed that a network program department can distinguish itself. The 'Forecase' programs were, week by week, better than good. The hours of planning and rehearsal, the solicitous attention to casting and production detail showed showmanship in the finest manifestation. These programs were not radio stunts, a flash in the pans, of page one stories. These were the solid meat and potatoes of radio entertainment."

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Applications Received by Federal Communications Commission:
Eastern Pennsylvania Broadcasting Corp., Scranton, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station on 590 kilocycles, 5 KW night and day, using directional antenna night, unlimited hours; WJZ, voluntary assignment of license from National Broadcasting Co., Inc. to Radio Corporation of America; Station KGO, San Francisco and Station WENR, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., voluntary assignment of license from National Broadcasting Company, Inc., to Radio Corporation of America.

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A new radio transmitting tube especially suitable for operation as an ultra-high-frequency power amplifier has been announced by the Radio and Television Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Designated GL 8010-R, this tube when used as a class C radio-frequency amplifier, has a maximum d-c plate voltage of 1350. Maximum plate current is 150 milliamperes; maximum plate input, 100 watts; maximum plate dissipation, 50 watts, and an amplification factor of 30.

Among the Congressmen, radio and newspaper executives sworn in as members of the District of Columbia auxiliary police force were Kenneth H. Berkeley, General Manager of WRC and WMAL in Washington; A. D. Willard, Jr., General Manager of WJSV; William B. Dolph, WOL; Norman Reed, WWDC, and Lawrence J. Keller of WING.

The largest billings of any month in the twenty-year history of Station WEAJ were attained during November, 1941, with five new accounts added to the schedules, according to James V. McConnell, Manager of National Spot and Local Sales for the National Broadcasting Co.

KOY, Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission to install a new transmitter and increase daytime power to 5 kilowatts.

NBC's short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI, augmented by Westinghouse station WBOS, will operate on a new schedule and new frequencies. Each station operates with 50,000-watts power. Station WBOS broadcasts NBC short-wave programs all but two hours of the day. NBC has increased its "language pattern" from 7 to 9. They are English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, Finnish, and Turkish.

As the result of a hearing, the Federal Communications Commission last Wednesday granted Wayne M. Nelson, of Concord, N.C., a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station at that place to operate on the frequency 1410 kilocycles with power of 1 kilowatt, daytime only.

A. D. "Jess" Willard, Jr., General Manager of Station WJSV, has just been installed as a new board member of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association to serve through 1943.

A large and powerful unit of the type called by its originator the rheotron, opening up a new field for scientific exploration by its production of an electron stream far more penetrating than the electrons from radium, was announced by the General Electric Research Laboratory. By means of the new unit, electrons, the smallest negatively charged particles, are accelerated to the highest speed ever produced by a man-made apparatus. It gives these particles energy corresponding to 20,000,000 volts and also produces X-rays of this power.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KERSTA TO MANAGE NBC TELEVISION

Appointment of Noran E. Kersta as Manager of the Television Department of the National Broadcasting Company, effective January 1, 1942, was announced at Radio City by Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager. Kersta succeeds to the duties of Alfred H. Morton, president of the newly formed National Concert and Artists Corporation.

A pioneer in television, Mr. Kersta, who is 30 years old, has been employed in NBC television since 1935.

In succeeding years he was a student assistant engineer at the Bell Laboratories in New York City, and a student at George School of Technology, New York University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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CROSLEY PUTS IN NEWS PLAN WORKED OUT MONTHS AGO

An emergency broadcasting plan, worked out in a minute detail many months ago for presenting the news completely, has been announced by James D. Shouse, Vice-president of the Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting.

A half-page display advertisement will be carried by 42 newspapers in 23 cities of the 5 Midwest States, - Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, explaining the plan.

This emergency broadcasting plan has taken into consideration: enlarged housing facilities for an augmented newsroom personnel; additional wire service from the AP and INS news bureaus and the installation of the British Reuter's teletype machines; expert news analysts and others who have been added to the staff.

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The Contents of the December Issue of the Bell Laboratories Record are: Telephone Network Aids Air Raid Interceptors, Albert Tradup; Improved Method of Splicing Rubber-Insulated Wire, C. Shafer, Jr.; A Ten-Megacycle Oscilloscope, J. C. Edson; Terminal Equipment for the L1 Carrier System, R. E. Crane; Varistors as Modulators; Station Keys for Telephones, E. C. Matthews; and Routes of Broad-Band Carrier Systems.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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December 23, 1941

HOUSE PROVISIO ASSURES RETURNING OF FACILITIES

The House last Friday passed a bill (H.R. 6263) amending Section 606 of the Communications Act for the purpose of strengthening the provision that when the Government takes over communications facilities in wartime that there be no question about them being returned after the war. Also there was a clarification of the proviso that when facilities are taken over that they be duly compensated for.

Explaining the new bill, Representative Lea, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said:

"The essential parts of this bill very closely follow the act passed for the same purposes during the World War in July 1918. The bill as reported, however, makes some changes in the provisions of the old act. The three powers given to the President are here taken from the act of 1916. The effect of the act would be that the President, when there is a state of war or threatened war, involving the United States, if he deems it necessary in the interest of national security and defense, may, during a period not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war, and not later than such earlier date as Congress by concurrent resolution may designate; first, suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any and all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States, as prescribed by the Commission; and, second, cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, and, third, authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, provision being made for just compensation to be paid the owner. The provisions requiring just compensation are taken from the present law, which applies to radio. It is provided that the Government can make its offer, and if the owner refuses to accept it, the Government can pay the owner 75 percent of the amount offered, and the owner then has the right to go into court to recover whatever value he may be able to establish.

"I call attention to the provisions for terminating the powers conferred upon the President by this bill. The powers given the President will terminate in 6 months after the treaty of peace, or at such earlier period as the Congress may by concurrent resolution provide.

