

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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No. 1500

February 2, 1943

RADIO ENGINEERS WORK COMPARED WITH COMMANDOS

Paying tribute to the scientific side, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission said, addressing the Institute of Radio Engineers over the Columbia Broadcasting System last week:

"The problem you engineers face in inventing, designing and manufacturing the necessary equipment for the armed forces of ourselves and our allies, while less stirring than those besetting the commandos, are equally difficult, as seemingly impossible and as demanding in ingenuity and plain hard work. Less dramatic, perhaps, but of basic importance are the day-to-day accomplishments in radio laboratories and factories all over the country. In this war of speed and movement, radio equipment which you are turning out is as essential as arms and ammunition. The stakes which hinge upon your doing the best possible job are nothing less than victory or defeat.

"Just as transport is the bloodstream of modern warfare, so communications is its nerve system. Every bomber, every tank, every submarine is radio-equipped today and relies on radio for its efficacy in battle. Nor is your work limited to communications. There are other fields in which radio plays an important role - such as radio location devices.

"Your newly elected national president, Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler, who assumed office this afternoon, and of whom we in the Federal Communications Commission are justly proud, has done his bit of research - for example, in undersea communications.

"The research problems which radio engineers must conquer today would have baffled any scientist a generation ago. We need microphones, for example, which will transmit the human voice but not the engine noises of a four-motored bomber hurtling through the air at high speeds. We need direction-finding apparatus which will locate the plane, ship, or land station from which a given radio signal emanates. We need walkie-talky radios, light enough to be carried into battle. Even the common variety of radio receiver must be reengineered if it is to be used on board ship, in order to prevent tell-tale radiations from revealing the location of the ship to enemy raiders. Above all, we need absolute dependability in all war communications apparatus. Such design problems as these are daily being met and solved.

"After such equipment has been invented and designed, it must be manufactured. It's one thing to invent a new radio circuit or design a new piece of apparatus; it's something else again to

put that apparatus into mass production, with a minimum of delay and a maximum saving of scarce raw materials.

"During the comparatively peaceful 1920's and 1930's, the radio manufacturing industry turned out ordinary radio receivers by the million, and indeed by the tens of millions, to meet popular demand. With the coming of war and our own war program, you were called upon to convert, almost overnight, an industry geared to peacetime radio listening into an industry turning out tools of war. You radio engineers are to be congratulated on the completeness, the efficiency, and the smoothness with which you have done the job. The results are known not only to our own fighting forces and to our allies, but to the enemy as well.

"Though the job to date fully merits your digging into that can of tobacco, you ought to save the greater part yet awhile. The efforts of radio engineers cannot be relaxed. Just the contrary. In no war has technical progress moved as rapidly as in this. The engineering marvel of January may be the obsolete technique of December. The enemy, too, has skilled engineers, and must not be under-rated. If American forces are to advance with superior communications equipment, the rate of engineering progress must be maintained and indeed accelerated. If the enemy engineers are good, our own are and must be even better. It is with that thought that I would leave you, secure in the knowledge that in every radio laboratory, every factory, and every communications office in the land, all of us will give our utmost - now, and for the duration."

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RADIO HELPS SINK FRENCH BATTLESHIP 26 MILES AWAY

There was a thrilling moment at the New York meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers when Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper related a single dramatic example of what quick radio communication means in modern warfare. During the landing operations at Casablanca the most formidable French warship putting up resistance was the battleship JEAN BART. An Allied battleship opened fire on her, at a range of 26 miles.

The first salvo scored a hit on her deck, a damaging but not a fatal blow. An observation plane flashed back a slight correction. The next salvo struck the ship at the waterline, immediately putting her out of action.

"The new wartime radio specifications reflect the demand for perfect performance", Admiral Hooper said, "perfect reception by planes flying at 20,000 feet, battling ice and sleet, as well as the enemy; perfect reception by pitching tanks, hurdling debris and jolting thru shell holes in the heat of the African deserts; perfect reception for all our mobile equipment, whether it be in the battle of Midway, the Aleutians, or the green hell of steaming jungles in the Solomons.

"These specifications call for equipment that must stand up with full efficiency under all conditions - tropical and Arctic temperatures, rapid changes in altitude, varying humidities, salt spray, hot sun and desert sands. It must be unaffected by the motion of motorized units, ships and aircraft, and the jar and vibration due to gunfire and shell impact.

"It must be fireproof, especially from the instantaneous hot flame which follows a bomb explosion or proximity to hot metal surfaces. It must carry on during severe icing and snow conditions. It must be rugged to withstand mishandling and operation by inexperienced personnel, and jars due to handling in transit. It must be designed to compromise ruggedness and extreme sensitivity."

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MORE RADIO OCCUPATIONS LISTED "ESSENTIAL"

The Selective Service authorities enlarged its list of "essential occupations" in the communications service to include 120 types of jobs.

Among occupations listed as essential in radio broadcasting, radio communications (radio telephone and radio telegraph) and television services were these:

Director of operations, domestic or international radio broadcasting ("includes those persons who are in charge directly, or through subordinates, of the activities of the various operating departments of a network" and assistants directly responsible to him "for the efficient functioning of the various operating departments", but not directors or assistants "concerned with sales, promotional, legal, tax, clerical and other non-operating aspects").

Radio communications dispatchers, all-around electrician, professional or technical engineer (those "actually engaged as engineers in the operating or research phases of this activity, regardless of educational background").

Design engineering draftsman, radio communications foreman (installation and repair), radio communications equipment inspector of installer, training program inspector, all-around instrument maker, all-around machinist, maintenance mechanic, employment or personnel manager.

Radio communications system or station manager or superintendent ("including assistants directly responsible to them for efficient functioning of the various technical and operating departments").

News, special events or public affairs managing editor, radio communication equipment mechanic, news editor, news editor-announcer in international broadcasting, plant maintenance and

operations supervisor, program director, all-around radio broadcast technician, all-around radio communication technician.

Radio telegrapher, radiophoto operator, rigger radio, station manager, chief storekeeper, television engineer, traffic manager, traffic supervisor, translator in international broadcasting, short-wave monitoring services, or radio communications.

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MARCANTONIO WOULD BLOCK WU-POSTAL MERGER

Opposing the Western Union-Postal merger, Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, last week introduced into the House a bill to prohibit the abandonment of any telegraph "line, plant, office or other physical facility" unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the Federal Communications Commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity "will require such abandonment.

Mr. Marcantonio, after studying the record of the hearings on legislation affecting the communications industry, stated:

"It is apparent that certain corporations in the communications industry are planning to abandon communications facilities in order to solve financial problems involved in maintaining them. This is something which the American people cannot tolerate during a period of war. I think it is common knowledge by now that our long distance telephone is jammed to capacity. Our radio systems have been curtailed due to the dangers of enemy interception. It is therefore essential that our telegraph systems be in a position to handle the growing volume of traffic with the speed and efficiency required by wartime needs. This means that all existing facilities must be maintained. To permit abandonment of any part of them would result in a complete breakdown in the communications systems of the greatest nation in the world.

The proposed legislation also provides for the elimination of all alien control in companies engaged in international communications by cable or radio. Mr. Marcantonio declared, in explaining the purpose of this section of the proposed bill:

"Communications by cable and radio are a vital link between our nation and the rest of the world. The corporate policies of such companies are therefore of great interest and concern to the American people. I am informed that such gigantic corporations as International Telephone and Telegraph have subsidiaries in Germany, Hungary, Spain and other Axis-controlled countries. They have large interests in the Japanese communications system."

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SMALL STATIONS LAG IN GIVING FCC FINANCIAL DATA

When asked at his press conference last Monday if there was anything he could say as far as the small broadcasting station was concerned, or if the report on the small stations anywhere near ready, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said:

"I do have a tentative report but unfortunately a substantial number of stations (a minority but still a fairly substantial number) has been sluggish in getting the material in and we are not yet to the point where we can give the sort of analysis that we want to do. Just a few days ago we sent a follow-up letter to the laggard group of stations asking them to get their material in."

"When that is complete you intend to give us a statement?", one of the newspapermen asked.

"Yes", the Chairman replied. "I think I will give you a statement and I will also continue to make public statements about what I am trying to do. In fact I don't mind telling you now, as I have indicated before, that I will consider my job simply to help the stations in any way I can and incidentally I think to help the advertisers in getting their teeth into the problem and into the potential of this mode of advertising. I do hope to stimulate some responsible advertising in the field of the small and remote stations, perhaps the word 'promote' would not be well chosen, but I expect to offer any aid I can, and then I would expect to simply furnish whatever information we might have available to the various stations, classes of stations, and move into the background with the thought that the whole matter would be one of private business and private relations between the advertiser and the stations. All we would expect to do would be to furnish background information as far as it is available to us. In other words, we want to help in any way we can without intruding on the business transactions that may be involved."

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BLAMES RADIO AND PRESS FOR PHONY AFRICAN BUILDUP

The charge is made by William L. Shirer, in his newspaper column that the radio and the press were to blame for building up the Casablanca story to such proportions that the public felt that it had been let down when the facts were known. In Washington the build-up was regarded by many as an Administration publicity stunt and the advance notice that "an important announcement would be made at 10 o'clock" was seen merely as a teaser to whet the public's appetite.

Mr. Shirer writes:

"It could be argued, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were not responsible for the back-firing build-up, but that the British-American press and radio was largely responsible. It could be argued that for the first time in this war the news was made available to the free press and radio 24 hours in advance of the deadline for publication so that the news and radio editors would have plenty of time for getting it into print and on the air. These editors had the text of the communique and an account of the interviews given by the President and the Prime Minister on their desks late Monday afternoon. And it could be argued with some justification that some of these editors themselves created the build-up by announcing in print and over the air that important news would be issued at 10 P.M. on Tuesday evening. Or were the people wrong in expecting too much?

"At any rate, it was helpful to both press and radio to have 24 hours advance notice of the story and it was especially valuable to the propaganda office of the Office of War Information. It gave this office time to translate the material into 21 languages, to assemble an army of foreign-language announcers and to arrange for radio transmitters to hurl the story around the world. In the 24-hour period between 10 P.M. Tuesday and 10 P.M. Wednesday, our story was told the world 721 times in 21 languages over 23 American transmitters. It was the most complete and efficient short-wave coverage ever given an event by our budding American propagandists.

"But our own transmitters carried but part of the load. Special programs were short-waved to Britain and there rebroadcast by medium wave to the millions in Europe who can only hear medium-wave broadcasts. Special programs were also short-waved direct to the radio stations at Algiers and Rabat (but not to Dakar, which still declines to cooperate) in North Africa which rebroadcast them in Moroccan, Arabic, French, Italian and German. Moreover, OWI officials in such distant parts as Ankara, Cairo, Dublin, and Chungking received the story by cable and radio and passed it along to the local radio and press services.

"How the Axis propagandists were caught napping on the Casablanca story is worth noting.* * *

"Berlin seems to have been thrown off the scent by the Washington dispatches reporting the President's intervention in the anthracite coal strike. This was striking proof of the Nazis that Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington. Whether our psychological warfare experts in Washington handled this news item as they did purposely to confound the Nazis is not known. One is inclined to doubt it. But it did confound them.

"It took the Germans 45 minutes to wake up to the true story of Casablanca. At 10:45 P.M. Tuesday the Nazi Trans-Ocean news agency sent out in Morse code the first account. Probably Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels could not be reached on the telephone to give the 'line', for this first German message reported the news from

Casablanca straight. Not until 1 A.M. - 3 hours after the story broke - was Berlin able to develop a propaganda angle. At that hour an English-language broadcast said feebly: 'There are more important things to do nowadays than hold conferences.' Rome didn't wake up to the story until the next morning. Japan woke up at 2 A.M., 4 hours late, with a straight announcement, but followed it at 2:40 with their first propaganda slant which was similar to Berlin's."

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FCC INQUIRY HEAD AGAIN LINKED WITH GEORGIA STATION

Notwithstanding the recent swat Representative Cox, of Georgia, took at the Federal Communications Commission recently resulting in a resolution to investigate that body, it was again charged at the Commission that Mr. Cox, in violation of the law prohibiting members of Congress from practicing before Government bureaus had been the Washington representative of Station WALB in his district at Albany, Ga.

FCC Counsel Marcus Cohn introduced two checks and a bank statement which disclosed how Representative Cox became the owner of 25 shares of WALB stock without apparent cost to himself.

The Examiner also received a report on a conference between two FCC representatives and C. D. Tounsley, WALB Secretary-Treasurer, which was signed by all three. This report showed that the WALB company granted a power of attorney to Hugh C. McCarthy, secretary to Mr. Cox on November 3, 1941. McCarthy was to appear for WALB before the FCC at a hearing on an application for a new station at Tampa, Fla.

"This particular assignment", said the report, "was handled for Cox by Cox's employee, McCarthy. On December 12, 1941, a bill of approximately \$240 was submitted to WALB by McCarthy. This bill was not paid by WALB because of the fact that services provided had already been covered under an arrangement with Cox. Cox joined in this understanding that McCarthy was not to receive payment for his services for WALB because of the fact that McCarthy was employed by Cox.

"Neither Cox nor McCarthy's services were performed at Albany, Ga. The Cox and McCarthy legal services at Washington were exclusively for WALB. . . . Radio Station WALB has never at any time and does not now have any Washington representation other than that provided by E. E. Cox."

The checks introduced were for \$2500 each, one from WALB to Cox, dated August 18, 1941, and one for the same amount from Cox to WALB, dated August 15, 1941. Cox's check was in payment for 25 shares of WALB stock. About three weeks ago, H. T. McIntosh, President of the WALB operating company, testified that the \$2500 was paid his Congressman for legal services he could perform "in an ethical and legal manner" not in conflict with his legislative status. The exhibits produced showed that Cox wrote his check three days before the one in his favor was issued and that after Cox indorsed the WALB \$2500 check he deposited it on August 30 to his credit in the City National Bank in Albany.

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MACKAY RADIO OPENS DIRECT CIRCUIT WITH BRITAIN

A new direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Great Britain was established yesterday (Monday), operated by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in New York City and Cable & Wireless, Ltd., of the British communication system. The new direct trans-Atlantic circuit will be an important aid at this time in handling the large and steadily mounting volume of rapid communication messages between this country and our British Allies. The opening of service is announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, and the first messages were exchanged between Admiral McNamee in New York and Sir Edward Wilshaw, K.C.M.G., Managing Director of Cable & Wireless in London.

The announcement stated that all classes of commercial telegraph services will be handled over the new circuit, including Expeditionary Force Messages, the special low rate radiogram service to men in the armed forces of the United States stationed overseas.

Other new circuits established by Mackay Radio since the war are: three circuits to different terminal points in Soviet Russia, three to China; to Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, Australia; to New Zealand, to Bermuda; to Cairo, Egypt; and direct circuits to Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay have been added in Mackay Radio's service to points throughout Latin America.

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DIES REVEALS GOODWIN, ALLEGED FCC RED, GOT PAY RAISE

In proposing that Congress get rid of "crackpots" and "radical bureaucrats" in the Government service, Representative Dies, Democrat, of Texas, revealed the fact that Goodwin B. Watson, who was so enthusiastically backed by Chairman James L. Fly, has not only succeeded in holding his job, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, but secured a substantial raise in pay.

Representative Dies said:

"In a letter which I sent to Chairman Fly on November 18, 1941, I called attention to Goodwin Watson's long record of Communist views and his numerous affiliations with Communist-front organizations. As a result of that exposure this House once refused to allow any portion of the appropriations of the Federal Communications Commission to be used to pay the salary of Goodwin Watson. Since that time Watson's salary has been raised from \$5,600 to \$6,500 a year.

"In an article which he wrote for a magazine known as the World Tomorrow, Watson lumped Coueism, pyorrhea, and Congress together as some of the great jokes of the age."

"In Common Sense magazine, Watson went on record as favoring a sudden, complete, and violent, that is, Communist, change from our present form of society to a Socialist society. In this article, he categorically rejected the idea of a gradual shift from capitalism to socialism. No amount of sophistry can explain away Watson's favorable views on communism as he himself publicly expressed them before he came down to Washington to draw his \$6,500 salary as one of our host of radical bureaucrats. * * *

"Here are four folders of exhibits which contain a fairly complete documentation of Goodwin Watson's Communist views and affiliations. I shall be glad to turn this evidence over to the committee which this House has recently set up for the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission."

Among the other persons Representative Dies charged with having Communistic affiliations, who held responsible Government jobs were William E. Dodd, Jr., of the FCC, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst of the FCC. Of the former, Mr. Dies said:

"William E. Dodd, Jr., is employed by the Federal Communications Commission at a salary of \$3,200 a year. Dodd was recently refused a visa by the State Department when he was assigned a commission which would take him to England. This refusal of a visa by the State Department was based upon information furnished the Department by our committee and the F. B. I. Among his many activities on behalf Communist Front organizations. Dodd was a secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy which the Attorney General branded as subversive.

"I shall be glad to turn this evidence over to the committee that this House has recently set up for the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Dies also charged Paul R. Porter, chief of the Stabilization Branch of the WPB, receiving \$8,000 a year, as being a Socialist and as saying:

"Nothing less than a Socialist revolution will free labor from insecurity and industrial serfdom."

The name of Paul R. Porter being mentioned immediately after Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Schuman of the FCC was probably misunderstood by many to refer to Paul A. Porter, Deputy Administrator in charge of Rents. Paul A. Porter was formerly FCC General Counsel, and later counsel for CBS.

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Dissemination of false advertisements concerning the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation designated "Baume Ben-Gay" is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Thomas Leeming & Co., for external application in the treatment of various painful conditions of the body and advertises it over the radio and in newspapers, circulars and pamphlets.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Radio Division of the War Production Board hereafter will administer three "L" orders previously under the jurisdiction of the General Industrial Equipment Division. These are L-203 covering combat measuring instruments, L-234 covering industrial type instruments and L-134 which limits the use of chromium and metal in controlled valves and regulators.

The 70-story RCA Building, part of Radio City, has the largest tentative assessed valuation of any edifice on New York City's 1943-44 rolls. The tax commission's report to Mayor LaGuardia showed assessments of \$28,500,000 against the RCA Bldg., while the entire Rockefeller development was assessed at \$92,600,000.

Representatives of radio stations in eleven Eastern States, affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, met last Wednesday with NBC officials to explore and further radio's role in the war effort. The network's second annual War Clinic held a two-day session at the Waldorf Astoria hotel. At the conclusion of the Clinic in New York City, NBC officials departed for Richmond, Va., the first stop in a tour of six cities, with the final session scheduled to be held in Los Angeles. Representatives of the network's 135 affiliated stations will have attended the War Clinic at the completion of the tour.

A radio transmitter is now being used by the Duramold Division of the Fairchild Engine and Aviation Company to make molded wood and plastic airplanes for the United States. There has always been the problem of applying heat and pressure so evenly that all parts of a molded section got the same amount of heat and pressure at the same time.

The Duramold Company took up the suggestion that high frequency radio waves - something in the nature of ten megacycles - might answer the problem. Experiments thus far carried out are said to have been successful.

Free classes in Spanish and Portuguese have been offered to the members of the CBS staff by the network. Initial registration for the classes numbered 180. And now, because of the popularity of these classes and the requests from many employees, old and new, for the privilege of attending these classes an additional class in Spanish started Monday, February 1st.

Students from several New England and upstate New York colleges are gaining television program experience before the cameras of WRGB, the General Electric station in Schenectady. Groups from both men's and women's colleges are presenting a variety of programs, including plays, dance and musical recitals and demonstrations of various kinds. The most recent college group to appear was from the Yale University Department of Drama.

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MUTUAL TO INCREASE BUDGET

Substantial increase in the network budget for carrying out definite plans of expansion and greatly increased service was approved last week by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Mutual Broadcasting System at the conclusion of their three day meeting in Chicago.

The decision to vote the fund increase was based by the Board and the Executive Committee on a definite program outlined by Miller McClintock, Mutual's new president, who announced at the conclusion of the sessions that the General Tire and Rubber Company, new owner of the Yankee network, had accepted the Mutual network offer of additional stock and had brought the Yankee network's holdings up from six to thirteen and one half shares. William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company, was present at the meetings.

It was also announced that Station WIP, Philadelphia, exercising its option became a Mutual network stockholder to the extent of six shares.

The meetings of the Executive Committee were presided over by Chairman W. E. Macfarlane, WGJI, Chicago. Meetings of the Board were presided over by Chairman Alfred J. McCosker of WOR, New York.

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WOOD TO DIRECT CBS PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN CAPITAL

Robert S. Wood, Assistant Director of CBS News Broadcasts in New York, has recently been appointed CBS Director of Public Affairs in Washington. In the National Capital, Mr. Wood will direct all news, public affairs and special events broadcasting which originates in that area.

Everett Holles, who has been CBS night news editor in New York, has been named Assistant Director of News Broadcasts and he is succeeded by Henry Wefing as Night News Editor.

Miss Ann Gillis has resigned as Director of CBS Special Events in Washington. Eric Severeid, who has been in charge of news broadcasts in Washington remains as chief correspondent of the CBS Washington bureau, but is being relieved of administrative work because of the pressure of a heavy news broadcasting schedule.

Robert S. Wood studied at Cornell University and was graduated from the University of Toronto. He joined the armed forces in Canada during the World War and was commissioned a Captain in the Royal Air Force, serving throughout the war.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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WINCHELL'S "ISOLATIONISTS DAMN FOOLS" BURNS CONGRESS

As a result of Walter Winchell saying on the air last Sunday night that those who voted for the return to Congress of any pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists last Fall "were plain damn fools", Representative Hoffman (R.), introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation of the status of Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, and calling attention to a section of the United States code which reads:

"An officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against * * * the Congress of the United States shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court martial may direct.'

Representative Hoffman is an old enemy of Mr. Winchell but joining in the attack this time were also Representatives Bradley(R), of Michigan, and Keefe (R), of Wisconsin. Mr. Bradley expressed indignation that the Federal Communications Commission should allow profanity to go out over the air and suggested that the Appropriations Committee might find out that they can considerably reduce the appropriation for the Commission.

Mr. Keefe said:

"I have always supposed that the rules and regulations of the Communications Commission prohibited the use of profanity and the utterance of sentiments calculated to stir up hatreds and disunity on the radio.

"Last Sunday evening I listened to Walter Winchell. Apparently he feels that he is above the rules and regulations that apply to citizens generally, because in his broadcast last evening, in my judgment, he reached a new low as a purveyor of hate and discord when he contemptuously referred to the reelection of Members of Congress whose pre-Pearl Harbor voting record he had so vigorously condemned. He spoke as one who had been thwarted and rebuked by the people of the country who went to the polls and cast their votes last November. While impliedly admitting the failure of his campaign of hate directed at many Members of Congress, he directed his vituperation and venom toward the millions of American citizens who voted their honest convictions and returned to the Congress of the United States men and women in whom they had confidence. I was astounded to hear him indict the patriotism and intelligence of millions of American people when he stated in substance that what worried him most today was the 'damn fools who voted for them'.

"It is true that he apologetically stated that there were hundreds of good and able representatives in the Congress, and he

singled out our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McGranery) as a wonderful man. I hope that this orchid tossed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McGranery) will not be the kiss of political death such as he administered to our erstwhile colleague, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Patrick). Winchell has taken on a big order this time when as an officer in the United States Navy he referred to millions of decent Americans as damn fools and desecrated a decent Sabbath evening and every law of radio to give vent to his undisguised venom."

Mr. Hoffman said:

"It is unfortunate that someone in that organization which manufactures this stuff which people put on their hands and face, a sort of lotion I believe they call it, does not advise their spokesman and salesman, Walter Winchell, that it does not pay to kick anybody's dog around. It does not pay to bite the hand that feeds you. It is doubtful if it is good salesmanship to tell prospective customers that they are dumb. Walter told us last Sunday that there were some 14,000,000 damn fools in America who voted for Members of Congress. I wonder whether he thinks he is going to persuade any of those 14,000,000 to buy that lotion sold by his sponsors? What do you think of trying to sell something and telling the fellow you are trying to sell it to that he is a damn fool?"

Calling attention to his resolution (H.R. Res. #95) Mr. Hoffman said:

"Can you imagine anything that would discourage our people more than to hear over the radio, as they did last Sunday night, from an officer of the United States Navy, a lieutenant commander, that some 14,000,000 of our citizens were damn fools?"

"I am asking the Secretary of the Navy and I want to know whether this officer in the Navy is to be permitted to continue on the air not only to slander and villify individual Congressmen but the Congress as a whole, the Congress as a branch of the Government, and is he to be permitted to go further than that and refer to 14,000,000 citizens who voted the Republican ticket, Democrats and Republicans who believe in this country and its institutions, and who are making every sacrifice asked of them - is he to be permitted to go on and over the air designate those 14,000,000 people as damn fools. If he is, and if the Navy will do nothing about it, will the Congress do anything about it?"

"I have asked members of the Committee on Naval Affairs what they were going to do about it. One of them told me, 'I cannot say anything because the things we were told were told us in executive session and our hands are tied and our lips are sealed.'

"Since when has it been thought lawful to gag Congress when Congress itself is assailed and its loyalty challenged, and when the people who sent us here are referred to as damn fools? It is bad enough to charge an individual Member of Congress with disloyalty or lack of patriotism; it is bad enough to charge the whole Congress

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with being incompetent or disloyal to the interests of the country, but what glad news it must be to Hitler to learn from New York, the largest city in our country, over the radio which carries the words to millions of people throughout our country, that a man, an officer in the Navy, can charge 14,000,000 American citizens with being damn fools."

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GEORGIA STATION HEARING TO RESUME FEB. 1

The Commission affirmed the decision of the Motions Commission in denying the petition filed by Herald Publishing Co. (WALB), Albany, Ga., for leave to continue the further hearing from February 1 to March 15 on applications for renewal of license, construction permit, and voluntary assignment of license. The Commission provided further that the completion of the testimony of the witness Mr. Tounsley should be postponed to 10:00 A.M., February 25, 1943. At the resumption of the hearings on February 1, counsel for Station WALB shall have opportunity to put on such further testimony as he may be prepared to present.

It was in the WALB hearings that Representative Cox, of Georgia, was again charged as acting as representative of the station which is in his district. As a result of this charge, the House passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Cox, to investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

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PRESIDENT PRAISES RADIO AND PRESS FOR TRIP SECRECY

In a better humor than when he returned from his off-the-record transcontinental "inspection" trip before the last election, the President thanked the radio and the press for having maintained the secrecy surrounding his trip to Casablanca, Morocco, for war conferences with Prime Minister Churchill.

The President opened his press conference with the declaration that the press and radio had lived up very faithfully to the request of the Office of Censorship to keep secret the movements of the Commander-in-Chief and other ranking officials. It was beautifully done, the President said, and he wanted the newspapers and radio stations to know how much he appreciated their cooperation.

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RADIO INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS TO GET ASSISTANCE

Producers of industrial instruments used in radio manufacture will receive the assistance of the Radio Division of the War Production Board in the scheduling of deliveries, if they advise the Division of the particular production programs which cover the orders on their books.

This was made known at the regular meeting of the Industrial Instrument Advisory Committee led by Charles L. Saunders of the Instruments Section of the Radio Division.

For example, a sub-contractor might have on his books several orders to be delivered at approximately the same date. If unable to fulfill them simultaneously, he would want to know which to meet first.

The Radio Division can help him solve the problem if it knows with which production programs the orders in question were identified. The sub-contractor, it was said, should inquire of his customers as to what their programs are and then inform the Instruments Section of the Division by letter or otherwise.

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INJUNCTION DENIED PRODUCER OF "INFORMATION PLEASE"

Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag in New York last Friday denied an application for an injunction to restrain the American Tobacco Co. from using the jingle "The best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall" on the Information Please radio program.

The application was made by Daniel and Ann Golenpaul, co-partners of Daniel Golenpaul Associates, producers of Information Please. They complained that use of the jingle - a "teaser" for a new program to be presented by the tobacco company when the Information Please contract expires February 5 - was "low, vulgar and offensive" and harmed the property value of the Information Please program.

Justice Shientag ruled that under the contract the sponsor had the right to prepare all commercials and that the jingle was part of the commercial.

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Sales of radio receiving sets dropped sharply in Canada during the third quarter of 1942, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - decreases being reported by every Province. Sales during the period totaled only 35,320 a decline of approximately 70 percent from sales of 120,573 units in July, August, and September, 1941.

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MYSTERY IN MARSHALL FIELD STATION FOLDING

There seemed to be some mystery about the proposed closing down of Station WJWC, a small station at Hammond, Indiana, in which Marshall Field had acquired an interest. It was expected a year or so ago that Mr. Field would build this up to one of the biggest stations in the country. One theory was that he would use it in conjunction with his paper, the Chicago Sun, to fight WGN of the Chicago Tribune. It was reported that Mr. Field dropped about \$150,000 in the transaction.

Nevertheless, the Federal Communications Commission was notified that because of difficulties in operating the station under war conditions, WJWC would surrender its license April 1st. John W. Clarke, President of the company operating the station, and from whose name it gets its call letters, said later, when business conditions become better, the station would again ask for its license and in the meantime offered it to the Government for war purposes.

Last January Marshall Field acquired 30% interest in the station (then operating with the call letters, WHIP), for \$50,000, and Mr. Clarke, a 15% interest for \$25,000. Mr. Clarke last May purchased 26% of the stock from Mr. Field and 10% of the stock from Dr. George F. Courrier, a minister of Elgin, Ill., obtaining 51% or control of the station. The present stock alignment of the corporation now, however, is: Mr. Clarke, 51%; Dr. Courrier, 41%; Doris Keane, 4%, former General Manager of the station, and Mr. Field 4%.

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MILITARY RADIO 20 TIMES BIGGEST PEACETIME OUTPUT

Tubes are running short, and already some types are hard to find, says Radio Today. Difficulties with repair parts seem likely to snow up soon. Distributors, dealers and servicemen are put to new ingenuities to keep home radios going.

Already replacements for automobile sets and battery portables have been crossed off production schedules, for the duration. The War Production Board has ruled that only home receivers can be provided for in the new plans for Victory replacement parts.

Meanwhile the trade must remember that radio manufacturers are achieving prodigious things in the war effort. This year WPB schedules call for a military radio output from 15 to 20 times the industry's largest peacetime production. This staggering increase to back American fighting men, must bring a feeling of satisfaction and pride to those of us at home as we feel the pinch in civilian radio.

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ATTACK ON "CRACKPOTS AND RADICAL BUREAUCRATS" GROWS

The latest to join Marine Dies in the fight on communists in governmental key positions is Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan. Mr. Woodruff praised the efforts of Mr. Dies "to drive from the government payrolls irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot and radical bureaucrats".

"The people sent the new Congress to Washington for the very purpose of rooting out of government those who do not believe in our American constitutional representative forms and processes and of replacing them with officials whose supreme motive would be to help win this war as quickly as possible and to help put back on an effective peace basis of operation our free American governmental economic and social system", Mr. Woodruff declared.

Among those Representative Dies named at the Federal Communications Commission was Frederick L. Schuman, saying:

"Schuman is chief political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, at a salary of \$5,600 a year. Think of it. How many men in your district get \$5,600 a year? The district judge in my district, who serves five counties and has the responsibility of dealing with life and death, does not receive \$5,600 a year. Not 5 percent of the lawyers in my district get \$5,600 a year. As for the farmers, why, Mr. Speaker, out of all the farmers in my district there are not half a dozen who get \$1,000 a year after they have worked in sleet and wind and rain and in the heat of the midday sun, after they have battled insects and drought and everything else. To come out with \$1,000 a year would make them feel like 'economic royalists'.

"Schuman is a man of violent political views. His Communist affiliations are a matter of public record. He belonged to the group which organized itself under the name of the League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford. Foster and Ford were the Communist candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. This League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford issued a pamphlet, which I hold in my hand. Over the name of Frederick L. Schuman and others, the following statement appears:

"We call upon all men and women - especially workers in the professions and the arts - to join in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism under the leadership of the Communist Party."

"There are no ifs, buts, or ands about this statement. Schuman, the chief political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, signed it and will undoubtedly step up as a man and admit his participation in a revolutionary movement aimed at the overthrow of our American form of government."

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2/5/43

U.S. SHOULD BE BUSINESS UMPIRE ONLY, SARNOFF WARNS

"Where private enterprise is able and willing to meet the needs of society, it should not be the function of the Government to create industrial enterprises or to finance them, or to run them; or to employ labor, or to operate our vast agricultural system. The Government's function should be that of an umpire to see that each segment of society plays its part in accordance with the rules and fulfills its obligations to the community as a whole. In performing that task the Government would do a great deal to assure stability to our economic life", David Sarnoff declared, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The new idea of a vested interest on the part of labor, and the newer and more dangerous idea of a vested interest on the part of government bureaucracy, must give way, Mr. Sarnoff said, along with the old idea of a vested interest on the part of business. He warned that neither Government, business nor labor can have a vested interest that runs against the common welfare of society.

"American business is doing its share in mobilizing this great country's resources for the war", continued Mr. Sarnoff. "It will do its share in helping to create and maintain a prosperous world-wide peace. Free enterprise, under a free Government, will have the responsibility as well as the opportunity of giving to the problems of employment, prosperity and security, the same brains, the same vision and the same concentration, which it has given to the problems of industrial science and production.

"The achievements of science in communication and aviation have wiped out geographical barriers, and have made the world a neighborhood in which no one's welfare can be separate from his neighbor's. When this war to save civilization is ended, there can be no peace for us as a nation unless there is peace in the world as a whole."

Mr. Sarnoff said that the great hope for American prosperity and security in the post-war period, depends upon Government cooperation with industry, labor and agriculture.

"While I realize the important place which Government must have in the picture of American industry", said Mr. Sarnoff, "I plead for an American Charter for American business. If big business is a crime, business men are entitled to know it. What is declared lawful at one time should not at another be upset by the caprice of bureaucracy. Laws should be changed by legislation, not by bureaucratic fiat."

Pointing to the vital importance of science in global warfare, Mr. Sarnoff said that the degree of success in applying wartime developments to a new world in peacetime, will be controlled by social and economic forces over which science has no control.

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"The achievements of science and industry hold out for us the promise of a great post-war prosperity", said Mr. Sarnoff, "but only if the individual enterprise of our citizens makes it a prosperity for all our people. Peace for only a segment of the globe and prosperity for only a section of our people will not be enough. Our constant efforts must be to make them universal. Neither industry alone nor labor alone nor agriculture alone can provide prosperity and security for all. But Government, which represents all of us, can, in cooperation with industry, labor and agriculture, help to make the entire nation prosperous and secure."

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ELMER DAVIS FINALLY DECIDES ON WEEKLY BROADCASTS

Elmer Davis, former ace CBS commentator, now head of the Office of War Information, has finally decided to go on the air once a week in a Government war broadcast. This type of broadcast is the thing that made Mr. Davis famous and there are many in Washington who still feel he made a mistake in ever leaving it.

Mr. Davis announced earlier in the week he would begin these 15 minute broadcasts "as soon as arrangements with the radio networks, now under consideration, are worked out".

Mr. Davis said the idea of a regular broadcast by OWI "has been repeatedly suggested", and that he "now finds it possible to undertake a weekly roundup of war information", adding that he has received assurances from the broadcasting industry that the necessary time will be available.

Mr. Davis described the broadcasts as a survey of the week "intended to place the developments in perspective and try to give the people a clear understanding of what is being done and why."

News not previously made available generally will not be included, he added.

Hearing that Mr. Davis would broadcast again, a columnist addressed this question to him:

"Now that you're going back on the radio for Government sponsored talks, who's going to censor your remarks or is it possible for the remarks of the chief censor of Government talk to be censored?"

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Thomas C. McCray, Assistant General Manager of Programs of WTIC, Hartford, has been granted a leave of absence to serve under J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio. Mr. Cray's new duties will include censoring short-wave material for export.

Albert Halloway Reiber of Evanston, Ill., Vice President of the Teletype Corporation of Chicago, an affiliate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with which he had been connected for many years, died Monday at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., according to word received in New York. His age was 49.

James Kane, recently Western Division Publicity Director with headquarters at WBBM, Chicago, has returned to New York to serve as an assistant of George Crandall, Director of Publicity. Mr. Kane began his new duties about February 1st. Shepard Chartoc, formerly of the Tom Fizdale organization replaced him in the Chicago offices. Mr. Kane joined CBS almost nine years ago and was Night Editor in CBS' publicity department and then was put in charge of publicity for some of Columbia's top commercial accounts. In November, 1939, Mr. Kane was appointed to the Chicago post.

Intercommunicating telephone sets and systems are expressly made subject to the terms of General Conservation Order by the Director General for Operations. Manufacture of new telephone sets was stopped in November, 1942, except for special types designed for combat use. Although the order was intended to apply to all types of telephone sets and has been so interpreted, a question has been raised as to whether or not intercommunicating telephone equipment of special design was affected by the order. This point is clarified by the new order. The effect will be to establish uniform procedures in respect to all types of sets manufactured for the domestic market.

Although nothing officially has been heard from it, a total of \$3,560 mostly in pennies is reported to have been received to date by Mrs. Dennis Mullane of Staten Island, N. Y., who made the golden mistake on the Truth or Consequences NBC program in New York last week. As a result of that single broadcast, she is reported to have received 236,000 pieces of mail.

WOR's sales in the final week of January sent the WOR business volume for the quarter ending January 31, 1943, up 20% over the corresponding period last year. Four new accounts and four renewals were signed during the week of January 25th.

The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., has applied for a construction permit for new International Broadcast Station to be operated on 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles, power 50 kilowatts. Hours: share with WBOS and KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870; and share with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles.

An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of household furniture has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against S. & M. Grand Rapids Furniture Factories, Inc., 123 Ferry St., Newark, N. J., also trading as S. & M. Grand Rapids Furniture Co., of Newark, New Jersey, and as Grand Rapids Showrooms. Findings of the Commission are that the respondent corporation, which is a retail distributor, has represented in newspaper and radio advertisements and on signs, tags and labels that the furniture it sells is manufactured by it and is made in Grand Rapids, Mich., when actually it has never owned nor operated a factory and at least 90 percent of its stock is made in places other than Grand Rapids.

 James Mahoney, for the past five years associated with Crossley, Inc., has joined the Mutual Broadcasting System's Sales Promotion Department as Chief Statistician.