"I have an amendment I feel I should offer. I am not authorized to offer this amendment as Chairman of the Committee. I do so in order to clarify two provisions of the bill. One relates to the period in which the orders or regulations of the President may be operative. The bill clearly indicates the period in which the President may make the order, but I think it is subject to doubt as to when those orders shall terminate. In order to remove any doubt, I propose an amendment that will confine the operation of these orders or regulations to the period in which the President has power to exercise such authority. One effect of this amendment would be to prohibit any exercise of censorship over domestic communications by wire, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned. The amendment I propose reads as follows:

"(g) Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to make any amendment to the rules and regulations of the Commission which the Commission would not be authorized by law to make; and nothing in subsection (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to take any action the force and effect of which shall continue beyond the date after which taking of such action would not have been authorized."

This amendment was also passed.

"It is needless to say that the committee in reporting this legislation to the House does not intend that its section shall be taken as any indication of a willingness to support governmental ownership of our communications system", Representative Wolverton, of New Jersey, said. "Our report definitely and clearly sets forth our opposition to any such policy."

"A reading of the bill will show that the committee has restricted the use of the power to a time of war or threat of war."

"I would like to point out that this bill definitely grants power to take over, to operate, to shut down, and to control any facility of communications by wire or radio, including such leased facilities as are utilized by the Associated Press, the International News Service and the United Press", Representative Boren said.

"Personally I found it possible only to agree to such sweeping grants of power to the Communications Commission after we had drawn up some safeguards which leaves the residual power with the Congress to withdraw from the Communications Commission this power at any given time, and then only out of consideration to the very important military aspects of the problem we are trying to deal with."

The bill now goes to the Senate where hearings will be held by the Interstate Commerce Committee at an early date.

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NAVY QUICKLY JUSTIFIES DELETING WEATHER BROADCASTS

Although the stations obeyed without question the order to discontinue many types of weather broadcasts, it is doubtful if many realized the importance of this until they read the following bulletin last Saturday:

"How a press news radio broadcast about weather aided operation of enemy submarines on the Atlantic Coast was revealed today by the Navy Department.

"The commanding officer of a Naval Base in the Atlantic heard a news weather broadcast specifically mention sub-freezing weather in the Dakotas and a temperature of nine degrees below zero at Duluth, points remote from the coast and apparently not concerned with naval or military operations.

"Being weather-wise the commanding officer immediately concluded that in a few days hence his patrol area would have a clear day or two with high visibility and conditions ideal for enemy submarine attack.

"Special precautions were taken in patrol work on the calculated day, which turned out as predicted, and in the course of operations it became apparent that enemy submarines had also picked up the same information and made the same deduction.

"It was pointed out that the information so inadvertently broadcast would also have been of benefit to an enemy air attack along any point of the 'weather route' in the North American continent."

Incidentally this was the first word that there were enemy submarines operating in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Ocean.

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NOT BELIEVED FCC WILL BE MOVED OUT OF WASHINGTON

Because of the fact that the Federal Communications Commission's work is so closely related to the war effort, Chairman James L. Fly apparently is not concerned over the possibility of moving the Commission out of crowded Washington as is the case with the Patent Office, and some of the other government organizations not directly tied into defense activities.

Chairman Fly said:

"I think we made a pretty complete report of activities several months ago. The problem of removing Government departments from the Capital has been developing over a period of months but I

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what you want to achieve.

2. Next, you need to gather information. This could involve research, talking to experts, or looking at similar cases.

3. Once you have information, you should analyze it. Look for patterns, identify key factors, and determine what might be causing the problem.

4. After analysis, you can start to develop solutions. Brainstorm ideas, evaluate their pros and cons, and choose the most promising ones.

5. The next step is to implement the chosen solution. This involves putting a plan into action and monitoring progress.

6. Finally, you should evaluate the results. Did the solution work? If not, what went wrong and how can you improve?

7. The process is often iterative. You may need to go back to earlier steps as you learn more and refine your approach.

8. It's also important to communicate throughout the process. Share your findings and ideas with others who can provide feedback.

9. Remember, problem-solving is a skill that can be learned and improved over time. Practice makes perfect.

10. Stay motivated and persistent. Solving problems can be challenging, but the satisfaction of finding a solution is worth the effort.

don't know that any question has been given to moving any of our people. I wouldn't want to say that the Budget Bureau will do. Frankly, I have not been awfully apprehensive due to the knowledge that our activities are so related to defense activities. But again I am not forming a judgment on this matter and I don't know where they all stand procedurally."

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NEW FCC ASST. CHIEF ENGINEER HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE

George Perrin Adair, who has just been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer on a temporary basis to serve as Chief of the Federal Communications Commission's Engineering Broadcast Division, has had a score of years of experience in varied fields of radio communication.

Born at Rancho, Texas, in 1903, Mr. Adair attended local schools and was graduated from Texas A & M College in 1926 with a E.S. degree in electrical engineering. Even while in high school he worked on electrical installation and repair, and held an amateur operator's license. While in college he specialized in communication engineering, taking special courses and serving as cadet captain in charge of radio training. During the period from 1921 to 1926 he attended Signal Corps officer training camps and otherwise participated in mathematical and electrical instruction, work and study.

Upon graduation from college, Mr. Adair was employed for approximately three and one-half years by the Radio Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, during which time he traveled extensively developing, designing, testing, and installing radio equipment and systems. In 1929 he became associated with Straus Bodenheimer, Texas electrical distributor, which brought him additional experience in problems of radio interference, service blanketing, cross modulation and static.

In 1931 Mr. Adair joined the broadcast engineering staff of the Federal Radio Commission. From April 1936 to August 1939, he served as Acting Assistant Chief of the Engineering Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission. On August 1, 1939 he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division.

In his official capacity Mr. Adair has made extensive studies of all phases of broadcast allocation, including recommendations and reports on applications, equipment, service and interference, and was active in drafting the Standards of Good Engineering Practice governing broadcast and other radio services.

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RADIC MANUFACTURERS OUTLINE VICTORY PROGRAM

A Victory program for military radio production and also civilian production in 1942 were considered at meetings in Washington last week of the OPM Industry Advisory Committee and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Announcement was made of special radio allocations of aluminum for January, February and March 1942, continuing similar aluminum allocations begun last July. Nickel for permanent magnet speakers was allocated during the previous week, and further allocations of copper and plastics for radio during the first 1942 quarter are promised this week. The special allocations are based on the OPM policy to maintain the radio industry facilities and skilled personnel pending receipt of large defense radio contracts scheduled in March.