 Five-minute Coast-to-coast network broadcast by Errol Flynn, "thanking the American people for their tolerance" has been proposed by Warner Bros. in the event the actor is freed of current criminal charges against him on the Coast, Variety reports.

Suggestion was made a week ago by Charles Einfeld Warner, vp in charge of advertising and publicity, to the J. Walter Thompson agency. The agency expressed the view that time for such a program could probably not be bought, and nothing further has been heard of the matter. As explained by Einfeld, the plan would call for Flynn to reiterate his plea of innocence of the statutory charges and to call the case a demonstration of American democratic methods."

 Criminal charges growing out of the late Dr. John R. Brinkley's hospital business in Little Rock, Arkansas, according to an Associated Press dispatch, were settled in United States District Court, when his widow and a former chief assistant paid fines of \$5,000 each and with four other persons were placed on probation for three years for using the mails to defraud.

Dr. H. Dwight Osborne, who operated the hospital established by the gland specialist and medical broadcaster, after Dr. Brinkley moved to Del Rio, Tex., pleaded guilty to the mail fraud charge. Mrs. Brinkley, Dr. J. H. Davis, Dr. O. B. Chandler, Dr. A. Lewis Kline and Chief Nurse Vera Wederbrook pleaded nolo contendere (no defense).

The court dismissed a second mail fraud indictment against the group and perjury indictments against Drs. Davis, Chandler, Kline and Miss Wederbrook.

 Formation of a Speakers' Bureau, to coordinate all public-speaking activities of NBC staff members, was recently announced by Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager. Albert E. Dale, NBC Director of the Department of Information, will head the Bureau with Anita Barnard as supervisor of operations.

The Speakers' Bureau will handle all routine requests for NBC speakers from outside organizations and groups in the Eastern Division. In addition, the Bureau will give special attention to requests of national organizations who wish to have NBC representatives on convention programs and at other business gatherings where the story of broadcasting or of NBC operations will be of interest.

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TO BROADCAST VETERAN WIRELESS CEREMONIES

Ceremonies at the 18th annual dinner of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association, at which communications officers of the various armed forces are to be honored, will be broadcast by NBC, Thursday, February 11 at 11:15 P.M. from the Hotel Astor.

Plaques are to be awarded to Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army; Col. A. W. Marriner, Communications Chief of the Army Air Forces; Capt. E. M. Webster, Chief Communications officer of the Coast Guard; and Capt. Carl F. Holden, Director of Naval Communications. A special medal also will be awarded to Gen. Follett Bradley, Commanding General of the First Air Force, Mitchell Field. William J. McGonigle, President of the V.W.O.A., will present the awards.

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CBS AND BBC TO PRESENT EXCHANGE SERIES

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the British Broadcasting Corporation launch an exchange series of thirteen programs titled "Transatlantic Call: People to People" on Sunday, February 7, (WABC-CBS, 12:00 to 12:30 Noon, EWT).

The new series is designed to bring the two great nations closer together and to tell the people of each country how their friends and allies are living, working and fighting.

Ronald Colman, star of many Hollywood screen epics, acts as narrator on the American programs. Bob Trout, Columbia's correspondent in London, takes over the narrating job on the British broadcasts.

The programs will be alternated weekly and presented simply and directly in order to provide a maximum of understanding to both audiences. They will mirror life as it is in various sections of both countries, trying to show the American and the Englishman exactly what the other fellow is like.

"People With Jobs" is the title of the first program, which will come from England. It originates in industrial North England and like all programs of the series from Great Britain is an actual on-the-scene broadcast.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CONGRESSIONAL ORDEAL AHEAD FOR ALLEGED FCC REDS

Although the amendment is subject to reconsideration before the appropriation bill itself is finally passed, the House voting last week 163 to 111 to forbid the Treasury's further employment of William Pickens, a colored specialist in securities promotion, and alleged communist, foreshadows what Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analysts, both of the Federal Communications Commission and both charged with Communistic beliefs will be up against when their cases come up for consideration. Also Messrs. Watson and Schuman are assured of the scrutiny of the new committee of five members just established by President Roosevelt to handle complaints of subversive activity by Federal employees. This Committee, the purpose of which is believed to be on the Hill to checkmate Representative Dies, has, however, failed to satisfy the demands of Congress for a housecleaning.

"What we need is fewer investigations and more action on investigations already made", commented Representative Hendricks (D.), of Florida. "Congress expects to press this fight until real action is taken and we are not going to accept a whitewash by any Board."

Chairman Dies (D.), of Texas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, expressed the view that instead of a committee of departmental officials which the President appointed, the public would have "more confidence" in a Board composed of representatives of the American Legion, the C.I.O. and A.F.L. and business groups.

The President's committee, set up, within the Justice Department, consists of Herbert Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior; Rudolph M. Evans, Member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Francis C. Brown, Solicitor of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and John Q. Cannon, Jr., Legal Adviser to the Civil Service Commission.

The House last year tried to get rid of Dr. Watson by cutting off his salary but failed. However, this year he will face a different Congress - one with blood in its eye for the Administration and the New Deal - and it will not be surprising if after the fight is over, both Watson and Schuman one way or another will find themselves separated from their Government jobs. There is sure to be a stormy session when the names of these two come up in connection with the Independent Offices Bill, which includes their salaries and others of the FCC.

Adding his approval to the amendment to hold up the pay of Pickens in the Treasury bill and others against whom Dies has made charges as the various appropriations bills are reported, which carry

their salaries, Representative Hendricks declared:

"I am going to vote for this amendment. My leaders, my chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), said we had a way to get at this. We had an instance of that last year in the case of one, Goodwin Watson, whose name was brought before us and whose case was acted upon in this House. We kicked him out of the Communications Commission, we thought, but he is still in the Communications Commission. That is all that happened."

Except, Representative Hendricks might have added, that since then Dr. Watson has secured a substantial raise in pay.

Arguing for a previous amendment which would have included the other 38 charged by Representative Dies, as well as Pickens, Representative Hendricks said:

"When the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dies) made his report to this House the other day and submitted the very names that I am giving you today every Member of this House rose to his feet and cheered, showing their confidence in the Dies committee."

"Today, when I submit those names for you to take action, what do I find? Not only my chairman but the leaders on both sides saying, 'This is not the way to do it'. Every time we have attempted to do something about these people who we are convinced are Communists, somebody has said, 'There is another way to do it.' As long as I have been here, I have not seen that other way to do it. I have been asked by Members on both sides to withdraw this amendment and to submit one name. I am going to submit the one name if this amendment is not adopted, but I am going down fighting on this amendment. I am not going to withdraw it. As far as I am concerned, I am going to let the Members of this House take the responsibility."

Representative Dies contended that in some cases such persons had been ousted from one agency only to be employed by another.

To meet this situation, which Hendricks called "hedge-hopping", the House wrote into a Treasury Appropriation Bill a stipulation that the department should not use any of its funds to hire persons whose pay might be withheld in subsequent legislation dealing with other departments.

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NEW HIGH POWER CANADIAN SW STATION PROPOSED

A high-power, short-wave transmitter station is proposed at Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, according to the Commerce Department. The estimated cost, including installation, purchase of land, and housing, is \$800,000.

The station is to consist of two 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters, with three directional antennas and associated apparatus.

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SUPER WAR CABINET WOULD CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS

Under the one wing of the proposed setup of the super War Cabinet, which the President is expected to create, would be the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission. Also the Office of War Information, the Office of Censorship and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. According to the latest reports, the members of the new Cabinet would be Bernard Baruch, Price Administrator James Byrnes, Donald Nelson, Harry Hopkins and Admiral William D. Leahy, Jr.

The main reason given for the creation of the new War Board is to take some of the responsibility off the President's shoulders. Behind the scenes it is reported that pressure is being exerted to have President Roosevelt depend less on Admiral Leahy. The arguments set forth against the Admiral are that he is too old, too reactionary, and ultimately would prove a liability to the President in the 1944 elections.

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TUBE REPLACEMENTS FOR CIVILIAN RADIO SETS SOON

The WPB Radio and Radar Division has, for some time, been working on a program to provide for the manufacture of radio tubes for civilian use. It is being developed in coordination with the military program.

"This is now nearing completion", Robert P. Almy, Manager of Sylvania distributor sales, writes in the Sylvania News. "It is expected that a list of slightly over one hundred most important types will be released for production, which will provide replacements for approximately 90% of the essential radio receivers in the country.

"The theme of letters being received daily from the trade by all tube manufacturers runs: 'What's the story on radio tubes - I've got sets on my floor all repaired and ready for delivery, except that I can't deliver because they require such and such tubes - I don't have any, my regular jobber doesn't have them, I've tried elsewhere with the same answer - Don't you realize that I'm being forced out of business - I can't even find substitute types - What am I going to do - Why doesn't Washington do something - etc.'

"We firmly believe that everyone who has to do with the radio tube industry, including the WPB, the OWI, and the military authorities, now recognizes that radio sets should be kept in operation and that replacement parts and tubes are a necessary civilian requirement, second only to military needs.

"What the Government needs and asks of us is what we must deliver. The manner in which we have 'delivered' is typified by the

Army-Navy "E" Flag which we proudly fly. On the other hand, if we can do the job for the military which is needed and expected of us and still manufacture a reasonable quantity of tubes for essential civilian requirements, we want to do it and you can depend on us to provide as many civilian tubes as conditions will permit.

"Most everyone knows that, under priority regulations in effect since October 3, 1942, we have not been permitted to deliver radio tubes except on a priority rating of A-3 or higher. Jobbers are limited in the amount of inventory that they may carry and the tubes and types they may order. To obtain tubes for civilian use, they must file applications with the WPB for preference ratings before they can place orders with manufacturers. At first this caused some little confusion and delay; however, at the present time the system is working out very well."

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PHILCO WINS ADVERTISING AWARD

The radio awards at the annual Advertising Awards dinner in New York last week were:

1. An advertiser, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, who by contemporary service has added to the knowledge or technique of radio advertising - Medal award: Archibald M. Crossley.

2. An advertiers, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, for outstanding skill in commercial program production - Medal award: Young & Rubicam, Inc., for The March of Time program (Time, Inc.).

3. An advertiser, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, for excellence of commercial announcements - No award.

4. An advertiser or agency for a commercially sponsored program which contributes most to the advancement of radio advertising as a social force - Medal award: Sayre M. Ramsdell and Associates, Inc., for The Secret Weapon program (Philco Radio Radio and Television Corporation).

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OPA ISSUES NEW ADVERTISING RULES

New rules by the Office of Price Administration, which must be observed by producers who state the retail price of their own products in advertisements, were announced as follows:

1. When a national producer mentions the retail price of his product in newspaper, magazine and radio advertisements, he need not include a statement saying that the retail price mentioned in the advertisement cannot be charged by retailers whose individual

ceilings are below the price mentioned. But this rule has a qualification if the advertisement lists the names of the retailers selling the product at the advertised price.

In case the names of the retailers are listed in an advertisement giving the retail price, the producer sponsoring the advertisement is himself responsible for a violation if the retailer in selling at the advertised price exceeds his own maximum price, unless the advertisement itself contains a statement that the mentioned price cannot be charged by any named outlet whose ceiling is below the mentioned price. Of course, a retailer who sells above his ceiling is guilty of a violation even if he sold at a price mentioned in the producer's advertisement.

2. When a producer sends a retailer "copy" or "mats" which mention the retail price to be used in advertising the producer's products for sale in the retailer's store, the producer should notify the retailer that he can use the "copy" or "mat" with the mentioned retail price only if the mentioned price does not exceed the retailer's ceiling. Only if the manufacturer gives this notice to the retailer does he free himself of any responsibility in case the retailer violates his own ceiling by selling at the mentioned price.

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SCOPHONY TELEVISION CORPORATION FORMED IN NEW YORK

It was announced in New York Monday that the Scophony Corporation of America had been formed by General Precision Equipment Corporation, formerly General Theatres Equipment Corporation, and Television Productions, Inc., subsidiary of Paramount Pictures, in association with Scophony, Ltd., of London. It was said the new corporation controls the Western Hemisphere rights for the "supersonic" television system developed by the British company in fourteen years of research.

Large-screen television projection and easy adaptability to color presently will be available to Americans in homes, schools, churches, restaurants and motion-picture theatres, according to Arthur Levey, President of the new company.

The Scophony Corporation of America is an independent American company and its five directors are all American citizens, Mr. Levey said. In addition to Mr. Levey, the Board of Directors includes Joseph E. Swan, partner in E. F. Hutton & Co.; Franklin Field, Director of Piper Aircraft Company and Chief Operations Adviser of the Outpost Division of the OWI; Paul Raibourn, President of Television Productions, Inc., and Earle G. Hines, President of the General Precision Equipment Corporation.

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RECOGNITION PROPOSED FOR RADIO AND PRESS WAR HEROES

A proposal has been made by the Editor and Publisher that American radio and press correspondents, who risk their lives daily on the battlefronts, be decorated for historic acts performed in line of duty.

"What about some kind of recognition for the news and radio news folks who are taking all the risks of war in order to tell the war story to the world?" the Editor and Publisher asks. "We haven't any hard-set ideas on what should be the reward for heroic news duty well done or for wounds received in line of that duty. Probably no citation form or medal award could be made to apply to all cases - but we do believe that either the field commanders, the national government, or the organized newspaper business should have some ready mechanism for rewarding newspaper work that is performed at necessary risk of life.

"Who should make the awards: There is a question which should have plenty of thought. Offhand, it would seem that the Government has enough on its hands in fighting the war without having to worry about providing chest ribbons and medals for reporters and radio broadcasters.

"We suggest that a joint newspaper-radio board be set up to consider citations of their people by the military and naval authorities. Such a board might, conceivably, recommend to the President that such and such an act appears worthy of a military decoration. It might judge that another act was worthy of a non-military award to be provided either by a Government bureau or by the newspaper or radio industries, jointly or separately."

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ASSERTS "PROFIT MOTIVE" HELD UP RADAR

In a study made for the American Council of Public Affairs, Dr. Lyman Chalkley, head economic analyst of the Board of Economic Warfare, was quoted as saying that the development of radar was held back before the war because there didn't seem to be any profit in it. Dr. Chalkley used radar as an example in his contention that the "profit economy" has not always been equal to the demands of war. The profit principle, he said, "has not always provided the things which nations have needed to combat influences and forces considered uncivilized and barbarous * * * and there did not appear to be any profitable major peacetime uses for radar. Therefore, it was not subjected to the intensive practical development given potentially profitable inventions. So, with the war, we had to start almost from scratch, meanwhile losing ships and planes and men because the profit motive had not guided up to the development of radar from the stage of laboratory curiosity to the manufacture of practical instruments."

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HOUSE "COURT" TO TRY ALLEGED REDS EMPLOYED BY U. S.

Paying no heed to the order of President Roosevelt appointing a five man Commission to investigate and determine the truth of charges made by Representative Martin Dies that the Government was honey-combed with radicals, the House on Monday virtually agreed to create its own five man Committee to investigate the subversive charges against the 38 Federal employees named by Mr. Dies, which include Dr. Goodwin Watson and Frederick L. Schuman of the Federal Communications Commission. Although the exact method has evidently not been determined, there seemed to be no doubt from the hullabaloo the House raised about the matter Monday - devoting practically all afternoon to it in the wildest session this season, that the membership favored "purging" the Government of any communistic or subversive employees. For a time the entire appropriation bill seemed to be placed in jeopardy, which almost caused a panic among the party leaders.

The explosion in the House was touched off by argument over an amendment adopted last Friday denying further Federal funds to William Pickens, a negro, a Treasury employee, because of accusations by the Dies Committee that he had been connected with Communist-Front organizations.

Representative Knutson, (R), of Minnesota, chided the House for its action on Mr. Pickens, "singling out this one poor colored man".

Representative Hendricks (D), of Florida, stating that "any man from the South doesn't call a colored man 'Mr.'" told the House he was unaware that Mr. Pickens was colored when the question of his affiliations first arose, offering as proof "the fact that I referred to him as 'Mr.' Pickens":

"And as for all this talk about giving him his day in court", Mr. Hendricks shouted, "I want to talk to you gentlemen about courts."

Even if the individuals under discussion were "given their day in court", he said, that would not necessarily remove from them the stigma of being anti-American.

"We had a trial out on the Coast last week", he said. "Errol Flynn, the movie actor, had his day in court - and was acquitted.

"But would any of you good gentlemen in this House want your daughters to take a trip on his yacht with Mr. Errol Flynn?"

It was at this juncture that Chairman Clarence Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, ignoring the President's Committee, revealed plans for the special sub-committee of five members to give "a fair and impartial" trial to men and women in the Government service and that Dies has charged with being "crackpot bureaucrats with Communist sympathies."

The new plan, Mr. Cannon explained, would give Congress an opportunity to take summary action "without delay" against the accused if the findings of the subcommittee justified it.

"The only way to reach these people now", he declared, "is through the long and tortuous procedure of curtailing appropriations for their services. We should not leave these people in the service any longer if they are guilty."

Every one of the accused, Mr. Cannon said, would be given an opportunity to present a defense.

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SMALL RADIO STATION REPORTS STILL NOT IN

Asked if there was anything new in the negotiations with the advertisers of small stations, Chairman James L. Fly said:

"No. We are getting up a little bit closer on the problem. That is all. It is basically the same. Incidentally there are some few, perhaps I should say a substantial number, of stations who have not got in their returns yet, and we are going to have to close the book probably this week because we don't want to delay consideration of the problem from the standpoint of the industry as a whole because of the failure of some small portion of the stations to get in the information. I do wish they would get their information in now."

"Is there any progress report which would indicate in any measure the success of the informational survey set up by the FCC on the equipment?" the Chairman was asked.

"I don't have any formal report, but my impression is that it is working quite successfully", he replied.

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NATIONAL GRANGE FAVORS CLEAR CHANNELS

As presented to Congress by Senator Capper of Kansas, the legislative program of the National Grange for 1943 carries the following with regard to radio broadcasting:

"Since the major proportion of the farm homes of the Nation depend upon service from 'clear channel' radio stations, we oppose any action to reduce the number of these stations in order to give more service to the large centers of population, which are already well supplied."

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DIATHERMY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTORS CITED

Misrepresentation of the provisions of an order issued by the Federal Communications Commission and unfair and deceptive acts in commerce are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against two distributors of home diathermy apparatus and two officials of the companies. The respondents are Home Diathermy Co., Inc., 1780 Broadway, New York, Home Diathermy Co., Inc., 15 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Arnold Steindler and Isadore Teitelbaum.

Both corporate respondents operate a factory at 1780 Broadway, New York, and the respondents Steindler and Teitelbaum are, respectively, president and secretary-treasurer of the corporate respondents. For several years they have been selling, distributing and servicing an electrical device designated "Home Diathermy" recommended by them for treatment of various ailments and diseases.

In May, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order directing all private or non-government owners of apparatus designed for generating radio frequency energy for therapeutic purposes to register such devices with the Federal Communications Commission. Forms sent to owners of devices contained application for registration, the numbers of each set and other descriptive matter.

The complaint charges that the respondents have disseminated deceptive and misleading statements and representations with respect to the requirements provided by the order, these representations being sent by letters to purchasers of their machines and made in oral statements by the respondents. Typical of such statements, the complaint charges, is a letter signed by E. Sherber, Home Diathermy Co, Inc., which reads in part: "We are at this time notifying you about an order that was issued by Federal Communications Commission * * due to the fact that enemy aliens in the United States are using Short Wave Diathermy to transmit illegal messages to the enemies of our country. Since it would be a very costly and lengthy procedure to track down each and every person * * who own diathermy units, the government has ordered that anyone owning a diathermy * * must fill out forms * *", calling for, among other things, exact frequency, exact kilocycles, power input and output, type and serial number of tubes, "In other words, a thorough calibration. To do this your unit must be brought to our factory. * * This new Federal Communications Commission ruling is very costly to us since we must take our mechanics from their usual work to spend a few hours on each unit * * We therefore feel that by us being willing to cooperate with you that you in appreciation would willingly defray part of the expense."

After fixing the total cost of this service and shipping charges at \$10, the letter stated: "Since you are the owner of an apparatus and have been informed as to what the order calls for - that if said apparatus is not registered, it may be confiscated or you may be penalized \$10,000. We have reported this to you and therefore the burden of responsibility is with you. * *"

The complaint charges that these statements and representations are false and misleading and deceptive; that it is not necessary that diathermy machines be calibrated or any servicing or adjustments made to permit full compliance with the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission; it is not necessary that machines be sent to the respondents' factory in New York or any other factory for the purpose of calibration and it never has been necessary for owners of diathermy machines to pay any money or compensation of any nature to the respondents or any other person as a prerequisite for compliance with the Federal Communications Commission order.

Twenty days are granted the respondents for answering the complaint.

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TRADE NOTES

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America \$3.50 First Preferred stock and outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, were declared and announced by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. The dividend on the First Preferred stock is 87½ per share, and the dividend on the "B" Preferred stock is \$1.25 per share.

The Office of Censorship has consolidated regulations governing all international communications in a step which replaced with a single code the previously separate rules for postal, cable and telephone censorship. The new single set of regulations covers all press dispatches, periodicals, books, private and business letters, cablegrams, radiograms, telephone messages and other communications leaving the United States. It includes a list of topics which may not be mentioned in communications to foreign countries and which parallels the press code for voluntary censorship.

Industrial leaders and college officials from many sections of the country will meet in Washington Wednesday (February 10) to talk over ways of getting college-trained women into specialized war jobs as speedily as possible. The sessions have been arranged by Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director of the American Association of University Women. Approximately 50 women's colleges and more than 20 important war production industries will be represented, including the Victor Division of the RCA, A. T. & T. and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

A rule requiring owners of radio sets to turn in their old tubes when they buy new ones is being worked out by the WPB and will probably go into effect soon, the Sylvania News reports. The tube turn-in regulation is intended to control the number of tubes distributed. It also will permit the salvaging of tube bases which, in some cases, can be refabricated.

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DAYTIME SERIALS O.K. , PHYSICIANS FIND

The virtues of radio daytime serials far outweigh their shortcomings, it was declared by an Advisory Committee of three well known physicians recently appointed by the National Broadcasting Company to study the morale qualities of network broadcasting.

A scientific evaluation of daytime serials demonstrates, the physicians reported, that they feature problems which are essentially the problems of ordinary American life. The tendency of daytime serials is towards solutions generally accepted as ethical in present society and hence, the committee found, their effects are helpful rather than harmful.

"They seem to fill a real demand for a public of considerable size and their shortcomings are heavily outweighed by their virtues", said the Committee in a preliminary report on the daytime serials.

The Committee was headed by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and a leader in the field of public health. The other members were Dr. Henry R. Viets, noted Boston neurologist and lecturer on Neurology at the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Winfred Overholser, a well known psychiatrist and Professor of Psychiatry at George Washington University School of Medicine and Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, both in Washington, D. C. The Committee was under the supervision of Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Committee reported:

"The psychologic problems which are featured in the daytime serial dramas studied are essentially the problems of daily life: love, marriage, divorce, ambition, adoption, illness, parent-child adjustments, occasionally greed, envy, deceit, misappropriation of money, but altogether in no undue proportions. The listeners identify themselves and their own major and minor crises with the characters of these dramas. Since, however, the tendency of all the dramas studied is toward the solutions that are generally accepted as ethical in our social existence, the effects of the dramas tends towards helpfulness rather than harm."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RADIO AND PRESS COOPERATION MAGNIFICENT, SAYS CENSOR

The highest praise was given to the way in which the broadcasters and newspapers have worked with the Office of Censorship by Byron Price, its Director. It was at a conference at which was issued the second revision of the voluntary codes of Wartime Practices for the American Press and Broadcasters. With Mr. Price was J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Broadcasting.

Someone had asked if there had been any instances of newspapers or stations not conforming to the censorship code.

"To the contrary", Director Price replied, "the newspapers and the broadcasters have been singularly cooperative. They have really been magnificent - there is no other word for it."

Mr. Price called particular attention to a direction inside the cover of the revised Code which underlines previously published advice to bring all doubtful press censorship instances to the Office of Censorship. The new note says:

"The Code of Wartime Practices is issued pursuant to instructions by the President, who commissioned the Office of Censorship to supervise domestic voluntary censorship.

"You are reminded that whenever anyone else, in any part of the country, makes a request which appears unreasonable or out of harmony with the Code, you are at liberty to appeal at once to the Office of Censorship.

"Much confusion would be avoided if such appeals were more frequent."

"I think the broadcasters and the editors would be surprised to know how many times we have stepped in to help them when some such person as a sheriff or other unauthorized official has taken it on himself to try to keep something off the air or out of the newspapers."

Nat R. Howard, Assistant Director of Censorship, followed Mr. Price in explaining principal additions to the newspaper code. Mr. Ryan told of changes which had been made in the radio code.

Explaining that there were 150 stations broadcasting in 29 languages, Mr. Ryan said that probably the most significant change affecting domestic broadcasters is the incorporation of new principles to guide foreign language station managers in their

voluntary censorship efforts. A new section is added for this purpose which reads:

"The Office of Censorship, by direction of the President, is charged with the responsibility of removing from the air all those engaged in foreign language broadcasting who, in the judgment of appointed authorities in the Office of censorship, endanger the war effort of the United Nations by their connections, direct or indirect, with the medium. Bases of judgment in exercising this function will be twofold: (1) current material written for broadcast or broadcast over American facilities; (2) past an/or present conduct of the individual, including evidence substantiating his sympathy with the regimes of our enemies. This function of the Office of Censorship is not intended to relieve in any measure the full responsibility resting with the management of the foreign language broadcasting station to employ only those whose loyalty he does not question. There extends to such broadcast management the additional responsibility to report to the Office of Censorship the names of any personnel in this field who might be suspected for any reason. "

Another paragraph which Mr. Ryan called special attention to was with regard to presidential and diplomatic broadcasts:

"Information about the movements of the President of the United States (including advance notice of the place from which he will broadcast); information of official military or diplomatic missions of the United States or of any other nation opposing the Axis powers - routes, schedules, destination, within or without continental United States; movements of ranking Army or Naval officers and staffs on official missions; movements of other individuals or units on military or diplomatic missions. Premature disclosure of diplomatic negotiations or conversations. "

Mr. Ryan pointed out that the Program Section of the Broadcasters' Code contains one new paragraph, dealing with simulated air raids and blackouts. It advises broadcasters not to employ their facilities during these simulated events in such a way that listeners would grow to depend on the radio for assistance in the event of an actual air raid. During an actual air raid, stations in the affected area will be off the air by order of the area defense command. The paragraph adds, however, "This is intended to place no proscription on the legitimate broadcast of descriptions and commentaries dealing with simulated air raids and blackouts after the events have been conducted. "

In a foreword, notice is taken by the censors of "commentators and columnists". "All requests of the Code", it says, "apply to advertising matter, news letters, corporation and business reports, letters to the editor, personal and society news (which often discloses military or diplomatic movements or identity restricted herein), and commentators and columnists who deal both with news and circulated reports. The Code does not limit speculation or opinion. But use of any device of 'speculation' to disclose restricted information presents a hazard to voluntary censorship. "

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RADIO AND ELECTRONIC PARTS SPECIFICATIONS SOUGHT

Under the guidance of the War Production Board, the Armed Services are working out a series of agreements to assure the use of single sets of specifications in the production of component parts for radio and electronic equipment for the Army and the Navy, the War Production Board has announced. The program, part of which has been completed, covers a long list of insulating materials and electronic components.

Use of the same specifications in the production of components for the Army and the Navy, WPB officials pointed out, will provide for the interchangeability of many replacement parts destroyed in battle.

On the production side, it was said, many impediments to swift manufacture will be eliminated. Where there are separate specifications by the Army and Navy, there must also be separate tests of the components. Under the present program, single agencies are chosen to try out these components for the Army and Navy.

Given different specification, the manufacturer must differentiate his production processes and must maintain separate stocks. The joint program unifies production methods in a given plant and allows the merging of previously segregated inventories.

At the request of the WPB and with the cooperation of the Army, the Navy, the Institute of Radio Engineers, prime and sub-contractors, the American Standards Association organized the War Committee on Radio, headed by Sidney K. Wolf of the WPB Radio Division. The task of this committee, on which are represented the Armed Services, civilian Government agencies, industry, professional organizations and the ASA, is to decide what specific jobs are to be done and to assign responsibility for doing them.

The War Committee organized sub-committees to draft specifications on particular components and materials. Task groups were formed by the sub-committees to handle parts of the job. For example, the subcommittee on crystals and holders has task groups working separately on physical characteristics, specifications and testing, and reference test circuits.

Specifications have been completed on fixed mica-dielectric capacitors cutting down the number of types from 10,000 to 2,000. Agreement by the Armed Services on specifications for electrical indicating instruments have reduced the number of types from 90,000 to 2,100. These reductions in types will materially increase production, Mr. Wolf stated.

The sub-committee on insulating materials, through its task groups, will set specifications on radio insulators of ceramics, steatite, porcelain, glass, glass bonded mica and of filling and impregnating insulating materials, plastics, and plastic communications components.

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The sub-committee on fixed capacitors, which completed its work on mica types, is drafting specifications on ceramic, paper and electrolytic capacitors. The sub-committee on variable capacitors will work out specifications on variable receiver, variable transmitter and trimmer capacitors.

There is a sub-committee on dynamotors and similar power units. The sub-committee on fixed resistors has task groups at work on fixed composition, fixed wire wound and instrument type resistors. The sub-committee on variable resistors is drafting specifications on variable composition and variable wire-wound resistors.

Transformer specifications will cover power transformers, audio frequency transformers and radio frequency transformers. The sub-committee on tube-sockets is at work on receiving tube, transmitters and cathode ray tube sockets.

Work on connectors covers jacks and multicontact plugs and receptacles. Single cell batteries and multicell batteries are covered by the sub-committee on dry batteries. Another sub-committee covers vibrator power supplies.

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HOUSE HEATS GRIDIRON FOR WALTER WINCHELL

Apparently everything is set to go ahead next week with the House Naval Affairs Committee inquiry as to the exact status of Walter Winchell, the radio commentator, as a reserve officer in the Navy. It all came about through Mr. Winchell in a recent broadcast referring to citizens who voted to re-elect pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists to Congress as "damned fools".

At this writing, next Tuesday, February 16th, appears to be the day the hearings will start, but this has not been confirmed officially. Secretary Knox is to be the first. Mr. Winchell expects to be in Washington at that time and it seems likely that he may also be called upon to testify.

Secretary Knox had previously reported to the Committee that statements attributed to Mr. Winchell while on naval duty by Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, were "not considered as scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals".

The Knox report was filed by Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee, who had referred to the Navy Department a series of questions propounded by Mr. Hoffman in a resolution introduced last Tuesday.

The resolution charged that the columnist and radio commentator, while an officer in the Navy, made contemptuous remarks about Congress and asked why he had not been punished under the United States code providing court-martial punishment for any one in the Navy guilty of "profane swearing, falsehood * * * or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals."

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CONGRESS LIKELY TO BE DIVIDED OVER BLUE NET CURB

It seems likely that in the House Naval Affairs Committee investigation of Walter Winchell's broadcasts, and possibly later on the floor of the House and Senate, there may be spirited discussion of the tightening of censorship by Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network of the broadcasts of Mr. Winchell, and also Drew Pearson, another well-known commentator. There is likely to be quite a difference of opinion over it in Congress. Some will favor such censorship and others will be against it.

While not mentioning either Mr. Winchell or Mr. Pearson by name, Mr. Woods said that "several commentators have recently departed from their prepared scripts to discuss controversial issues in a biased and inflammatory manner." Mr. Woods added that such broadcasts "must be in good taste".

He explained that the National Association of Broadcasters' code forbade discussion of controversial subjects on commercial programs. In addition to this a memorandum directed the commentators not to make "derogatory or insulting remarks" about any member of Congress "or any other person holding any public office".

Walter Winchell now in Florida, was the first to be heard from saying:

"The only thing left is the newspaper. I hope the newspapers will fight harder for freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered.

"The Blue Network has been very liberal and generous, and I can't squawk. They reminded me that there were certain rules that must be followed. They told me they knew I wanted to stay on the radio and they wanted to help me stay.

"However, the fact remains that certain people would like to stop Drew Pearson and me, and my fangs have been removed and my typewriter fingers rapped with the butt of a gun."

Mr. Pearson said that his only previous difference with the network occurred last Spring when he was not permitted "to break exclusively" the Edward J. Flynn paving block story.

"Aside from this incident the Blue Network has been extremely broad-minded", said Pearson. "Hence my difficulties in understanding the sudden censorship of last Sunday whereby a commentator is not permitted to criticize a member of Congress or a group of Congress such as the Dies Committee or the silver bloc or a member of the President's Cabinet who may be delinquent on supplying the Nation with rubber.

"I feel sure that the Blue Network will eventually agree that free and fair criticism is essential in a democracy and will not again go so far as to bar the quotation of a Supreme Court decision criticizing an important aide in the Navy Department, as it did last Sunday."

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DAVIS SEEKS TIME TO PREPARE BROADCASTS

It may be several weeks before Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, goes on the air with his governmental news broadcasts.

"I'd like to have five or six days to get off to myself to prepare for these broadcasts", Mr. Davis told this writer. "I'm sure it will be some little time before I will be able to begin them."

Asked if the reports were true that undue pressure had been exerted on the networks to take these official broadcasts, Mr. Davis replied:

"Not at all. They were offered to the networks and by the networks to the stations, just like anything else. Both the networks and the stations could take them or leave them."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis didn't seem to know exactly what networks or the the number of stations that would put him on. It was said elsewhere that the quarter-hour weekly broadcasts had been scheduled for 10:45 P.M. Fridays by NBC, CBS and Blue and that Mutual would carry them by transcription at 4 P.M. Saturdays. Although Mr. Davis showed no signs of it, to this writer at least, it was reported that he was pretty badly tired out and that his doctor had advised him to take a rest.

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Baylor University, Corpus Christi, Texas, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new station on 1010 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited time, employing directional antenna day and night.

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FCC EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN HOUSE "RADICALS" PROBE

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst, of the Federal Communications Commission will be among the 39 officials of alleged subversive personnel on the Government payroll to be investigated by the special subcommittee just appointed by the House. Representative Kerr, Democrat, of North Carolina, is the Chairman of the subcommittee. He is a former prosecuting attorney of Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

The other members are Representatives Gore, of Tennessee, and Anderson, of New Mexico, Democrats, and Powers of New Jersey, and Keefe, of Wisconsin, Republicans. Three of the members of the investigating subcommittee - Representatives Kerr, Gore and Keefe - are lawyers. Mr. Kerr was elected to Congress in 1923 to succeed the late Representative Kitchen. At that time he was serving on the Superior Court bench in North Carolina.

The House last Wednesday decided that after nearly five years in the dual role of investigator and jury the Dies Committee could no longer sit in judgment of the Americanism of Federal workers.

It voted to authorize the naming of a special subcommittee of its Appropriations Committee to hear charges of radicalism among Federal personnel brought by the Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies (D.), of Texas, who staunchly opposed the move.

In completing an about-face from its militant attitude against continuing "radical bureaucrats" on the Federal payroll whether they have been shown to be radical or not, the House a couple of hours later refused, by 131 votes, to uphold last Friday's action in removing from the Treasury Department rolls the name of William Pickens, Negro specialist in promoting the sale of war bonds.

Representative Colmer (D.), of Mississippi, taunted the Republicans on their "about-face" saying:

"A day or two ago the House said by its vote that this man Pickens, because of his subversive activities as disclosed by the Dies committee, should be stricken from his \$5,600 job on the payroll of the Government. The country - or at least a substantial portion of the country - approved this action. But now it seems that some politicians with an ear to the ground heard that this man Pickens was a member of the Negro race.

"Instead of that wholehearted cooperation between the conservative groups, we find politics as usual.

"Who was it that the other day voted almost in a solid mass to take Pickens off the pay roll? Of course, it was the Republican side. But today we see an about-face since it has been

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learned that Pickens is a Negro. Somebody is playing to the Negro vote."

In the words of another Member, privately expressed, "We voted this man Pickens off the pay roll on the theory that he was a Red. Then we found out that he was black and proceeded to place him back on the payroll. Evidently that makes us yellow."

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DENIES FCC ORDER BLOW TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Denying in the United States Supreme Court the argument of John T. Cahill, counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, that the Federal Communications Commission's restrictions on chain broadcasting were an unconstitutional infringement on free speech, Solicitor General Charles Fahy said further that the regulations served to encourage competition and prevent undue concentration of control of the radio industry.

"The regulations embody the principle of the Communications Act that radio facilities shall be used as fully and effectively as possible in the public interest", Mr. Fahy said.

Mr. Cahill told the court that the FCC "holds the power of absolute life or death over every radio station in the United States. * * * The licensing of instruments of free speech is supportable only insofar as it is necessary to protect clearly defined interests more important than freedom of speech itself."

Mr. Cahill contended the Commission had exceeded its authority in limiting contracts by which a radio station granted options to networks for broadcasting time. He said this was a regulation "of critical importance" and constituted a "death blow to Nation-wide network broadcasting."

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HOUSE FAVORS WESTERN UNION-POSTAL MERGER

The House on Wednesday passed by a standing vote of 201 to 56 the long-pending bill to permit a merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Representative Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, charging the Government would be setting up a monopoly by a merger, tried to kill the bill by moving to strike out its enacting clause. This was shouted down.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The hours of broadcasting for WOR's FM Station W71NY are now from 1 to 7 P.M. Mondays through Saturdays. The old time was 3 to 9 P.M. the same days.

Manufacturers of new phonograph records may continue beyond May 1, 1943, to place and sell records in envelopes, albums or containers that do not bear a statement showing the established ^{maximum} price for the records, provided the packages are from stock printed prior to November 13, 1942, the Office of Price Administration said.

There is a report that James D. Shouse, Vice-President in charge of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation has been offered the post of head of the Radio Division of the Office of War Information recently held by William D. Lewis, recently boosted upstairs as an Assistant OWI Director.

In the Independent Offices appropriation bill now before the House \$5,590,314 is asked for special war activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Wednesday declared a cash dividend of 30% per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on March 5, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 19, 1943.