The all-day session of the OPM Radio Industry Committee was presided over by Jesse L. Maury, representative of the Government. Afterward there were meetings of the RMA Executive Committee the RMA Priorities Committee and informal conferences. James P. Quam, of Chicago, one of the Associations' Vice-Presidents, was unanimously nominated as a member of the OPM Industry Committee.

The industry military and civilian programs were considered at a meeting of the RMA Board of Directors in Chicago prior to the Washington industry meetings. Two members of the Washington OPM staff, W. H. Maxwell and M. E. Whitney, were there for preliminary and informal conferences.

Decisions regarding the 1942 civilian radio program, simplification, continuance of present models, and other major policies were deferred at the Washington conferences last week. In prospect is a general OPM limitation order, similar to those curtailing production of automobiles, refrigerators, etc., but for the 1942 first quarter the special allocations of aluminum, copper, etc. will be made available for new set production and also for maintenance parts.

After long months of inaction, the OPM provided for a supply of materials for maintenance and repair parts in the hands of the public, through a new "Production Requirements Plan", effective in the first quarter of 1942. This permits manufacturers to apply for materials and special ratings for maintenance parts and their sale, subject to the OPM restrictions, to jobbers, dealers and service men. The volume of such manufacture and sales will be determined later by OPM.

In the RMA Priorities Committee requests for special allocations of aluminum, copper, nickel and plastics, applications were made on a tentative production basis of 750,000 sets each month during January, February and March. The OPM aluminum authorizations for the first 1942 quarter were reduced below this basis, but general opinion is that, considering existing aluminum inventories, the special allocations will permit substantial maintenance of production in the industry during the next three months and pending formulation by OPM of the additional 1942 civilian radio program.

BROADCASTERS FORGET PRIVATE DIFFERENCES IN WAR EFFORT

Putting a united patriotic effort ahead of their private differences, the heads of the various broadcasters trade organizations have organized a "War Broadcasting Council", and have notified FCC Chairman Fly that they are squarely behind him in any effort he desires them to make.

The formation of the council was the idea of George B. Storer, recently elected president of the National Independent Broadcasters, Inc., and the first meeting was held in Washington last Monday.

Other members of the Council are Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; John Shepard, 3d, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.; Eugene C. Pulliam, President of Network Affiliates, Inc., and Edwin W. Craig, Chairman of the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service.

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PEEBLES LIKELY HEAD OF COMMUNICATIONS PRIORITIES

It seemed settled in official circles that Leighton Peebles would head the OPM Communications branch on priorities.

Under the plan, the Defense Communications Board will act as advisor to the new Priorities Communications branch with regard to materials needed by the broadcasting industry.

Mr. Peebles, who is 58 years old, hails from Petersburg, Va., and had his engineering training at Union College in Schenectady following which he went with General Electric.

He has recently been Chief of the Plumbing and Heating branch of the Division of Civilian Supply since October 9. Before coming into the National Defense organization in June, 1941, as head of the Power Section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Mr. Peebles was with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He was at one time Chief of the Lumber Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, remaining there until 1933. Later he was named Deputy of Public Utilities and Communications. He was also with NRA until it was disbanded late in 1936.

Before this he was a construction supervisor for the J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York, in charge of construction of power houses and dams, as well as radiotelegraph stations.

Donald Nelson was quoted as saying that he and others in OPM believe that the new DCB setup "holds great promise for well considered and efficient action."

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DOESN'T BELIEVE RADIO INDUSTRY FEARS CENSORSHIP

Again declaring that the Federal Communications Commission would give censorship as wide a berth as possible, Chairman Fly said that he had assured Byron Price, the new censor, that he would cooperate with him in every way possible.

Asked if he had heard of anybody worrying about the threat of censorship, Mr. Fly replied:

"I don't think there has been any great expression of fear. I believe everybody has been pretty realistic about it, knowing that some form of censorship was coming, and are prepared to cooperate.

"Of course the broadcast industry has its own point of view and its own specific problems but I don't think there is any great fear that it will not have those problems properly reflected and considered. I will undoubtedly talk about some of those special problems with Mr. Price."

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GAY ANNUAL PARTY HONORS FCC BAR HEAD

At his annual party - where fun is poked at all and sundry - Louis Caldwell was host last Sunday afternoon at his home in Washington in honor of the new President of the Federal Communications Bar Association, Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, and Mrs. Sykes.

Guests were much amused to find a sign over the head of Judge Sykes in the receiving line that read "F.C.B.A. War President, no limit of quasi-emergency."

Senator and Mrs. Frederick Van Nuys were in the group as were Senator and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck, Representative Luther Johnson.

Directions to the bar (a bomb shelter) were so intriguing that all who read them decided immediately that they should try it out. They read "First aid administered and no priorities."

A hint that the host read the front page of the paper was disclosed when it was suggested by placard arranged in the drawing room that the SEC be moved to Hot Springs. And it added, "Write your Congressman."

In the library a huge placard proclaimed the headquarters of the "Committee to Defend the Mackerel by Aiding Moonlight" - and so on.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Efforts to secure preferential rating for police radio for municipal, state and other authorities is being made by the Radio Manufacturers' Association with the assistance of Chairman Fly of the FCC. City officials have reported difficulties in securing essential police radio apparatus in connection with the Civilian Defense work, where its need is obvious.

No more musical numbers are being broadcast by request. This is a precaution against anyone using songs or musical selections for code.

Visitors to the KDKA studios, which average a total of 100,000 a year, have been barred, except upon proper identification, during the war.

Enlisted men in the U.S. Army, Navy and Marines have a little radio chain of their own, the new Star Spangled Network. These wired radio station programs will originate from Station NCMB, at Sackett's Harbor, Hollywood, and New York.

Each station will broadcast with low power in the Army post or Naval station adjacent to the USO Club in which studios are located. They are systems similar to those in use on many college campuses today.

Station WOR will remain on the air twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, for the duration of the War.