Station KWSC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to change frequency from 1250 kilocycles to 1030 kilocycles, change power from 5 kilowatts to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, hours from Share with KTW to Unlimited and make changes in antenna and ground systems. Requests facilities of KOB.

Purity Products, Inc., 1060 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; The Journal of Living Publishing Corporation, 1819 Broadway, New York, and Victor H. Lindlahr have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in advertising and selling a medicinal preparation known as "VBev".

VBev is distributed by Purity Products, Inc., and advertising concerning it is disseminated by Lindlahr in the publication "Journal of Living", which he edits and which is published by the respondent publishing corporation. The preparation also is advertised in newspapers and other periodicals and over the radio.

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McCLINTOCK, MBS HEAD, OUTLINES 1943 EXPANSION PLAN

A six-point program for mutual network operations in 1943, which will "make Mutual second to none in serving the advertiser and the listener" was outlined by Miller McClintock, Mutual Broadcasting System President last Wednesday at a dinner tendered to the members of the press covering the radio industry.

The six points follow:

1. The largest budget in the network's eight-year history.
2. Regular program clinics attended by key originating stations.
3. Increased network service to member and affiliated stations in programming and promotion.
4. An enlarged research department.
5. New policies to make Mutual more than ever "the friendly network".
6. Equal sales emphasis on the major markets and the "small towns of America".

"It is going to be our policy to make Mutual a friendly network, easy to do business with", said Mr. McClintock. "We will see to it that our organization follows this principle harmoniously and progressively."

The largest budget in the network's eight year history has gone into effect, Mr. McClintock stated, which emphasizes that the network stockholders are 100 percent behind these policies.

"The network expansion will touch all departments of the organization", he continued, "but will come in an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary way."

Heading the list will be notable and important improvements in network program structure, with the network more actively assisting its stations in preparing programs of the highest calibre, he said.

"The basic idea of station origination will continue", Mr. McClintock said, "but with more help in ideas and participation from network program officials."

Mr. McClintock announced that a meeting of key station program directors will be held sometime this month in New York to further examine network programming and setup new program ideas.

The cooperative structure of Mutual - that of a station-operated network will continue permanently - but with a tightening of coordination from top to bottom.

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TRAMMELL SAYS RADIO AND PRESS ARE NOT COMPETITORS

"Radio, like the press, has accepted its obligations and opportunity to play an important role in the war effort and during the post-war era", Niles Trammell, NBC President, declared in a recent address to station representatives during a meeting of the second War Clinic in Chicago. The Chicago conference, mid-stop in the Clinic's tour of the country, was attended by representatives of 42 NBC affiliates from 16 States.

"The totalitarian nations", Mr. Trammell added, "long ago recognized the power of radio to mold public opinion. In the United States, radio, like the press, does not seek to influence the thinking of the people but to inform the people. In this respect, the technique of the press and radio in this country, is at variance with that in the axis countries. We are satisfied that the people will think straight if we can give them the news, straight and unbiased.

"The press and radio are not competitors", Mr. Trammell declared. "Radio can never hope, nor does it want to surpass the press in the dissemination of the news. They complement each other in giving the nation the best news service in the world. They should work together as two great forces, ready if necessary, to defend the right of free speech."

Stanley Hubbard, Manager, KSTP, St. Paul, presided at the Chicago sessions.

The War Clinic moved to New Orleans for sessions on February 8 and 9, after which the group of executives traveled to Houston, Texas, for session on February 10 and 11.

The Clinic will hold its final meetings in Los Angeles, February 15 and 16.

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CROSLY CORPORATION PAY TRIBUTE TO WOMEN WORKERS

"Let's Never Call Them the Weaker Sex Again!" says a page ad recently carried by the Crosley Corporation in the Washington Post and other newspapers.

"With us at Crosley, the employment of women is not new. In the making of Crosley Radios and in other peacetime products, we have had reason to know how competent and skillful women's hands and brains can be.

"But more than ever, since the total conversion to war in our eight plants has been achieved, we have reason to appreciate the part that women are playing.

"To them goes a great share of the credit for the speed and adaptability which is enabling Crosley to turn out a volume of production four times greater than our highest peacetime peak.

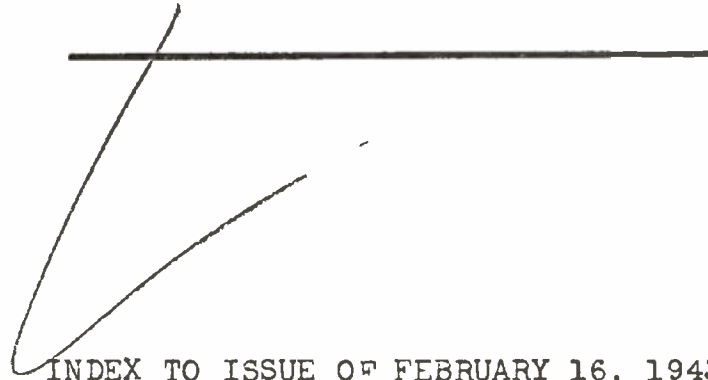
"Thanks to women, in no small measure, even that record of production will be raised to six times by Crosley before the middle of this year."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1504

February 16, 1943.

NAB AND FCC DUCK AS CONGRESS GOES AFTER RADIO

With Congress aroused over the commentators and censorship, while at the same time whetting its axe for James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission, and threatening to revamp the whole radio structure, two groups which you might naturally think would be in the thick of the fight are conspicuous by their silence. The first is the FCC and the second is the National Association of Broadcasters.

Just who the real champions of radio will be will be seen at the Naval Affairs Committee hearing where Secretary Knox will probably be put on the grill this week regarding the status of Walter Winchell. Also at subsequent sessions of Congress where the subject of radio is sure to be discussed, and finally when the Committee, headed by Representative Cox of Georgia, gets the grid-iron thoroughly heated up for the FCC. In the meantime, neither the FCC nor the NAB have let out a single peep.

Ordinarily if such a charge had been made against a commentator as calling certain people "damn fools", as was made against Walter Winchell, Mr. Fly and the FCC would have been ranting all over the place in righteous indignation just as they did in the Mae West case where about all they had on Mae was the inflection she used in saying something that was construed to be suggestive. However, Winchell let his foot slip and actually used profanity in direct violation of the Communications Act but has Mr. Fly been heard from? The reason for this is (a) he knows the Winchell situation is loaded politically and that the commentator unquestionably has the backing of the Administration, and the present Chairman of the FCC has never been known to go out of his way to offend the Administration (b) he knows that anything he might say would be pounced upon by Representative Cox and used against him when the FCC comes up for its Congressional frizzling next month. Mr. Fly knows that then he may have the fight of his life and therefore is not taking any chances on sticking his neck out now.

Westbrook Pegler, a few days ago, asked the newspapers to "fight harder for the freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered". The National Association of Broadcasters, never known for its aggressive action or strong leadership, in addition to walking along silently carrying the white flag on censorship, has also evidently turned the other cheek to its old enemy, Mr. Fly.

Representative Cox on the Hill would welcome with open arms any assistance on Mr. Fly which the NAB could give him. It is predicted that Mr. Cox will make it plenty warm for the FCC Chairman without NAB's help but let it be predicted here if the broadcasters' association doesn't assist the fiery Georgia Congressman at this

time they, in turn, may find themselves just as thoroughly investigated and may do so anyway before the Congressional radio war is over.

In the meantime, silence is the order of the day with both the FCC and the NAB and will probably continue to be until the present Congressional outburst on radio blows over.

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NEW RADIO RULE SUCCESSFUL AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER

The new rule that there be no advance notice of the place from which the President will broadcast was successfully tried out in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's fighting speech made at the White House Correspondents' Association Dinner at the new Statler Hotel in Washington last Friday night. That the President would speak, of course, was announced in advance but it wasn't until people heard it over the air or read it in the paper the next morning that they knew where it was broadcast from.

Although an added starter, the President's speech overshadowed everything else. The dinner was arranged as a benefit for the National Infantile Paralysis Association and everybody, including the President, paid for his own meal, which was of the Army type, starting off with bean soup. There was no meat, butter, or coffee. Attendance was confined strictly to members and only such guests as the White House Association itself invited. However, an invitation was later extended to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which happened to be meeting at that time, finally resulting in about 700 persons attending.

The networks alternate in furnishing the talent for the affairs and this year the program was put on by Columbia. It was done under difficulties because of faulty installation of the new hotel's loud speaker system.

Beatrice Kay, of CBS' "Gay Nineties" got the biggest laugh of the evening in telling of three American soldiers in Africa on leave and not finding anything to do and in a strange town bought a bottle of whisky and went up to a hotel room. One of them happening to look out of the window onto the street, shouted to the others, "Stop drinking that stuff. It's terrible. I've only had two drinks of it but down there I see Roosevelt coming along in a Jeep."

Among those present at the White House Dinner from the radio industry were:

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice President and General Counsel, NBC; Carl L. Burkland, Manager of WJSV, Washington; Raymond Clapper, commentator; Martin Codell, publisher of Broadcasting Magazine; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Assistant Director, OWI; George Crandall, Director of Publicity, CBS, New York; Elmer Davis, Director of OWI,

J. E. Doyle, WABC, New York; Earl Gammons, Vice-President, CBS; Earl Godwin, commentator; Richard Harkness, commentator; William Hillman, commentator; Lynne M. Lamm, NAB; Lewis W. B., Assistant Director, OWI; Ernest K. Lindley, commentator; Frank McIntosh, Radio Division, WPB, and Clayland Morgan, NBC, New York.

Also, Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager, NBC; Barnet Nover, commentator; Drew Pearson, commentator; Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Commander M. R. Runyan, formerly of CBS; J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio; Frank Stanton, Vice-President CBS; Oswald F. Schuette, RCA., and Fred Shawn, NBC.

Also, Carleton D. Smith, Manager WRC, Washington; Gen. A. D. Surles, in charge publicity, War Department; Sol Taishoff, Editor, Broadcasting Magazine; Davidson Taylor, Assistant Director of Broadcasting, CBS; Major Albert L. Warner, formerly CBS; Frank White, Vice-President CBS; Paul White, formerly NBC, and Capt. Kenneth Yourd, formerly CBS.

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NEW PETRILLO PLAN APPALLING, SAYS EDITORIAL

An editorial in the Washington Post captioned "Racketeering Refined" reads:

"The fertile brain of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has conceived an ingenious plan for settlement of the controversy over musical recordings. He suggests that record manufacturers and juke-box operators should pay a fee to the musicians' union on each disc sold and each phonograph in operation. The receipts would go into a special fund to be used to reduce unemployment among musicians, foster musical appreciation and furnish 'free live music' to the public.

"Stripped of high-sounding phrases, this plan is a proposal closely akin to the undercover blackmail that union racketeers have been known to levy on hapless employers using devices that increase the efficiency of labor. The chief difference is that Mr. Petrillo's proposal is in the open and is launched as a philanthropic enterprise worthy of public support. However, if Mr. Petrillo's union could extract fees from manufacturers who produce goods that compete with musicians' services, would it not be equally reasonable for the building trades unions to demand similar tribute from producers of fabricated housing materials? Indeed, what is to hinder any union from exacting payments from any industry that offers a threat to the stability of its members' jobs?

"The implications of the Petrillo plan viewed solely from this angle are appalling. But there are still other objections to consider. Why, for instance, should employers be forced to contribute to a union unemployment fund when they already contribute to a

Nation-wide system of compulsory unemployment insurance set up for the benefit of millions of union and nonunion workers? Multiple levies imposed by unions upon employers to create special unemployment funds would boost production costs and result in higher prices and living costs. In fact, there is no knowing how much the public would ultimately have to pay for protecting 'live music' against the assaults of the mechanical age if Mr. Petrillo's plan were approved and became a precedent (as it unquestionably would) for other unions to follow."

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DIES "JURY" TO BEGIN WORK THIS WEEK

The Appropriations subcommittee named as a "jury" for the Dies Committee to examine charges of subversion filed against eight Federal workers is expected to begin functioning this week. Among those who will be "tried" and whose records will be gone into will be Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst of the FCC, who receives \$6,500, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst of the FCC, who receives \$5,500. It was reported that the subcommittee was seeking the services of William Bradley Umpstead, former member of the House from North Carolina as its attorney to conduct the hearings.

The subcommittee may also hear accusations of "radicalism" which may be brought against Government workers by members of Congress and others. The charges, it was emphasized, must be submitted in documentary form.

Subcommittee members denied, however, that there was any intention that the subcommittee would act as a kind of Congressional Board of Review of Civil Service appointments. The subcommittee's main purpose, it was said, will be to consider charges made by the committee headed by Representative Dies and to recommend to the House that it stop payment of salaries to those workers against whom it finds the charges to be supported.

While the subcommittee will give accused employees a chance to be heard in their own defense, which the Dies Committee in large measure failed to do, its hearings probably will be held behind closed doors. It was explained that, in a sense, the subcommittee will be sitting as an employer of workers who will appear before it, and, it was contended, meetings of this nature should be in private.

First charges to be considered by the committee will be those against William Pickens, Negro securities promotion specialist employed in the Treasury Department. Dies accused Pickens of having been a member of a "subversive" organization and the House voted to stop his pay, but changed its mind a few days later after political implications of this action filtered through Republican minds.

Next the subcommittee will investigate charges against seven employees whose salaries are paid from appropriations in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. The measure is scheduled for House consideration this week, and the bill will certainly be passed before the subcommittee has an opportunity to report.

It was observed, however, that the subcommittee was authorized to recommend that salaries be stopped by proposing amendments to any appropriation bill, so "if the Independent Offices bill get by us, those fellows have no assurance that they won't be touched."

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MRS. ROOSEVELT OPENS OWI RADIO PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

Mrs. Roosevelt and six colored and white leaders in education last Saturday night launched a new radio program, "My People", to tell of the part played in the war effort by the Nation's colored people. The first of the series, which is sponsored by the Office of War Information, was presented over Station WOL, in Washington.

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THINKS CONGRESS HAS DONE SWELL JOB ON MERGER BILL

In answer to a question as to whether the Federal Communications Commission was satisfied with the terms of the wire merger bill as passed by the House and Senate, James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, said:

"Well, yes, in general. I think that Congress has done a swell job on it. I think in terms of the ultimate results it will be very fine, and I am gratified that they have acted so expeditiously; that at last we see a way out of a very difficult situation, and I am hopeful that as the months go along we will be able to move toward a fixed and thorough-going and efficient well-integrated telegraph system."

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RADIO AND PRESS CREDITED WITH CENSORSHIP SUCCESS

Stating that "voluntary censorship has been brought to a degree of success never before approached in this country", Byron Price, Director of Censorship, praised the cooperation given him by the radio and the press.

"The credit for this success", Mr. Price declared on the American Forum of the Air, broadcast over the Mutual network last Sunday night, "and for the attendant implications of future freedom for press and radio, belongs to the publishers and broadcasters and to the loyal members of their staffs. It has been necessary for the Government merely to point the way."

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FEW WINCHELL COMPLAINTS; FLY SAYS POLICY UP TO BLUE

Asked if there had been many complaints regarding the Winchell Congressional "damn fool" broadcast, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said there had been about a dozen a week or so ago.

"I haven't heard of any since", Mr. Fly added. "I don't think there was a great volume."

"Does the reported policy of the Blue Network that no commentator can criticize anyone in the Government - does that jibe entirely with all the FCC regulations for freedom of speech?" the Chairman was asked.

"I think primarily the problem of freedom of speech on the Blue Network is, I might say, wholly and exclusively one for the Blue Network management. We don't have any authority to censor, of course. We haven't any authority to approve or disapprove any statements made on the air, and I think, for that matter, it is just as well that we don't. Of course, in terms of general policy, I think freedom of speech underlies the whole theory of radio function. We haven't raised any kicks here about some rather severe things that have been said about the Commission. I don't intend to raise any kicks about them.

"You mean said over the air?" someone interjected.

"Yes, or for that matter said anywhere", Mr. Fly replied. "I think it's awfully important that we ourselves not be critical of criticism or try to draw any fine lines as to whether we think it is fair or unfair criticism. Woodrow Wilson had something to say about that general problem - it is more important that we have unfettered right of criticism than that we be assured of the fairness of all criticism. That doesn't mean that I approve of what Winchell or any of these people have said. In fact I haven't been called upon to approve or disapprove, and I am not complaining about anyone that raised a kick about it - that is part of free speech. I only mean to say that we ourselves are not inclined to step into controversy of that kind."

It was said at the Capitol this (Tuesday) morning that the House Naval Affairs hearing to question Secretary Knox further with regard to the status of Walter Winchell as a naval officer had been postponed but probably would be held soon.

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Low R. Maxon, head of the Maxon advertising firm of Detroit, will replace Robert W. Horton as Chief of the Information Division of the Office of Price Administration.

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BLUE EXPLAINS ONLY WANTED COMMENTATORS TO BE FAIR

Instead of being restricted further last Sunday night, Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson were given the green light with apparently the only admonition that they be fair in their comments. It was said that the whole thing was a misunderstanding arising over a memo from Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network supplementing certain rules previously laid down with regard to criticism of public officials following a broadcast by Walter Winchell in which he charged those who voted to return pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists to Congress as being "damn fools". Also, without mentioning his name, Mr. Woods questioned some things said by Mr. Pearson.

That both Winchell and Pearson had again been given a free hand by Mr. Woods, who it was said had no intention of acting as censor and whose only desire was fair play, was evident from the remarks of the two commentators on the air Sunday night.

Mr. Pearson said:

"Tomorrow the House Naval Affairs Committee meets to hear the kicks of certain Congressmen who don't like what Walter Winchell has been saying about them. But at that meeting Winchell will have the support of his superiors in the Navy.

"Also, I am happy to report that Winchell will continue to have the same right of fair criticism of the Blue Network that he has had for years. And which I have tonight.

"One reason Winchell has the support of high Washington officials is this: Long before we entered the war, Winchell was the first man to point his finger at the German-American Bund and keep on pointing. Others claimed the Bund was merely a sporting club. But Winchell kept on pointing at the Bund and at the Jap agent, Ralph Townsend, and others. And today they are all behind the bars or sent back to Germany."

Mr. Winchell referred to Patrick Henry as a champion of free speech. He wound up by saying: "No dictator can come into power in a country where there is free speech. My right to speak freely before this microphone is important to me but it is much more important to the people."

Mr. Winchell said that the misunderstanding with the Blue Network had been ended and that it had been agreed that criticism of a public official was a constitutional right.

The memorandum which Mr. Woods explained was an interpretation of the existing Blue Network rules, follows:

"No remarks shall be made which are derogatory of any member of either House of Congress, member of the President's Cabinet or any other person holding any public office.

"No derogatory or insulting remarks about either House of Congress or any groups of members in either House or any Federal agency or employee thereof.

"No remarks which might impute guilt to individuals or organizations not already outlawed by the Government."

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FCC CHAIRMAN BOOSTS SMALL STATION ADVERTISING

At his press conference yesterday (Monday) afternoon, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, was asked if it were not possible to get sufficient advertisers to use the small stations if there were plans for subsidies. In replying, Mr. Fly said:

"The first suggestion that came here was to subsidize - the RFC loans. I definitely discouraged that because that would bring the Government in with material interest in the stations and possibly lay the ground for the charge that the Government was acquiring some influence over the stations thereby; and (2) a shot in the arm to the station that would leave the station saddled with a fixed obligation to burden it in the future. Then the next suggestion was the Government itself paying for time, and that had innumerable practical difficulties plus some of the difficulties of the principles that were involved in the rejection of the idea of the RFC loan. However, I have been all through that and it is my inclination to pass the results along entirely different lines and wind up the matter through purely private transactions, and I think it is particularly likely with restrictions that are actual or potential in the field of news print and outdoor advertising, and all that sort of thing.

"The advertisers may come to appreciate the value of advertising on the small and remote stations. After all, you have intensity of listening there in terms of the number of people who listen in proportion to the total number, also a more intensive quality of listening and less advertising to compete with. The upshot of the whole thing is that it's pay dirt for the advertiser as no other comparable audience would be. Many of these communities have no other substantial means for mass communication."

"Is there anything to indicate that the recent disclosures of the WALB hearing might bring action against a certain gentleman on the Hill whose activities have been discussed?" the FCC Chairman was asked.

"I haven't had anything to say about that to anybody, and I would not want to say anything about it", was the reply.

Q. Is there anything on the 1942 financial situation yet?

A. Yes. We are a little closer to the ultimate results there, though there was a sizable number of stations that failed to get in the returns on this little series of questions. Before we really can get full grasp of the problem, we will have to get the regular annual reports and give them a thorough going over. The results, I think, are, so far, roughly about what we expected. 1942, due to the various stimulæ in most of the communities, and due further to the fact that the restrictions had not had their full impact during the major portion of the year, was on the whole a pretty good year. We are fearful that '43 and '44 are likely to be much worse, for very obvious reasons. As you probably know, a handful of the stations have folded up; six or eight of them have surrendered their licenses, and there have been other possibilities of surrendering licenses, but the number that have lost money recently and have been pushed into the red due to the present conditions is to date not a startling number. I think it is, however, obviously a very significant problem and something that we must do whatever we can do to alleviate.

Q. You said that six or eight of these small stations have folded up - how long a period would that include?

A. Within a couple of months.

Q. Isn't that an unusually large number?

A. Yes, that is a little larger than normal.

Q. Does the Commission have any policy on this matter? Is there any penalty ever leveled against these stations which might fold up under somewhat questionable circumstances?

A. No, there is no penalty.

Q. Can they get a license after the war?

A. I am not sure about that. The Commission hasn't arrived at any conclusion on the suspension of licenses, but I would assume where there is a voluntary surrender of a license there would be no form of penalty. By that I don't mean to say that the Commission is indicating any thought of encouragement of suspensions or the surrender of licenses. I don't think any of us would want that to happen. It just happens that these stations that are concerned here are in many cases those that are most vital to the public.

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SUPREME COURT VERDICT GIVES PETRILLO NEW CONFIDENCE

The Supreme Court upholding James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians in their ban on recording of music for radio and juke boxes has given the music leader a new confidence. This decision prevents the AFM from being enjoined under the anti-trust laws.

Furthermore, it is another blow to the man Mr. Petrillo described as "his old enemy", Thurman Arnold, "trust busting" Assistant Attorney General, who was the prime mover in Petrillo's prosecution. Mr. Arnold had declared that not only did the ban make Mr. Petrillo a dictator over the musicians in preventing them from making recordings but it imperilled the very existence of small broadcasting stations which depended upon records.

It was another victory for Mr. Petrillo when Thurman Arnold was virtually forced out of the Justice Department and "kicked upstairs" into the U. S. District Court of Appeals, the nomination for which is now pending in the Senate.

The Petrillo case came up for discussion at the Federal Communications Commission Monday when Chairman James L. Fly when asked if he had any comment to make on the music head's proposal for royalties in settling the fight over record making said:

"I don't think I am prepared, and I am not sure that I am competent to pass upon the merits of the Petrillo proposal. I haven't studied it nor do I understand all its implications. On the other hand, I think it is a practical matter and that industry ought to be careful, in any potentiality, to be practical in settling the whole difficulty, and I should be very reluctant to say that it should not be given serious consideration. It is conceivable that something could be worked out of it, or in any event that a good faith attempt to settle the matter around the table will lead to some form of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. I don't know just what the conditions of unemployment in the musical industry is. I am wondering, however, if it isn't a lesser problem now than it has been in the past. And I am also wondering if the problem may not be greater in post-war days than it is now. It seems to me that it would be, as a matter of general wisdom of the thing rather than as a point over which, of course, I have any official concern. It would be interesting to know how the unemployment is now and what plans might be made for future unemployment. In a great many industries, of course, the problem of wages, earnings, and unemployment is much easier than it has been in the past and perhaps may be in the future."

In a per curiam opinion, a citing of legal authorities, the Supreme Court Monday sustained the action of the Federal District Court in Chicago, Oct. 12, in dismissing a petition by the Government for an injunction under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

2/16/43

Judge John P. Barnes held in the Chicago decision that the issue was based on a labor dispute and therefore could not be considered to come under the anti-trust laws. He dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibited the issuance of an injunction where a labor dispute was involved.

The Supreme Court, without discussion or argument, cited several cases in which this act had applied.

In the meantime, conferences over Mr. Petrillo's settlement proposals are being held in New York, attended by the officials of ten recording and transcription companies. Radio thus far has not been mentioned, Mr. Petrillo saying: "We have no fight with radio. Any trouble there has been stirred up by the National Association of Broadcasters."

Mr. Petrillo's proposal for settlement of the controversy over recordings was described as a new type of union demand under which the employee would not receive a wage increase, but the employer would pay a fixed amount directly to the union itself.

Mr. Petrillo said that the money received from the record manufacturers and "juke-box" operators, in the form of a fee on each disk sold and on each phonograph in operation, would go into a special fund administered by the union's national headquarters and would be spent as follows:

"For the purpose of reducing unemployment which has been created in the main by the use of mechanical devices, and for fostering and maintaining musical talent and culture and musical appreciation, and for furnishing free, live music to the public by means of symphony orchestras, bands and other musical combinations."

While the plan would improve the economic position of the musicians as a group, Mr. Petrillo said that he had been advised by his lawyers that it did not conflict with the wage stabilization act as administered by the War Labor Board.

"It is no wage increase", Mr. Petrillo said. "We discussed it with our attorneys, and they say we're all right. There's no precedent for it. This is something absolutely new."

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Earle McGill, Director of Columbia's network's "Report to the Nation" and other CBS programs, was elected President of the Radio Directors' Guild at a meeting in New York City last week. Robert Lewis Shayon, another CBS director, was elected Treasurer.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1505

FCC ALMOST ELIMINATED IN FIRST MAJOR NEW DEAL ATTACK

A sample of what may be in store for the Federal Communications Commission, soon to be investigated by two governmental agencies, was shown Wednesday when only the personal intervention of Speaker Sam Rayburn prevented the House from leaving the Commission high and dry by cutting off next year's appropriations. Even the intervention of Speaker Rayburn - his first in the new Congress - would probably not have saved the Commission had he not been backed by Representative E. E. Cox, of Georgia, the FCC's most bitter enemy and Chairman of the committee which will soon investigate the Commission.

The split over the FCC was the first major break the House has had with New Deal policies and the FCC had the misfortune to be one of the first governmental bureaus to face the storm of disapproval. A proposed to abolish the Commission had been made by Representative Case (R.), of South Dakota, by cutting off its funds after next June 30th.

Until Messrs. Rayburn and Cox stepped into the picture, it looked as if the amendment would be carried overwhelmingly but finally when a vote was taken, it was defeated by a standing vote of 162 to 87.

In the plea to his colleagues, Speaker Rayburn said:

"I think I have a right to speak on this amendment because I happened to be the chairman of the committee that reported the bill to set up the Communications Commission and was the author of the bill. Before that time there was chaos in communications throughout the length and breadth of the land. The telegraph and telephone business had hardly been touched by the agencies that were supposed to handle them, the Interstate Commission. The old Radio Commission was devoting a little time to broadcasting and to broadcasting only. It was thought at that time that all communications should come under the commission of the Government. This was done back in 1934.

"Now, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota should be brushed aside as sheer demagogy, that would be one thing. If the begging of the question by the gentleman from New York that if the investigating committee reported between now and first of July were convincing, that would be another thing. I do not appeal to your prejudices or to your passions, and I do not accuse people of demagogy, but I do want to counsel with your reason, with your reason I repeat, with all the earnestness I can command. A great war is on, the world is aflame and the air is full of propaganda from every conceivable portion of the earth.

There is only one agency in the United States of America, let me say to you, that has any control whatsoever over the air of the United States. Do you by your vote at this time want to strike down that only agency?"

Explaining his stand, Representative Case said:

"The purpose in offering this amendment is to permit an intelligent appropriation to be made. How can we appropriate intelligently in this bill when there is pending for a detailed investigation of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission? Some of us believe we cannot so appropriate at this time. Consequently, we believe this appropriation should be deferred.

"This does not mean we expect the Federal Communications Commission to be abolished or its activities to be ended. I, for one, would be opposed to that, and so would the other Members of the House. We are acquainted with the work the Federal Communications Commission is doing. Most of it should be continued; possibly, some of it should not.* * *

"There are reasons for raising some question about this appropriation. We asked the Commission for its figures on the draft deferments it had asked for its employees and found that the Commission had asked for 442 deferments, receiving 391. It is true that the Federal Trade Commission has to have some highly trained technical men. It is probably true that those men in the service of the Federal Communications Commission can do just as effective work as they could if they were in uniform. However, until the select committee is satisfied that these deferments, for example, are justified, we ought not to make appropriations to carry on activities which we may not approve.

"Not only that, but there was evidence before the committee that the Commission was doing some work the Army and Navy have the personnel to do. We asked direct questions on that point about some of the inspections and some of the examinations the Federal Communications Commission was making.

"It was testified they were doing this at the request of the War and Navy Departments but upon pursuing the question, it was apparent that the Army and the Navy had the personnel to do these same things. If there is a shortage of manpower, why should we be deferring men to put them in the Federal Communications Commission in jobs that the Army and the Navy have personnel to do? Not only that, but there was some questioning of the promotions made in this agency during 1942. They totaled 1,800, at a total cost of \$145,000. Doubtless some of them were necessary to hold personnel but they should be examined in detail. They should be gone into more fully, and the House has already provided for that. Then, why should we make this appropriation, based upon activities, some of which we may want to abandon after the committee has made its report?

"There is another reason. Three or four of the men who are on the list about which there has been a great deal of debate are some of the employees of the Federal Communications Commission. If we were to get into a debate upon the entire appropriation, I have been told those names would come up, and until they have been investigated either by the select committee or the special committee of the Committee on Appropriations which have been authorized to hear these people, we could not appropriate intelligently."

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SAYS FCC HOLDS RECORD FOR DRAFT DODGERS

In the debate over appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission in the House, Congressman E. E. Cox (D), of Georgia, its deadly foe, said:

"It is common gossip all over town that there is a higher percentage of draft dodgers as a result of the requests of the departments in the Communications Commission than in any other department of the Government. If the gentleman will indulge me further, I am very much surprised to note the success of Mr. Fly in obtaining this large appropriation carried in this item. Apparently he is the witness that appeared in behalf of the Commission, on whose testimony the committee bases its finding. The committee says that the Commission is divided, and that the division differing with Mr. Fly says that the essential work of the Commission can be carried on and carried on effectively with a large reduction in appropriations. To be exact, it is contended by those in the know that with \$2,000,000 the work of the Commission can be carried on. Mr. Fly, who heads the Commission, has no knowledge of communications, other than experience that he obtained as a switchboard operator before he was placed in the chairmanship. At the present time we find the Army and the Navy subordinated to him, and if the committee had found it possible to have consulted the Army and the Navy, disclosures would have been made to it that Mr. Fly is a terrible handicap to them in his effort to dominate completely in foreign communications of the Army and the Navy.

"Others in the know have said to me that the larger part of the appropriations that are made for this Commission are wasted; that you may as well shovel the money out of the window as to expend it in the manner in which the Commission does. In view of the investigation that is going on, the item ought to be stricken from the bill altogether, and later the Congress will be able to make an appropriation that is proper."

Previous to this, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, who also loves the FCC not, said:

"The record also indicates a request by this agency for deferments from the draft to the number of 442. Of this number, there have been granted 391, in respect to which Chairman Fly

expresses the hope that the deferments may be for the duration. All of these deferments may, in fact, be justified. It may be stated, however, that neither the description of the positions held, nor the salaries paid, nor the fact that many of them joined the force after Pearl Harbor, lends force to this conclusion in the first instance.

"This agency (FCC) shows a tremendous number of promotions in the past year or so, 1,806, to be exact, at an increase of \$145,100. Details were furnished the committee with reference to the Legal Division and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. I may say in passing, however, that the number of promotions was not only enormous, but that in many instances the same individual has been given more than one promotion in the same year. Among other examples is one individual receiving \$3,400 increase, or 105 percent, within a period of 8 months, another receiving \$1,400, or a 75 percent increase, in 6 months, and another receiving \$2,200, a 110-percent increase in 16 months. There are many other examples that I could cite."

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FLY ACCUSED OF FORCING ADMIRAL HOOPER OUT OF NAVY

During the Anti-New Deal demonstration against the Federal Communications Commission, Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, again bitterly denouncing Chairman James L. Fly, charged him with being responsible for the retirement of Admir S. C. Hooper, the Navy's communications expert. Said Mr. Cox:

"I have no brother nor son - no kinsman - who holds a job with the Federal Communications Commission whose continuance in service is dependent upon my support. On the other hand, I have been maligned, blackmailed, and criminally misrepresented by this agency of the Government (FCC). * * *

"I am wondering if the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), after the colloquy we had on the floor, communicated over the telephone with Mr. Fly with respect to this matter and if he knows that Mr. Fly appealed to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the statements which I think he holds. And I am wondering too if the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) happens to know that this Uriah Heep of the Commission brought political pressure to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy and forced into retirement the man who knew more about communications than any other man connected with the Navy, Admiral Hooper? * * *

"I could say more; I could say much more if the proprieties of the moment made it permissible; but I will say this to you: That I am not the only Member of this House who has been criminally maligned and falsely represented by this Commission; there are others I could name, and I could name them now; and if challenged I might do so."

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NEW WAY PROPOSED TO BROADCAST CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

In a letter addressed to Representative F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, former Governor James A. Noe, himself a broadcaster, has suggested a new way for Congress to be put on the air. Governor Noe has sent copies of his letter to the heads of the four broadcasting systems - NBC, CBS, Blue and MBS. It reads in part:

"We, the people, read the columnists and listen to the commentators to learn what is going on in Congress. Of course, I am sure these gentlemen are sincere in what they say, or write, but they give it to us only as they see it. I believe the people of the United States would themselves prefer to have it direct from Congress. That is why I am writing you this letter.

"I am the owner of a radio broadcast station in New Orleans. We are affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System. At that station, I donate time for any purpose that will be of interest to the people. I believe that the four leading broadcast systems - the National, the Blue Network, Mutual, and Columbia would all be glad to donate an hour each week - or whatever time would be needed - for a discussion by the Congressmen themselves which would tell the people just what is going on or has gone on in Congress for the preceding week, to be carried by all stations in the Nation who wish to afford their listeners this service.

"This broadcast time could be equally divided between the two major political parties who, in turn, could select the persons to represent them on the air in discussing what has occurred in Congress. This time could be scheduled at the same hour each week so that everyone in the Nation would know when the discussion was to take place. I believe that it would carry the largest listening audience in the United States because now, of all times, we want the facts from Congress as to what is taking place.

"Let the Democrats in the Senate, select a Senator from their ranks each week, and the Republicans select a Senator from their side; and let the Democrats in the House select a Representative from their ranks each week, and the Republicans select a Representative from their side. In this manner, each party could make its own selection as to who would carry the broadcast to the people each week. Representatives of the minority parties should be heard at various intervals."

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Says Drew Pearson: "When the War Department shows newsmen a radar instrument at Fort Monmouth, officials imposed secrecy, even forbidding mention of the word. Same day Time published a full account of the device."

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SAYS PETRILLO RULE MUST SATISFY ADMINISTRATION

About the same time the Government was granted the right in Chicago to attempt to force James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians to end their ban on making recordings for radio stations and juke boxes, the New York Times came out with an unusually caustic editorial captioned "Why Mr. Petrillo Rules", one of the several editorials which the Times has had on the subject. It read:

"James Caesar Petrillo has the power to force practically every musician in the country to join his union. He has the power to tell these musicians when and how and whether or not they can make recordings. He has the private arbitrary power to tell the American people what music they can and cannot hear. This has just been confirmed by a decision of the highest court in the land. The Administration must be perfectly satisfied with this condition of affairs, as it has never proposed any revision in the law to change it. Congress must acquiesce in this arrangement, because it has never passed, nor is it now considering any law to end it."

Federal Judge John P. Barnes last Thursday in Chicago filed a memorandum opinion stating he would hear the Government's case on its merits and directing Mr. Petrillo and other AFM officials to answer the Government's petition for an injunction against them within 20 days.

"This complaint raises issues neither raised nor ruled upon in the earlier suit", Judge Barnes said.

A previous editorial in the New York Times concludes:

"Mr. Petrillo, in short, can lay down the law to the phonograph companies, the recording companies, the radio companies, and to the members of his own union; but nobody can lay down the law to Mr. Petrillo. The Supreme Court emphasized this fact by affirming the Chicago Federal Court ruling that the Government could not prosecute the American Federation of Musicians under the anti-trust laws because it will not permit new records to be made for juke box and radio reproduction.

"As long as Congress acquiesces in the Supreme Court's decision that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunity from the anti-trust acts and from the Federal anti-racketeering act; as long as Congress forces employers to recognize and deal with unions, but does nothing whatever to compel these unions to conduct their affairs democratically or responsibly; as long as Congress retains a law which forces an individual to join a union, whether he wants to or not, because his source of livelihood would otherwise be cut off by boycott of himself or his employer, or by other means - as long as Congress tolerates all this, we shall continue to have private dictators like Petrillo; and they will continue to find further means for enriching their treasuries and extending their powers."

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EACH SIDE CLAIMS VICTORY IN WINCHELL CASE

Both sides claimed to be the winners in Secretary Knox putting out of service Walter Winchell, radio commentator and newspaper columnist and a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve. Mr. Knox said "Winchell is placed on the inactive list and I have no intention of recalling him to active duty."

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said: "I regard the action of Secretary Knox the wise and proper thing to do. This closes our hearings and so far as we are concerned settles the whole Winchell matter."

Nevertheless despite the fact that the Naval Affairs Committee has now washed its hands of Mr. Winchell, there is every reason that the commentator will continue to be a target in Congress and will also bob up in the forthcoming investigations of the Federal Communications Commission although the latter body has no powers of censorship.

Mr. Winchell added to the confusion of the situation by saying that he was on the inactive status before the Knox order, and as for his future, he would continue "fight against the undercover menace no longer strangled by gold braid". He said that those who had tried to force him off the air-waves had failed.

Mr. Winchell further told an interviewer that as a result of the criticism he had offered his resignation from the Navy last Tuesday but that "a spokesman for the Government" whom he was not at liberty to identify, had refused to accept it.