Philco Distributors, Inc., New York Division, has started to reorganize Radio Manufacturers Service in the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area. An advertising campaign in newspapers, radio and telephone books will be paid for by Philco. Uniform repair charges on all makes of radios will be stressed, a plaque showing these rates will be displayed and customers will be given a standard billhead with rates printed on the reverse side. Jobstickers will be pasted on the chassis of every radio set repaired by members of the service.

Federal excise taxes collected on radio sets, phonographs, and components, totalled \$847,148.39, compared with \$896,860.00 during the previous month of October, and with \$791,483.01 in November, 1940. The collections of last month were the first returns under the new 10 percent rate.

DUE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON AND THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BEING CLOSED ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26TH.

12/23/41

Chairman Fly, whose praise for the National Association of Broadcasters has been faint since the row at the St. Louis Convention, expressed more than the usual enthusiasm over the NAB Wartime Guide to stations, saying that it was "sound and constructive."

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company's new evening digest of Latin American news, which begins on WABC, Monday December 29, will be without commercials.

Isabel Manning Hewson has received more than 17,600 requests for a give-away offered on her daily WEAJ "Morning Market Basket" program on December 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. The first day brought 3,300 letters.

The following new members have been elected to the Radio Manufacturers' Association:
Warwick Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Watter-son Radio Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Texas, and The Ross Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Communications Commission has received a request for a modification of construction permit from KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., for a new television broadcast station, to request commencement date of 1-15-42 and extension of completion date to 7-15-42.

Asked what the Federal Communications Commission could do if a station violated a censorship regulation, Chairman Fly replied:

"I don't know. It seems to me that is something for the lawyers to get their teeth into."

In a Christmas greeting to members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Paul Va. Galvin, its president, said, among other things. "This coming New Year will no doubt be different, but if we all keep our sense of proportion, our adjustments will be orderly."

The Federal Communications Commission received many complaints about radio interference of local electric origina. To such persons, it explains that it is without power to intervene, but points out that some municipalities have ordinances on the subject, adding: Many public service companies maintain investigation departments and upon request are generally willing to assist in locating the source of the trouble and in correcting it, if possible.

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FTC TONES DOWN DETROIT MAIL ORDER CLAIMS

Alfred Johnson Smith, Arthur James Smith and Paul Smith, trading as Johnson Smith & Co., Detroit, engaged in the mail order business and the sale and distribution of miscellaneous merchandise, have stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing, by use of the words "broadcasting transmitter", or words of similar implication, that their "Wireless Transmitter Set" or other wireless transmitting device not capable of broadcasting sound such as the voice, is capable of transmitting spoken words or the articulate sound of the human voice; representing, by statements such as "Complete Two Tube Transmitter Kit", by illustrations depicting a wireless transmitter set equipped with tubes, or in any other manner, that such set is equipped or provided with tubes when, in fact, the set so described is not equipped with tubes as represented.

They also represented that there are 100,000 radio amateurs in the United States or that there are any number of amateur radio operators in this country in excess of the number actually licensed to operate by the Federal Communications Commission; disseminating any advertisement pertaining to wireless transmitter sets or kits which fails to reveal that a person is not permitted to operate a broadcasting station or set, amateur or otherwise, except by authorization or under license issued by the Federal Communications Commission; and disseminating any advertisement which fails to reveal that extreme care must be exercised in the use of the respondents' "Wireless Transmitter Set" or of any other set of similar construction, due to exposed connections or terminals and the character of the insulation of the wiring thereof and the resultant potential danger to life or health and fire hazard.

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EDITORS WOULD BAR NEWS AS COMMERCIALS

Commenting upon the inroads the radio has made since the beginning of the war on the newspapers, the Editor & Publisher says: "We aren't yet prepared for prophecy on the eventual effect both on newspapers and the broadcasting industry, of the tremendous impact of war news on radio facilities. We doubt that anyone else in either the printed or the verbal news processes can do more than guess - but certain it is that there will be some fundamental changes in the relations of the media before many years pass.

"They are competitive, in one sense, today. The hourly, sometimes quarter-hourly repetition of news bulletins over the air most certainly creams the news headlines of both morning and evening newspapers. It emphasizes the function the newspapers must undertake of giving the audience a story which radio cannot imitate, even though for accuracy both may be equal.

"We have speculated also on the eventual effect upon the listening public of getting their radio news interlarded with commercials that occasionally rival the old patent medicine advertising for blatancy. Indeed, we suspect that some of the news program

sponsors are indeed the old patent medicine people which find their copy barred from some newspapers and magazines. Even in triumph, war news is essentially tragic, and it must jar ears that are sensitive to ordinary human proprieties to have the story of a bombing followed immediately by unctuous advice to avoid 'sluggishness' or some other failure of essentially personal functions.

"Not knowing how many other people are offended by the combination, we'll tender this as a suggestion to the broadcasting companies: Either bar the sale of news periods for commercial sponsorship, or limit rigidly the tone and time of the commercial announcement."

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AUTO RADIO OUTPUT CUT

Government curtailment of automobile production has forced the Colonial Radio Corporation of Buffalo to half five assembly lines turning out auto radios, President Allen H. Gardner reports.

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DEFENSE HAS GREEN LIGHT IN FCC ACTIVITIES

The Federal Communications Commission is giving priority to the many communications problems which arise from the Nation's defense effort, according to an abbreviated annual report by the Commission, made public Sunday. This 66-page summary of Commission activities under the emergency also takes cognizance of the new horizons opened in the broadcast and other radio fields, as well as developments in the write services. The report is extended from the close of the fiscal year to include important happenings within recent months. One of the report's highlights may be briefed as follows:

National Defense - Typical of the Commission's augmented activities are development of new facilities and services necessary to defense; expediting wireline extensions and new radio links; providing additional frequencies for military purposes; improving the service of short-wave stations beamed on foreign countries, and, at the same time, forestalling possible misuse of existing facilities by more effective ether policing, banning amateur communication for the duration of the war, and checking the citizenship of more than 150,000 radio operators and communications employees. All such defense work is in close cooperation with other Federal agencies, as well as with the industries and operators concerned.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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ALL ALIEN ENEMY SHORT-WAVE SETS TO BE SEIZED

The Department of Justice ordering the Japanese, Germans and Italians in the West Coast states to give up their short-wave receivers and transmitters is just a forerunner of a similar demand upon enemy aliens on the East Coast and throughout the entire United States. Cameras are included in the sweeping order.

The Federal Communications Commission foreign broadcast monitoring service will ferret out any sets that have not been turned in and though no penalty has as yet been fixed for those violating the orders, it will unquestionably be very severe. Arrest would follow and probably internment for the duration of the war.

The first order, which will be followed today or tomorrow for other sections of the country, applied to states in the Ninth Corps Area of the Army - California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. It was hurriedly issued, it was understood, because of disquieting reports reaching Army headquarters in connection with the recent submarine attacks on merchant ships off the California coast.

Because of the summary nature of the order, Department of Justice officials expect confusion in its enforcement, but it was said that no other course was open than to cope promptly with the situation. In San Francisco and other Western cities the Japanese and others were reported to be rapidly turning in their sets to the police, who will probably pass them along to the Department of Justice and the FCC.

The Attorney General defined a short wave radio set as one receiving messages sent on a frequency of 1750 or more kilocycles or 540 kilocycles or less.

The order declared that "no enemy alien who is found in possession of any short wave radio receiving set will be excused in any manner on the ground that he did not know that the set was a short wave radio receiving set."

All radio sets and cameras are to be forfeited to the United States Government if not surrendered willingly. Receipts for surrendered apparatus will be issued by local police.

In issuing the order confiscating short wave radio sets Attorney General Biddle warned employers not to discriminate against foreign born:

"I am sorry to say," declared the head of the Justice Department, "that numerous instances have come to the attention of the department...of employers discharging workers because of some vague 'suspicion' that they may be disloyal aliens, and even because they have 'foreign-sounding' names!"

"To bar aliens from employment is both short-sighted and wasteful. Our country needs the skills and services of every able-bodied and loyal person, citizen or alien, and to deprive it of such services is an economic waste and a stupid error.

"It is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"Under law, there is only one restriction: In the case of secret, confidential or restricted government contracts, and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the head of the Federal department concerned for the employment of aliens."

Lloyd A. Free, Director of the FCC foreign monitoring (or propaganda listening) service, returned to Washington last week from London aboard the Pan American Airways Atlantic Clipper. Mr. Free said that his trip had been quite successful but declined to amplify his statement beyond pointing out that he had had a "full discussion" of his trip when he left here Nov. 21 to fly to Europe. At that time he said the office he planned to establish by using the facilities of the British Broadcasting Company would send reports here on any information or intelligence that could be sifted from broadcasts within Germany and Italy. He also declared that "the office will be essentially a part of the United States Government intelligence service, as we want to know the propaganda strategy of the other countries."

The Columbia Broadcasting System will dedicate WCRC, first of its two new 50,000 watt international short-wave stations to be completed, with a one-hour program beamed to Latin America -- beginning at the stroke of Midnight, EST, New Year's Eve.

William S. Paley, CBS President, will deliver an address in English to the radio audience of the neighbor republics. Edmund A. Chester, Director of short-wave broadcasting and Latin American relations, is to speak briefly in Spanish.

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WRUL GETS BIG BOOST IN "LIFE"

"Propoganda from the U. S. A. - the Nazis hate and fear Boston's station WRUL" is the caption of three pages of pictures and an article in a recent issue of LIFE. The article reads:

"Not many Americans realize the U. S. is waging a mighty war of propoganda against Adolf Hitler and his allies. U. S. propoganda, however, is quite a different thing from the mixture of Jew-baiting, personal abuse and chest-thumping boasts that sprays nightly from the short-wave stations of Berlin and Breslau. The best propoganda that the U. S. has is the truth. Night and day eleven U. S. short-wave stations, of which the most powerful is Boston's WRUL, are sending large doses of this commodity to millions in Europe, Africa, Asia and friendly Latin America. Recently, for instance, the Nazi propoganda stations dropped the subject of South Russia after their retreat from Rostov. WRUL's big staff of broadcasters took to the air and hammered home the Rostov defeat in 24 languages. Again, at the moment when General Maxime Weygand was deposed from his North African command, WRUL broke through Vichy's censorship and spread the news in French and Arabic. Many African desertions resulted. WRUL's celebrated Yugoslav announcer, Dr. S. S. Petrovitch, is a hero of the present Serbian revolt. His broadcasts caused the Germans to issue a statement accusing WRUL of "interfering in the affairs of a sovereign nation."

"WRUL is run by a radio genius named Walter S. Lemmon who was at the 1919 Peace Conference with Woodrow Wilson and later made millions by inventing single-dial tuning. It is a nonprofit, noncommercial station, supported by Lemmon, gifts from foundations and worldwide listeners. Its staff is largely made up of ardent young refugees and students. Its two transmitters, of 50,000 and 20,000 watts, are a team equaled only by Radio Moscow. Lemmon is stepping up power to a total of 150,000 watts and is talking of an eventual 250,000, which will make WRUL the loudest voice ever heard around the planet."

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SEES DIFFICULTY CHANGING OVER SET MAKING PLANTS

Quite a problem is seen by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President, General Electric Company, in adapting set making establishments to military uses.

"It is with the facilities normally used for radio receivers that the industry will probably experience the greatest difficulty in converting to defense production. These facilities are normally geared for mass production, utilizing female labor with the production rate controlled by the flow of material", Mr. Baker explained.

"Usually these factories have a minimum of machine tool equipment, use standardized parts produced by other specialized plants, and produce a product in whose manufacturing cost the engineering content is generally low.

"This type of plant is not readily adaptable to defense requirements and very little can be done to make the facilities more adaptable. The solution is rather the design of military equipment that can be manufactured with these facilities. This is neither a quick nor an easy undertaking, but the industry has made some progress."

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I. T. & T. "GOOD NEIGHBOR" BROADCASTS BEGIN

A daily broadcast of news from the Latin American nations was started in New York on last Monday by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The program is called I.T.&T. Good Neighbor News and will be heard over Radio Station WABC Monday through Friday, 6:10-6:15 P.M. The news will be supplied and prepared for broadcast by The Associated Press.