Representative Hoffman, on hearing that Mr. Winchell was inactive status, commented in a statement that "every fighting man and officer in the Navy should rejoice at the action". He called it a "boon to naval morale", adding that "no longer will the Navy wince at the spectacle of a Broadway gossip sporting a Lieutenant Commander's stripes while he snoops about night clubs in search of sexy tidbits".

Commenting on the case, Walter Trahan wrote in the Washington Times-Herald:

"The action, announced by Knox, did not strip Winchell from his uniform. That was taken from him last April, as the result of widespread criticism of his wearing a fighting uniform on his gossip collecting rounds of Broadway night clubs and for his radio broadcasts.

"Last Night Winchell was boasting in a public place here that he has a letter of commendation from Knox which he is going to publish in a few days.

"Winchell exposed the two and a half stripes of gold braid on his uniform sleeves to nothing more tarnishing than scotch and

soda. He confined his fighting to what Representative Hoffman called abusive language over the ether waves.

"Nor did the return to the inactive status take anything out of the Winchell pockets. His pay checks were taken from him at the same time that he was ordered not to wear his uniform, according to the Navy Department, although his name was continued on the active rolls.

"Several House committee members were reported to be ready to recommend Winchell's dismissal from the service for conduct unbecoming to an officer. These committee members were prepared to strike out the words 'and gentleman' from the time-honored naval phrase 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' in a denunciation of Winchell.

"Knox's move in returning Winchell to inactive status was regarded as his only contribution to naval strategy. It was seen as saving the gossipier, who is known as a friend of President Roosevelt, from possible court-martial."

Prior to Secretary Knox's order, Representative Hoffman took a final swat at Mr. Winchell on the floor of the House when he said:

"In his latest broadcast the keyhole peeper gave us two pieces of news which he seemed to think of great importance to the Nation. He said that two women, and he named them, were about to experience the 'blessed event'. I hope that the Army and Navy, particularly the Navy in which he serves takes notice of the valuable contribution to the war effort of this individual.

"What he forgot was to advise the people of this annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. I read from page 42 of this report a few days ago. On page 62 of the same report I find this statement:

"Jergens-Woodbury Sales Corporation, Cincinnati, sixth circuit (Cincinnati), misrepresentation of germicidal properties of cold cream and soap.'

"That is notice of a case which was then pending in the court at Cincinnati, Ohio.

"He forgot to tell the people about that."

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The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., recently applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for new International Broadcast Station to be operated on 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles, power 50 kilowatts. Hours: share with WBOS and KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870; and share with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles.

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2/19/43

FCC O.K. 'S FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' CONTRACTS WAIVER

The Federal Communications Commission has approved a resolution adopted by the Boards of Directors of Radio Corporation of America and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., authorizing the waiver of all preferential provisions in its contracts with foreign correspondents.

R.C.A. Communications was authorized to send the following notice to each foreign correspondent with which it operates a direct radiotelegraph circuit under a contract that all unrouted traffic destined to the United States be transmitted over the RCAC circuit:

"At the request of the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission of our Government, we desire to advise you that we hereby waive all provisions in the traffic agreement or understanding we have with you which might prevent the establishment and unrestricted operation of such other circuits between you and other United States companies as you may wish to establish, including any provision which might require the transmission of all unrouted traffic over your circuit with R.C.A. Communications, Inc."

The Commission is advising all other telegraph carrier licensees in the international field that similar action should be taken by them.

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CONFEREES REACH ACCORD IN WIRE MERGER

Senate and House conferees have agreed on terms of a bill to permit the merger of Postal Telegraph Co. with Western Union.

The principal point of contention, job security for affected employees has been adjusted.

Senior employees, employed before March 1, 1941, may not be discharged, except for cause, for four years from the date of approval of the merger. Junior employees, hired since March 1, 1941, may either be retained for the same period of time after the merger as they served before, or they may be dismissed with one month's severance pay for each year employed.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Commission en banc last Tuesday amended Section 1.366 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure, regarding Special Service authorizations, so as to limit the provisions thereof to standard broadcast stations, international broadcast stations, and point-to-point stations only in connection with the furnishing of facilities for an international broadcast service.

The General Electric Radio, Television and Electronics Department will henceforth be known as the Electronics Department, according to an announcement by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in charge of the Department.

Master Laboratories, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., compounding and selling hog and poultry medicinal preparations recommended for use in the prevention of and treatment for various hog and poultry diseases and ailments, are charged in complain issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation. The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, and periodicals, by radio continuities and other media, the respondent falsely represented same.

Henry P. Kasner, a radio engineer with the Radio Corporation of America for more than thirty years, died last week after a brief illness. Mr. Kasner was 53 years old.

General Electric has announced a new voltage stabilizer which provides a constant output of 115 volts from circuits varying between 95 and 130 volts. The new stabilizer can be applied wherever close voltage regulation is requisite to good operation - in radio transmitters, electronic-tube apparatus, motion-picture sound equipment and projectors, telephone apparatus, X-Ray machines, photo-cell equipment and in the calibration of meters, instruments and relays.

Twenty-one banks, including Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company and the First National Bank of Chicago, have agreed to make a 30 million dollar credit available to Philco corporation, Philadelphia, officials of the radio manufacturing company have announced. The loan, for three years, is 80 percent guaranteed by the War Department under the Reserve Board's regulation V and was arranged to provide additional working capital to finance the company's large production of electronic equipment for the Army and Navy, Larry E. Gubb, Chairman, and James T. Buckley, President, said. The company, with plants in Chicago, Philadelphia, Trenton, N.J., and Sandusky, O., completed its conversion to war work several months ago, the officials said.

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2/19/43

MUTUAL PROGRAM DIRECTORS WILL ATTEND 1943 CLINIC

Plans to expand and develop program schedules of the Mutual Broadcasting System, with special emphasis placed on programming that will aid the war effort, will highlight the first program clinic conferences of the network to start Monday (February 22). The meetings will be attended by program officials from twelve key Mutual network member and affiliated stations, representatives of the Office of Censorship and the Office of War Information, and Mutual network executives.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual network, will open the sessions presenting to the clinic an overall program operation plan.

The clinic, presided over by Adolph Opfinger, Network Program Manager, will resume on Thursday (February 25) so that station program officials can attend BMI industry music meetings on February 23 and 24.

Eugene Carr will represent the Office of Censorship and Merritt Barnum and Jack Van Nostrand will represent the O.W.I.

Mutual station program heads last met with network officials in Cleveland last September, there reconstructed a day-time program pattern of news commentary on the hour every hour merged with light music fare and war effort features.

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MARITIME "M" AWARDED TO RADIOMARINE CORPORATION

The Maritime "M" Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag, and Maritime Merit Badges for all employees have been awarded to the Radiomarine Corporation of America, Charles J. Pannill, President, was notified this week in a telegram from Admiral H. L. Vickery, USN (Ret.), Commissioner of the United States Maritime Commission. Radiomarine, which produces marine radio communications equipment, received the Army-Navy "E" flag last December.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RMA SEES "VICTORY" PARTS SAVING PUBLIC SETS

How the public's receiving sets, which are fast falling by the wayside, are to be maintained by "Victory" tubes and parts, and also how other troublesome war production problems may be solved, were questions with which the Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association wrestled with at its recent meeting in New York.

The industry program for maintenance, with replacement tubes and parts, of radio receivers in public use was discussed at length by the Committee, and further cooperation with broadcasters, radio distributors and other agencies, including WPB, was projected in connection with the WPB program, scheduled soon, for production of "Victory" tubes and parts. During the meeting at New York, a conference was held with President George D. Barbey and a Committee of the National Electronics Distributors' Association for further cooperation on the industry's radio maintenance projects. Progress reports on RMA action in connection with the replacement components program were made, respectively, by Chairman Balcom of the Tube Division and Chairman Sparrow of the Parts Division.

In the military production field, the Executive Committee authorized extension, with a substantially increased budget, of standardization work by the Association's Engineering Department, headed by Director W. R. G. Baker, of General Electric. The WPB Radio and Radar Division requested RMA to proceed with a project for standardization, including reduction in commercial types, of broadcast transmitting, therapeutic and similar types of tubes ranging in number between 210 and 250. In addition, the Engineering Department is going ahead, in cooperation with the Army and Navy, with standardization of military transmitting and receiving apparatus.

In connection with future commercial development of electronics apparatus, the Executive Committee arranged for a survey of opinion from the RMA membership as to whether or not the name of the Association should be changed to provide for its specific inclusion. The survey will be made by the Organization and By-Laws Committee, of which Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, is Chairman, and recommendations will be made to the RMA Board of Directors at its next meeting, scheduled in April, for possible future action by the entire membership.

Further RMA action in the electronics and transmitting apparatus fields also was taken by the Association's Transmitting Division, of which G. W. Henyan, of Schenectady, is Chairman.

In extension of membership services, a change in the quarterly index of the radio patent bulletin service was authorized by the Executive Committee. An improved, simplified index of radio patents will hereafter be provided. Extension of the RMA weekly programs of foreign broadcasting stations, furnished to many daily newspapers, also was arranged by the addition of programs of a large number of new Latin American stations now heard regularly in this country.

Membership in RMA continues to increase, and among the newly elected members, including several electronics manufacturers, whose applications were approved by the RMA Executive Committee at New York, are the following:

The Benwood Linze Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; Boonton Radio Corporation, of Boonton, N. J.; Eitel-McCullough, Inc., of San Bruno, Calif.; Haydu Brothers of Plainfield, N.J.; Sperti, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Templetone Radio Company of Mystic, Conn.

The manufacturers were advised that employers generally are deferring action, pending issuance of further interpretations and regulations by the War Manpower Commission, in connection with the Executive Order of February 9 establishing a minimum workweek of 48 hours on March 31 in 32 labor shortage areas. In the 32 specified areas, employers are asked not to release workers before March 31, but those on less than a 48-hour basis are requested to stop recruiting additional workers until a 48-hour week is established.

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SCRAPPING OF ABANDONED AERIALS URGED

Salvage of abandoned radio aerials was suggested last week to the District Salvage Committee by "ham" operator Robert Topham, of amateur station W3HBK, 27-year-old invalid, of 1337 Meridan Place, Northwest, in Washington, D. C., who pointed out that "most modern radios receive just as well without antennae".

Although unable to estimate the quantity of copper and steel which could thus be salvaged, Stuart McGee, Assistant Executive Secretary, said that "thousands of feet" of wire are all over the city, and would constitute a valuable addition to the scrap drive.

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Vice Admiral Raymon Fenard, head of French Military Mission (Giraud) in the United States, spoke last week on shortwave broadcasts to France and French Empire, under auspices of the Office of War Information.

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HOUSE DIES "CRACKPOT" PROBE MAY BEGIN TODAY

It was indicated that the special House investigating committee hearings to go into charges by Representative Dies (D), of Texas, that there are "crackpot bureaucrats" in the Government service with Communistic sympathies, may begin as early as today (February 23).

Chairman Kerr (D), of North Carolina, said the Committee had not decided whether its proceedings would be open. A majority of the five members are reported to be strongly in favor of a secret investigation.

Chairman Kerr said the first witness would be William Pickens, colored, official of the Treasury, whose name was among 39 listed by Mr. Dies, head of the Un-American Investigating Committee, as having been connected with alleged Communistic front organizations. He will be followed by seven other Government officials - three of whom are with the Federal Communications Commission - whose salaries are provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill passed by the House several days ago.

Vain efforts were made by the Committee in advance of the investigation to get legal assistance. The position of committee counsel was offered former Representative Umstead of North Carolina. He turned it down, however, on the ground that his law practice in Durham demanded all his attention.

Chairman Kerr said the Committee would proceed with the inquiry, however. Voluminous data from the files of the Dies Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation already are in its possession.

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FCC RULES AGAINST POWER INCREASE

The Federal Communications Commission announces adoption of its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to deny without prejudice the application of Kanawah Valley Broadcasting Co. (WGKV), Charleston, W. Va., for construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.

The Commission also announces adoption of its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to deny without prejudice the application of Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WSON), Henderson, Ky., for modification of construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts, daytime only, using the frequency 860 kilocycles, and for authority to make changes in transmitting equipment.

In reaching decision in the above cases, the Commission based its conclusions upon the policy announced in a Memorandum Opinion in April, 1942, which specifically refers to the use and not to the acquisition of materials.

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N.Y. STORES MUST PAY GENERAL RATE FOR RADIO MENTION

The recent ruling by New York newspapers that retail copy which mentions a radio program must pay the general advertising rate has virtually eliminated this practice, Editor & Publisher stated this week. In a few cases separate small copy is now used at the national rate to advertise radio programs formerly mentioned in store advertising.

The uniform ruling adopted by the metropolitan dailies reads: "Radio Program advertising does not properly come under the classification of Retail advertising and, therefore, does not qualify for the Retail rate. Advertising of a radio program, regardless of sponsorship or by whomsoever offered, is acceptable at the General advertising rate. Such advertising may be part of an advertisement - either institutional in nature or offering goods or services for sale - if the entire advertisement is paid for at the General Advertising rate".

The ruling, which became effective January 1, applied to radio programs the established practice of charging the national rate when retail copy did not comply with the precept that retail rates are based on the use of such advertising for the sale of merchandise at retail. Previously, when store advertising mentioned resorts, steamships and travel, or featured a theatre play in which the store's gowns were worn, it was not permitted to run at the retail rate.

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MACKAY WILL SET UP ALGERIA RADIO CIRCUIT

The Federal Communications Commission has granted special temporary authority to Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. to operate a radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Algeria, for a period of three months, conditioned in the following manner:

"(1) Since the rates to be applied to the proposed direct service are the same as the rates formerly in effect for indirect service between the same points, such rates appear to be prima facie unreasonable. The Commission at this time does not desire to delay the institution of the proposed direct service pending a determination of the question of the justness and reasonableness of the applicable rates and accordingly, such question will be subject to separate inquiry or upon application for renewal of this authorization; (2) further, that a broadcast control channel be provided daily from 1200 to 1400 GMT, and from 2130 to 2330 GMT, for facilitating transmission of program material from Algeria to the United States." The Commission further authorized the use of A3 emission for this contact control circuit.

At the same time, the Commission denied the applications of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Press Wireless, Inc., requesting authority to establish a direct radiotelegraph circuit between the same points as above.

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FOREIGN WIRE AND RADIO MERGER TO FOLLOW WU-POSTAL

With the Western Union-Postal merger bill awaiting the President's signature, the necessity is evidently now seen for a revision of the international end in a merger of the cable and radio systems. Asked about this, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said:

"Yes, the international merger has become more obviously necessary every day, and I think everyone will come to the conclusion ere long that it is essential. To take a single example, look at the tremendous embarrassment to us to be forced to pick out one company to go to Algeria. That was not an easy thing to do, and now we have an application for Dakar. I am wondering what will happen to all the Government's facilities as soon as the war is over. We will have quite an array of Government facilities after the war - not that the Commission has anything to do with that. What are we going to do with these?

"There are many conditions that are piling up that really point to the conclusion that a lot of us around here have been pointing to for many a day - that is the necessity of having a comprehensive integrated single commercial system of international communications.

"You know, also, this new statute provides for the divestment of the international facilities by domestic carriers - that is something which we expect to take place fairly promptly. In the first place, we want a domestic carrier that does not have any difficult relations in the domestic field and difficult problems with international carriers that may be in competition with the combined companies, and that it seems to me is a very good reason why we have got to get all these international companies together. From almost any practical angle the thing won't work except upon the basis of a single integrated system - especially in dealing with foreign monopolies."

Discussing the Western Union-Postal merger, Mr. Fly said:

"I think we will make some progress on that matter and I imagine that we will have rather expeditious consideration of the proposed transition by the private companies. I haven't talked with them together recently but I have talked to the heads of each of the companies and I imagine that the proposed merger will move along quite expeditiously."

"It will probably mean that the telegraph service will be worse than it has been, if possible", a newspaperman ventured.

"No", Mr. Fly replied, "I think we will have better telegraph service when we get an integration of the properties so as to use them to their optimum capacities. You see the great difficulty in having parallel lines under different management is that you can't use vacant capacities as they may occur, but where the telegraph is

is under a single management you can fall back on whatever facilities and personnel you have that can be adapted to the particular need. To a less degree, of course, to a substantially less degree but to a certain extent, you have the principle there of dealing with different resources for power. In certain areas you may have excessive rainfall and in other areas you may have a drought, so if you have the common pool it will continually flow to where it is needed most, and it will be more nearly adequate than entirely separate systems. I think, to a certain degree, you have that with the telegraph properties and personnel."

"How long do you think it will be until they are thoroughly integrated?" was asked.

"I would guess it would take a year to accomplish complete physical integration. I don't think for a moment that integration will come with the close of the financial and business transactions", was the answer. "Of course it will take time and effort."

"Have you made any special staff arrangements to handle the merger - within the Commission?" the Chairman was asked.

"Well, we have a number of studies that have been going on quietly; however, there has been no formal organization - that is, interdepartmental groups - to consider the merger. No, we haven't formalized it to that extent. The different departments have been giving some attention to the underlying problems. It may well be that we will get a more definitive organization going. I will look into that shortly and see what's what", he replied.

"There will have to be hearings on each phase of it, won't there, or will that come in with the entire plan?"

"I don't think so", Mr. Fly concluded. "I had not contemplated that they would submit partial plans for formal approval. I imagine that they will present the works. With the public hearings, and the different people who are interested - it will be a pretty substantial proceeding, and I should be reluctant to think that we would have to hold a series of different discussions on each phase of it. I don't know what the permutations will be."

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War industries will get greater protection and law enforcement will be speeded up in eleven Connecticut cities and towns which will soon have new two-way FM police radio systems developed by General Electric electronics engineers. The communities getting the new communications equipment are Bridgeport, Darien, Trumbull, Groton, Westport, Bristol, New London, Fairfield, Plymouth, and Meriden. Stratford's FM installation is already completed.

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SAYS SMALL STATIONS ESSENTIAL THOUGH WOBBLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission again took up the cudgel for the small stations which are now shaky financially. Told that there seems to be an idea among some advertisers that the financial plight of the small stations is not particularly a war problem - that they have been in financial straits for some time, Mr. Fly said:

"In the first place, I don't think that is quite accurate and in the second place, so what? Let's assume they have been in a bad way for a long time, but, too, let's assume they are very essential to the nation and the people in time of war."

"Well, is it the advertisers' responsibility to keep up the station?" he was asked.

"I haven't suggested that it is the responsibility of the advertiser or any business concern of his at all in the premise. It is not a question of fault or dereliction. It is a question of recognizing certain circumstances which may very well enlist the sympathetic attention of all of us who are promoting that very essential public service", Mr. Fly replied.

"You have gone along a little further with these financial statements - will we get a press notice through the regular channels?"

"Yes", Mr. Fly concluded, "eventually I will give you very specific figures. As you know, though, the material has come in from week to week more recently in driblets and I am rather convinced that before we get out any definite statement we will consider the regular annual reports. They will be in very shortly now and they will give us a very comprehensive coverage of the whole problem, and I think that the financial figures which we make up will be based on the regular financial annual reports of the stations."

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G.O.P. ACCUSES WHITE HOUSE OF COMMANDEERING RADIO TIME

That the White House commandeered radio time for talks by President Roosevelt for Washington and Lincoln's Birthday addresses is charged by the Republican National Committee in a statement which claimed that many Republican speakers who had been scheduled for weeks ahead were "forced off the air" when the Lincoln Day address by President Roosevelt was announced two days before the anniversary.