In announcing the broadcast, Mr. Frank C. Page, Vice President of I.T.&T., said that such a program had been under consideration for some time but that the coming of war and the great additional importance which that lends to daily occurrences in the Latin American nations, hastened arrangements. Mr. Page stated also that this was a "round trip affair" inasmuch as I. T. & T. has been handling since last spring nightly 15-minute world news broadcasts over the radiotelephone channels for re-broadcast in South America under sponsorship of the American Chambers of Commerce in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and La Paz.

A similar Good Neighbor News program is sponsored by the I.T. & T. over Radio Station WJSV, Washington, D. C., also from 6:10 to 6:15 each evening with news prepared by the United Press Association.

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12/30/41

INDUSTRY HAILS RYAN AS CENSOR - HAPPY SELECTION

Great assurance seems to have been given the broadcasting industry, which has been pretty jittery on the subject, in the naming of John H. Ryan, of Toledo, Vice President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Company, as censor of radio broadcasts. Mr. Ryan is one of the most competent and highly respected men in the industry. He has made a great success in his own business and the general opinion is that he is an ideal man for one of the toughest positions in the Government information service.

The appointment was entirely unsought by Mr. Ryan, having been recommended for the place by the key men in the radio industry. Mr. Ryan dropped everything instantly and was in Washington and on the job before hardly anyone knew that the appointment had been made. He is working directly with Byron Price, Director of Censorship. Mr. Ryan's title in fact is Assistant Director of Censorship.

Seen here shortly after his arrival in the Capitol, Mr. Ryan's big problem - which is also the worry of Mr. Price and John H. Sorrells, Executive Editor of the United Press, another newly appointed Assistant - appeared to be in finding working quarters. Mr. Price first was assigned to a little office next to that of the Postmaster General, then to a couple of different offices in the new Post Office Building, which is the same building in which the FCC and the Interstate Commerce Commissions are housed. One report was that the Censorship people might land in the Apex Building. Another was that the FCC would be moved out of its present happy home to accommodate the censors.

Asked about this at his weekly press conference, which by the way Mr. Ryan attended, Chairman J. L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, seemed to doubt that the Commission would be disturbed saying:

"I certainly think that the Office of Censorship ought to have plenty and good space but I don't believe we will run into any conflict either actually or potentially there. We have been in a tough situation on our own space problems. I think we have as many as nine engineers in one room now. I suspect that my office is the only one where there is any real space in the whole establishment.

"We might have to cut it up to provide for 20 engineers. We are going to have a substantial number of people on this priorities problem and the OPM people will be working with us so we ourselves will have not only a continuing problem but one which is quite aggravating, but I didn't hear of any inconsistent position between this office and Censor. I don't think there is any suggestion of that kind and I have some reason to believe that they have their eyes on space in another spot."

The correspondents then turned to Mr. Ryan and asked him about the situation.

"Well, we would like to have some place to put our feet under the desk," he said.

"Under, Mr. Ryan?", a newspaperman queried.

"I think that is significant too", Chairman Fly interjected, "Mr. Ryan wears no spurs".

12/30/41

One opinion expressed was that if anybody moved out of the building it would not be the FCC, whose work would be closely related to the censorship, but the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Asked by the writer if his work would be confined to news broadcasts, Mr. Ryan replied in the negative. He said questionable program scripts would be scrutinized as well.

The new Assistant Director of Censorship is 57 years old, was born and raised in Toledo, O., and is a Yale graduate. As Vice President and General Manager of Fort Industry Co., he was in charge of WSPD, Toledo; WWVA, Wheeling; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WLOK, Lima, O.; WHIZ, Zanesville, O., and WAGA, Atlanta. Mr. Storer is President of the Fort Industry Co., and is Mr. Ryan's brother-in-law.

For a time after leaving College, Mr. Ryan was Secretary of his father's concern Arbuckle-Ryan Company of Toledo, manufacturers of agricultural equipment and railroad supplies. With Mr. Storer, Ryan was for a period engaged in the gasoline business - the Fort Industry Oil Company. They began using radio as an advertising medium and finally bought the station WTAL, changing it to WSPD. In 1928 WGHP was purchased in Detroit, but after three years it was sold to the King-Trendle interests and now is WXYZ. In 1931 the gasoline business was sold. WWVA was purchased and placed under Mr. Ryan. In 1932, CKOK, which later became CKLW, was established in Windsor, Ont., serving the Detroit area. It was later disposed of. In 1935 WMMN was purchased and in the fall of 1938 WLOK joined the Storer-Ryan group. A year later came WHIZ and last year WAGA was acquired.

Mr. Ryan is residing temporarily in Washington but later may move his family to the Capitol.

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A call for more than 200 qualified young men in the Army's Seattle-Alaska radio communications system was issued at Fort Monmouth, N. J., headquarters of the Signal Corps.

Special inducements, the announcement said, included allowances of \$2.35 a day at Seattle and \$4 a day in Alaska in addition to pay, rations and quarters. The enlistment requirements are high and include ability to send and receive messages in the international Morse code, typewriting skill and a high school education or its equivalent.

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President Roosevelt complimented the radio stations and newspapers on the way they had complied with censorship suggestions. Mr. Early said Mr. Roosevelt was very much pleased and commented several times upon the fact that Prime Minister Churchill's trip was not announced before his arrival here and that his departure for Ottawa had not been mentioned until Mr. Churchill had arrived there.

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DUE TO MOST OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BEING CLOSED ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

12/30/41

WARTIME STANDARD FREQUENCIES ANNOUNCED

The wartime standard frequency service of the National Bureau of Standards station WWV has been extended to include another carrier frequency (15 megacycles). Temporary equipment is still in use while a new transmitting station is being built. The broadcast is continuous at all times day and night from 1-kilowatt transmitters, and carries the standard musical pitch and other features. The radio frequencies are:

5 megacycles (= 5000 kilocycles = 5,000,000 cycles) per second

15 megacycles (= 15,000 kilocycles = 15,000,000 cycles) per second.

The standard musical pitch carried by the broadcasts is the frequency 440 cycles per second, corresponding to A above middle C. In addition there is a pulse every second, heard as a faint tick each second when listening to the 440 cycles. The pulse lasts 0.005 second, and provides an accurate time interval for purposes of physical measurements.

The 440-cycle tone is interrupted every five minutes for one minute in order to give the station announcement and to provide an interval for the checking of radio measurements based on the standard radio frequency. The announcement is the station call letters (WWV) in telegraphic code (dots and dashes).

The accuracy of the 5 and 15-megacycle frequencies, and of the 440-cycle standard pitch as transmitted, is better than a part in 10,000,000. Transmission effects in the medium (Doppler effect, etc.) may result in slight fluctuations in the 440-cycle frequency as received at a particular place; the average frequency received is however as accurate as that transmitted. The time interval marked by the pulse every second is accurate to 0.000 01 second. The 1-minute, 4-minute, and 5-minute intervals, synchronized with the seconds pulses and marked by the beginning and ending of the announcement periods, are accurate to a part in 10,000,000. The beginnings of the announcement periods are so synchronized with the basic time service of the U. S. Naval Observatory that they mark accurately the hour and the successive 5-minute periods; this adjustment does not have the extreme accuracy of the time intervals, but is within a small fraction of a second.

In general, during the winter day, the 5-Mc carrier frequency can be used at all distances out to about 1000 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 700 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 800 to 5500 miles, and the 440-cycle tone from about 800 to 4000 miles. During the winter night, i. e. between about 8 PM and 6 AM E.S.T., the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 700 to 7000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 700 to 5000 miles; the 15-Mc broadcast is not usable during the winter night, except for the short-distance ground wave (see below). During the summer day, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable at all distances out to about 400 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 300 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 900 to 3000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 900 to 2500 miles. During the summer night before midnight EST, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 2500 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 1400 miles, except for a period of 2 or 3 hours before sunrise when it is difficult to receive at distances between about 50 and 400 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 1000 to 7000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 1000 to 5000 miles.

Besides the distances covered by the sky wave as just described, the

ground wave provides coverage at short distances as follows. At all times, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 100 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 50 miles; and the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 70 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 35 miles.

The service from the temporary transmitters will continue for some months. It will be continuous except for such breakdowns as may possibly occur because of the use of temporary apparatus. As rapidly as possible the Bureau is establishing a new station to provide more fully than in the past standard frequencies reliably receivable at all times throughout the country and adjacent areas.

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NEWSPAPER HEARING STILL SET FOR JANUARY 8

The Federal Communications Commission's inquiry into newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations apparently will resume Thursday, January 8, the war to the contrary notwithstanding. Chairman Fly said last Monday that he was under the impression that the Newspaper Committee wanted additional time but added that as far as he knew there had not been any formal request from them.

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HOW COME, JAPS ON U. S. WAVE FCC ASKED?

The question was raised at the Federal Communications Commission as to how it was that the Japanese could use an American frequency and be permitted to get away with it? This was on the broadcast to the Philippines that San Francisco was being bombed.

It was said at the Commission that there had been some interruption reported on a broadcast of one of our international stations to Manila and that they were looking into it and expected soon to have a full report in the matter.

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SMOKE EATERS RADIO CLUB FORMS

Out in Pawhuska, Okla., is located the headquarters of the Smoke Eaters Radio Club, a nation-wide organization of "ham" radio operators connected with the fire service. The service which "ham" operators have performed in connection with disasters in recent years is generally recognized. Where earthquakes and tidal waves have occurred, the first word to the outside world was oft-times by these amateur radio operators. They were the means of securing help promptly and they provided the much needed means of inter-communication between relief organizations and stricken communities.

The Smoke Eaters Radio Club would be of tremendous value to the fire service following air-raids. No matter how destructive a blitzkrieg may have been there will still be plenty of amateur stations to maintain contact between fire fighting forces and other defense and emergency bodies. The Club deserves encouragement and support. (Fred Shepperd in September Fire Engineering.)

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12/30/41

PRIORITY MACHINERY UNDER CONSIDERATION

Asked if he had anything to give out about the Defense Communications Board, Chairman J. L. Fly replied:

"No, we are getting out a little order in a matter which is of no great interest and for that matter of no concern to the industry - maybe of some little general interest. It may be out in a day or two."

"Is that priority machinery worked out yet?", the Chairman was asked.

"I'm not sure", he replied. "As you know the OPM is going through some reorganization pains over there and I don't know whether they are entirely clear as to how they want to do their particular end of the job. We ourselves are, our plans are definite and, for that matter, the framework of the plan over there is definite. At the moment there is some question as to where the communications section there will be located and to whom it will be responsible. That is in particular, I think, whether it will be responsible to the Director of Civilian Supply or directly to Mr. Knudsen. I have not heard that this has been clarified but I assume that it will be very promptly and of course we hope to get moving on the whole thing."

"Have you heard the report that is going around that the broadcasting industry is going to meet with Mr. Ryan and possibly yourself on war set-up and censorship?", Mr. Fly was asked.

"No, I don't think I have", he replied.

"Do you think such a conference would be helpful?", the Chairman was asked further.

"I assume there will be continuing conferences", he concluded. "I have had some talks here with different individuals and leaders of the industry and trade association people from time to time - generally on more or less specific angles of the matter and I know there will be continuing contact. However, the question which you are posing, I think, is whether or not there is a formal conference arranged in round-table fashion, and as far as I am concerned the answer is no."

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The Defense Communications Board has prescribed that all ship radio stations and facilities shall be subject to use control supervision inspection and closure by the Navy Department.

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All of its employes in the armed forces received a Christmas gift of a week's salary at their former rate of pay, the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., New York City announced.

The corporation likewise gave Christmas checks amounting to one week's salary to each of its 6,000 employes in plants at Salem, Danvers, and Ipswich, Mass., and Emporium, St. Mary's, and Towanda, Pa.

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12/30/41

PRESIDENT JOINS IN OPENING RADIO TO AUSTRALIA

An exchange of messages between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister J. H. Curtin of Australia featured the opening by RCA Communications, Inc., of the first direct radiotelegraph service between Australia and the United States.

Others participating in the opening were the Hon. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States; James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the U. S. Federal Communications Commission; the Hon. Senator W. P. Ashley, Postmaster General of Australia; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, RCA Chairman of the Board; W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and Sir Ernest T. Fisk, Managing Director, Amalgamated Wireless Australasia.

The texts of the messages follow; in part:

"The opening of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between Australia and the United States normally would be an event of great interest to our respective peoples. Today, however, the event which we celebrate assumes proportions that extend far beyond its peace-time significance. The deep-rooted and sturdy friendship which has existed between us has survived the years because it has been nurtured in the principles of democracy. In my opinion this new link will serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee, through spiritual and physical unification, an ultimate victory which lies ahead of us.

"I extend my greetings to you personally and to you as the representative of the people of Australia. Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings, and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT "

"The inauguration at this time of direct radiotelegraph service between the commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America has a profound and far-reaching significance. It not only serves to forge another link in the chain of friendship that binds together two great English-speaking nations, but also symbolizes the unity of purpose for the accomplishment of a common task to which your country and mine are dedicated. I send you my most cordial greetings on this momentous occasion.

DAVID SARNOFF"

"I am especially happy that a dream has come true by the opening of our radio circuit with your great country. I have only pleasant memories of my visit to Australia. Please transmit my greetings to Lady Fisk; Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Wakehurst; former Prime Minister and Dame Mary Hughes; my friend, former High Commissioner to this country, Herbert Brookes and his wife at Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth; Mr. and Mrs. Hooke; and Mr. and Mrs. McClure Smith of the Herald.

J. G. HARBORD"

"The establishment of direct radiotelegraph communication between Australia and the United States marks a new epoch in Pacific relations and will inure to the everlasting benefit of both peoples. Please accept my sincere felicitations.

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W. A. WINTERBOTTOM"

12/30/41

ZENITH TO DEVOTE MAJOR PRODUCTION TO DEFENSE

It is expected, according to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, that the rapidly increasing defense requirements for radio apparatus will be greater than the present capacity of the entire industry. It will, therefore, be necessary for Zenith to devote the major part of its efforts to the production of electronic equipment for defense. Present indications are that the industry will be taxed, not only to its limit for defense work, but expansion and additional shifts will be required to meet the Government's needs.

"Fortunately, our facilities are ideal for such a program, and the experience being gained during this emergency will be of incalculable value to our organization after the termination of hostilities, when the electronics industry will, in our opinion, be one of the main three industries to lead business back to normal", Commander McDonald said.

"Zenith has just put on the market a radically new development in a battery and line-operated Portable which receives not only broadcast, but short-wave European stations, in the home, on trains, on boats, in planes and other metal-shielded structures. This new standard and short-wave Portable has been coming through our laboratories for over two years, but deliveries have just started this week. This product will be invaluable, not only in blackouts, but for our forces in foreign or isolated areas where the men want to listen to home news and standard broadcast does not penetrate.

"The Zenith Radio Corporation reports a consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1941 of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$1,150,073 after depreciation, Excise taxes and liberal reserves, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, as per the company's books. After deducting estimated Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, based on present existing regulations, the net profit will amount to approximately \$754,533."

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ADVANCE TIPS FOR LISTENERS ON SPECIAL WAR NEWS

Alert CBS listeners can detect the operation of the system to warn technicians at every station on the network that special news will follow.

Five minutes before a regularly scheduled broadcast goes off the air, an unobtrusive tone signal is added to the sounds of the program, just a little less loud than the level of the program which the listener is hearing.

Three short dashes indicate that special bulletins will follow the end of the current show. Five short dashes means the news to be heard is more than usually important.

One long tone advises technicians over all the CBS network that an urgent announcement will be made, not in five minutes, but at once. Ten seconds after that dash of tone is heard, whatever is being broadcast is interrupted so that vital information may go out to the country.

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12/30/41

DR. ANGELL APPROVES NBC SCHOOLROOM TRANSCRIPTIONS

After four years of experimental study in the field of radio education through recorded programs, the Public Service division of the National Broadcasting Company established a transcription service for the nation's classrooms.

The four-year research project was conducted under the direct supervision of Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor and former President of Yale University.

"Results indicate," Dr. Angell said, "that radio recordings are an effective supplement in affording background information for the student, motivating his interest in a subject and stimulating a desire for further study. They also serve to remove some of the difficulties inherent in the presentation of classroom broadcasts simultaneously to the classrooms of an entire nation."

Dr. Angell pointed out that network broadcasts presented during school hours present obvious difficulties. These are the differences in time zones from coast to coast, lack of uniformity in classroom schedules where the rotating plan is used and variations in curriculum and course content."

"All of these problems," he said, "present arguments in favor of the recording, for no one series of network broadcasts for the schools can hope to serve the teachers of an entire nation at the hour best suited to their needs and with subject matter best adapted to their requirements. The recording, offering a permanent transcription of educational material available for preliminary audition by the teacher and for repeated playings in part or as a whole, at any time, solves these problems most effectively when proper utilization methods are observed."

"To determine the most desirable utilization methods, practical experiments were conducted in actual classrooms in several sections of the nation under NBC auspices. A striking result of these tests was the unanimity of impression made by each recording upon any class. In many instances, more than 80 per cent of the essential facts were recalled by the students, with pupils strongly in favor of the recordings. In every case, pupils and teachers jointly agreed that recordings generally increased the scope of the course of study.

In establishing this educational recording service, NBC's plans are governed by the desire to supplement the effectiveness of a large and varied offering of public programs presented over NBC networks during out of school hours, direct into the classrooms of the nation at a time best suited to the individual requirements of all schools, large and small.

Dr. Angell indicated that permanent central libraries for the circulation of recordings on a loan basis will be established in key cities of the country. He predicted that educational recordings of network broadcasts will be as widely accepted in the future as the educational film is accepted today. He also pointed out that inevitably the audio-visual field will include a combination of both devices.

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