It added:

"The possibility that the White House, in announcing this speech, was thinking in political terms was indicated by the fact that the same announcement by Secretary Stephen Early stated that

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the President 'at the invitation of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would address by radio the \$100-a-plate diners of the party on George Washington's birthday.

The Republican statement continued that "all radio time is again being commandeered as though it were an official presidential speech'.

"Thus", it continued, "those who agree or disagree with the politics of the President are being compelled either to listen to the address or turn off their radios."

The statement concluded:

"On February 12, therefore, the White House boldly interfered with the dissemination of opposition doctrine by radio and in the press. Ten days later, on Washington's birthday, it takes the next step toward breaking down two-party government by commandeering all radio stations to participate in a fund-raising party for its political party."

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WPB REPORTS RADIO PRODUCTION INCREASED 13 TIMES

An annual saving of two million tons of critical metals, and untold tonnage of other essential materials, are being made through restrictions and curtailments of production of hundreds of civilian household articles, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board reported recently in reviewing conservation actions within its own administration up to the first of this year.

This mention is made of radio:

"The cutoff date for the manufacture of radio sets was April 22, 1942, although a number of appeals were granted which continued civilian production several weeks longer. Production of standardized parts, including tubes, has been continued. Savings include a majority of critical materials, principally, steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, and nickel. In 1941 there were 55 companies in the home radio industry, employing 30,000 persons and doing an annual business of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. All existing plants are converted to production of radio and communication equipment or other war products for the armed forces, with production of military radios alone well above a billion dollar annual leve. By the close of last year this industry's war production had increased 13 times compared to the first of that year."

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SEES ONLY CONGRESS STOPPING PETRILLO

The newspapers keep hammering away at Petrillo. This editorial is from the Washington Star:

"It is coincidental that a final effort by the Government to employ the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to deal with labor restraints should be nullified by the Supreme Court as Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold prepares to give up the direction of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to go on the Court of Appeals.

"Undeterred by continued rebuffs in labor cases by the Supreme Court, Mr. Arnold engaged James Caesar Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in what amounted to a last-ditch action, seeking to end the ban applied by the union leader on the production of musical recordings by union musicians. Denied an injunction by a Federal District Court in Chicago, which was guided by earlier decisions of the Supreme Court in similar proceedings, Mr. Arnold once more appealed to the high tribunal - with the usual result. In a few sentences, the court affirmed the judgment of District Court on the ground that the issue involved a labor dispute, and that under the circumstances issuance of an injunction was forbidden by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

"The Justice Department has another injunction suit pending against the musicians' union, but even though a slightly different approach is being taken, the outcome hardly can be said to be in doubt. The repeatedly expressed philosophy of the Supreme Court is that activities designed to advance the economic interests of labor are beyond the reach of existing law, and the tribunal has set exceedingly liberal standards for such activities. The disposition of the Petrillo case simply demonstrates once more that a change can come only through act of Congress."

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FCC CONGRESSIONAL PROBE GETS NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT

In an article captioned "Washington Fights", Life (February 22) showing how Congress is turning on the Administration and of clashes between various personalities, has this to say of the fight over radio between Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia and Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission:

"Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia last month was appointed Chairman of a five-man Congressional Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman, James Lawrence Fly. Fly and the FCC, meanwhile, have been investigating Cox on the grounds that he received a fee for representing an Albany, Ga., radio station while a member of Congress. Cox has charged Fly with the use of 'high-handed methods', and damned FCC as 'Gestapo...Reds...the nastiest nest of rats to be found in the entire country.' Fly, who has been trying to break up alleged monopoly of radio by huge networks, hopes eventually to establish Government control of all communications. Cox opposes such control, and his committee will hold hearings to determine if such FCC actions are 'according to law and in the public interest.'"

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new 200 KW International Broadcast Station with the frequencies of 6080, 9590 and 11710, 15250, 17800 and 21650, A3 emission.

The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to Colonial Radio Company in Buffalo and the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation at Marion, Indiana.

Radio production and sales continued to decline in Canada during the third quarter of 1942, according to the Dominion's Bureau of Statistics. The greatest drop was in production, only 16,255 sets being manufactured in the third quarter of 1942, compared with 114,470 during the corresponding months of 1941.

"Post-War Horizons", the address by David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation of America before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has now been reprinted in pamphlet form.

Judge Aron Steuer last week granted a motion to dismiss the action brought by Denton & Haskins Corporation and Gem Music Corporation to obtain a declaratory judgment against the American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers (ASCAP). The plaintiffs in the action sought to define whether ASCAP would retain their public performing rights in their catalogs after December 31, 1950, when their contract with the Society expires. The motion for dismissal was argued last week by Louis D. Frohlich of ASCAP's general counsel, Schwartz and Frohlich.

War workers' production ideas saved 1,250,000 man-hours in General Electric plants during 1942, according to a statement by the Company, announcing that a record \$158,943 was paid last year for 16,204 suggestions adopted of 53,945 submitted.

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced last week the affiliation of Station WWNY, Watertown, N. Y., beginning approximately March 1. WWNY broadcasts on a frequency of 790 kilocycles with 1,000 watts power, full time.

After only five broadcasts, the NBC-Red Cross program, "That They Might Live" tops all previous potential audience records for an NBC sustaining series, with 125 stations accepting the show.

Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (W6XYZ) has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for modification of a construction permit for extension of completion date to 9/15/43.

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FURTHER RADIO CHASSIS PRICE REGULATIONS IN PROSPECT

Further OPA price regulations covering sale of civilian set chassis and also of assembly of chassis with cabinets, also conversion of automobile sets to home receivers, especially by radio jobbers, are in prospect. A price formula covering the sale of chassis by manufacturers, and a price ceiling regulation covering the assembly of chassis with cabinets, and also the conversion of automobile receivers, are under consideration, according to OPA officials.

A preliminary step toward these objectives was a recent letter sent to set manufacturers and to a large number of radio distributors by Alfred Auerbach, OPA Price Executive of the Consumers Durable Goods Branch. This letter called for a report on all sales of chassis, including dates, quantities, prices, stock numbers, etc. It was pointed out that chassis sales are subject to the OPA Parts Schedule No. 84. OPA interprets "parts" to include chassis, and manufacturers who have not previously and customarily sold chassis must receive prior approval from OPA of their chassis prices.

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NEW G.E. HOME TELEVISION MOVIE NOW AVAILABLE

The wonders of home entertainment made possible through the medium of television are presented in General Electric's new television movie, "Sightseeing at Home", which has just been released. The movie was made at General Electric's Television Studio, WRGB, at Schenectady, New York.

The movie traces the steps which a picture takes from the time it leaves the television camera in the studio until it is shown on the screen of the receiver set. Thirty complete pictures are televised every second in the form of single electric impulses, and every second 4,000,000 impulses reach the receiver set. How these impulses strike the screen in single file, but in such rapid succession that they flash on as a single picture, is shown by means of animated diagrams. The method of planning settings and programs is shown, together with the method of directing actual television broadcasts.

"Sightseeing at Home" is available to schools, colleges, churches, service men's clubs and other organizations, at no cost other than transportation charges. The film may be obtained from General Electric film distribution centers in major cities or by writing to the Visual Instruction Section, Schenectady, N. Y.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.
CENTRAL BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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CONGRESS IS AFTER THE COMMENTATORS

When Representative F. Edward Hebert (which he tells us in the Congressional Directory is pronounced "A-Bear"), a Democrat of New Orleans, blew up and wrote Ray Clapper, radio and newspaper commentator a 7,000 word letter, he tipped his hand on what was really in the minds of many Congressmen with regard to radio. They want to muzzle the commentators.

It was this letter from Representative Hebert to Mr. Clapper that brought the suggestion to the networks from former Governor James A. Noe, of Louisiana, owner of a station himself of a plan for members of Congress to broadcast their own reports. A certain amount of time would be equally divided between the two political parties who, in turn, could select the Representatives or Senators to appear on the air.

Indicative of the radio storm about to burst, the House put over with a whoop the resolution of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia to investigate the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman. Also there was enthusiastic approval of the 7-man probe of bureaucratic activities by Representative Smith (D), of Virginia, which includes the Communications Commission.

If Representative Sparkman (D), of Alabama, could get his resolution to the floor of the House (and he still expects to do it) to investigate the entire broadcasting industry, it would probably likewise be carried. The most significant demonstration was when only the personal intervention of Speaker Rayburn, and the FCC's enemy, Mr. Cox, prevented the House from abolishing the Commission entirely by cutting off its appropriation.

There seems to be a feeling that all of this anti-radio sentiment might lead up to the people that Congress would really like to investigate - the commentators. Exterminate is a better word for it.

Evidence of this was the way they got behind the resolution of Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, to build a fire under Walter Winchell. It promised to be such a hot fire that Chairman Vinson and Secretary Knox quickly decided to put Walter in mothballs for the duration. It is doubtful, however, if the incident is ended. This writer believes Mr. Winchell will continue to be a Congressional target.

The commentators have gotten under the skin of certain Representatives and Senators who are now trying to do to them what FDR and the Administration tried to do to the newspapers after the last election. And in the suit against the Associated Press.

Since a broadcasting station operates under a Government franchise, certain members of Congress seem to have a feeling if they whack down on New Dealer Fly, and perhaps the broadcasting industry hard enough, the commentators may be gagged. If not, they believe a way may be found to take away their station licenses.

The letter which Representative Hebert, himself a newspaperman, former city editor of the New Orleans States, wrote required 2½ pages of agate type in the Congressional Record, and was addressed to Mr. Clapper and "all radio commentators and columnists who will cover the present Congress". Mr. Hebert said that Ray Clapper had an article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine which, the gentleman from Louisiana said, was so unfair that he had written to its editor in the hope the letter would give both sides of the question. The editor didn't publish the letter. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Members of Congress are at a distinct disadvantage in presenting their views and opinions to their constituency and to the American public. They are literally in the hands of the newspaper reporter and the radio commentator. The newspaper reporter, through the newspapers of the country, has a potential field of millions of readers. The radio commentator, in my opinion, has an even greater field, because, since the advent of the radio, millions of men and women depend on the radio newscast and the expressions of individual commentators for their main source of news and information.

"Members of Congress, on the contrary, have a limited audience which, in comparison to the field covered by the newspapers and the radio, is most insignificant. A Member of Congress, for the better part, addresses sparsely filled galleries and has only the limited circulation of the Congressional Record for complete quotes.

"A newspaper reporter or radio news commentator holds the life-and-death decision over what he will report to the Nation concerning Congress. His judgment is final. His interpretation of what is news is what reaches the general public. His opinion of the value of what a Member of Congress says on the floor is what the American public receives and not, in all too many cases, of what a Member of Congress actually says or does, or what, in the final analysis, is really the important thing. The reporter is constantly on the alert for the punch lines which will make the headlines."

"If honesty, sincerity of purpose, and devotion to country is asked of every citizen, certainly it is not asking too much of the press and radio of America in these trying times to exhibit the same honesty, the same sincerity of purpose, and the same devotion to country as demanded and expected of every other individual."

"The future of America lies not only in what the Congress individually will do, or what the press and radio individually will do, but in what Congress, press and radio will do together."

"Well could the press and radio alike raise their hands and take the oath of the courtroom witness to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help them God."

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ADVOCATED PAID RADIO TIME FOR CONGRESS

In an editorial captioned: "Congress Needs Public Relations Bureau", the Times-Herald of Norristown, Pa., says:

"One of the most important musts for Congress is to buy time over nation-wide radio hook-ups every week. This time could be allotted as between the two parties and different members more or less as is now done with memberships and chairmanships of the many Senate and House Committees. Speakers for different Congressional points of view could be selected and allotted time by party caucuses. The programs and the speeches themselves could be and should be professionally prepared with the aid of experts - experts both on the subject under discussion and in the technique of writing and radio presentation.

"As it is now, neither the Press nor the Radio is to blame if the Executive has all the advantage over Congress in the matter of access to the public mind. Propaganda by the Executive is professional in quality. The pronouncements of too many Congressmen on public issues are, quite simply, inadequate.

"The point is that we now have a professional executive and an amateur Congress."

Leading up to this the editorial reads:

"Congress can discuss intelligently and oppose effectively before the bar of public opinion the policies and proposals of the President only if Congress has technical facilities roughly comparable to those commanded by the President. It is obviously out of the question to place at the exclusive service of Congress a corps of experts in all fields of government activity equally numerous and well equipped as those at the command of the Executive. But if Congress appropriated in the fiscal year 1942 some \$27 million for public relations services for the Executive, it could surely authorize at least \$10 million in this war year for presenting fairly and adequately to the American people the discussions and views on public issues of their elected representatives. * * *

"Lacking proper technical resources for examining public policies and proposals of the Executive and for publicizing criticism and opposite views, many members of Congress are forced to confine themselves to such criticism as their meager facilities allow them to make. The results, naturally, are bad for Congressional prestige and more helpful than harmful to the Executive.

"Criticisms by Congressmen of the Administration which are inadequately or unfairly presented by the Press or Radio to the public or which are promptly smothered with contradictions or distortions by the Administration's public relations experts are bound to hurt the critics in the long run far more than the Administration. The public, it must be recognized, does not, in any significant number, read the Congressional Record. It gets only such ideas of Congressional debates and speeches as the Press and Radio reports are meant to convey.

"In the give and take of Congressional debate these days, the Congressional spokesmen or leg-men of the White House always take the floor of Congress or the air waves of the nation with carefully prepared proposals, drafts of legislation, statements of policy and propaganda while the opposition usually has to extemporize on the basis of inadequate knowledge and with the aid of wholly inexperienced technicians in the arts of propaganda, the Press and the Radio.

"Whenever the President wants to address the Nation he has at his service a series of nation-wide hook-ups. Such addresses and the slightest utterance of the President or any one of his myriad Executive agents are featured in every newspaper from coast to coast. Congressmen, as individuals, and the two Houses of the National Legislature, as the highest institutions of representative government in the country, have no such practical access to the public mind.

"Quite a few Congressmen are experts in certain fields of public administration such as foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, taxation and fiscal policy and the various branches of the now growing governmental control of American life. And many Congressmen are experts with the written or spoken word. But most of them are rank amateurs in modern propaganda. The professional politician of pre-New Deal days is now almost extinct. The professional politician of today knows how, in the words of the celebrated phrase of a famous New Dealer, 'to spend and spend and elect and elect.' The professional politician of today is an expert in spending and propaganda. To their credit, Congressmen, by and large, are experts in neither. They sign the checks. But they also vote the tax bills. They get the blame for the taxes. The President gets credit for the spending."

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DAKAR RADIO SERVICE APPROVED

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., received a special three-month authorization this week from the Federal Communications Commission to communicate directly with Dakar, French West Africa. The Company will use stations at Rocky Point, N. Y., New Brunswick and Tuckerton, N.J., and Marion, Mass., for point-to-point service with the French colonial administration in Dakar.

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MORE RCA WORKERS CITED FOR VALUABLE WAR SUGGESTIONS

Eighty suggestions from war workers which have proven valuable in saving man-hours and critical materials, or in otherwise improving or increasing production, were described in detail by War Production Drive Headquarters. Brief biographical sketches of award winners accompanied the suggestions, representing 33 labor-management committees in 19 different States.

These included employees of the Radio Corporation of America as follows:

The second woman ever to win a Certificate of Individual Production Merit, Miss Gragnaniello, is a member of a methods group at the Harrison plant of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Formerly a mounter on tubes, she has advanced from a mount leader to a methods group. Her suggestion is an improvement in the method of mounting power tubes by the design of a jig and the rearrangement of the operations. This idea has enabled 1,000 assemblies to be done in 40 operator hours rather than in the former 83.

Another employee of the RCA Victor Harrison Division, Joseph Dolinsky, suggested a change in certain piercing operations in the manufacture of radio equipment. Formerly one hole was pierced at 650 per hour and two others at 275 per hour. A new die enables all the above operations to be done at once at a rate of 560 per hour, accounting for a labor saving of 2600 man-hours annually. Dolinsky, who has had a great deal of machine shop experience, is a foreman at the Harrison plant.

A supervisor of production control expeditors at the Indianapolis plant of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, Woodrow Williams suggested that a die be made for the stamping of characters on control panels and amplifier bases instead of engraving them as had been the practice. The new method does the work in from 1/5 to 1/40 of the previous time, amounting to a total saving of 5,000 man-hours per year. Williams, who is 28 years old, came to RCA in 1937 as a machine operator and has served as a material expeditor and a supervisor.

Joseph Lob, a working group leader at the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, Camden plant, devised a method of checking gears with a two-wire system. His suggestion replaces tedious handling of wires, micrometers, etc., greatly increasing accuracy and cuts inspection time by two-thirds. Lob, 53 years old, has been a tool maker and a machinist.

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N. Y. REJECTION MAY TOSS PETRILLO BACK TO SENATE

The rejection by the record and transcription companies of the settlement proposals of James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians and the observation of these companies that they could not accept "such startling new kind of social philosophy without the approval of Congress" is seen as the cue for Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, and his subcommittee to again get busy.

Senator Clark had Mr. Petrillo on the grill for two whole days and then let him off in the hope that the music president and the record and manufacturers might get together someday. In the meantime, the Senate hearings were recessed but now there it is believed they will be resumed. Although no date has yet been set, there is little doubt but that Senator Clark will again step into the picture. This may not be a good break for Petrillo, whose sailing, facing an anti-Labor Congress, may not be smooth.

Those who joined in rejecting Mr. Petrillo's proposal in New York earlier in the week were RCA Victor, Columbia Recording Corporation, Decca Records, Inc.; Associated Music Publishers, Inc.; Empire Broadcasting Corporation, Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc.; Muzak Corporation, the National Broadcasting Company's recording division, Standard Radio, World Broadcasting System and Soundies Distributing Corporation.

These companies contended that there was "wholesale unemployment" among musicians and denounced as "dangerous and destructive" his proposal that they pay a fee on each disk sold to finance a union-controlled fund to aid needy members.

"Certainly membership in a union should not entitle a member to special privileges from an industry which does not employ him but happens to employ some of his fellow-members", the companies wrote in a joint letter to Mr. Petrillo.

The letter maintained that 80 percent of all records sold were for use in private homes and that their manufacture had boosted the employment of musicians.

"Thus, under your proposal, 80 percent of your tax would ultimately fall squarely on the public which buys records for home use and is in no way responsible for whatever unemployment you may claim exists", the companies told Mr. Petrillo.

The letter said that the Government "has provided taxes for unemployment relief" and that "a second tax for a new private system aimed at the same relief seems wholly unjustified."

The recording companies noted that while Mr. Petrillo complained about unemployment, he waited for seven months before presenting any proposals. This strategy in itself, the letter said, contributed to the unemployment of his members.

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FCC ADOPTS NEW FM AND TELEVISION POLICIES

Because of extreme shortages in material, equipment and skilled personnel, and in order to sustain the interest in television and high frequency (FM) broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday adopted the following policies:

FM BROADCASTING STATIONS - The Commission will not dismiss or deny any FM applications which cannot qualify under the provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942 (freeze order), for construction permits or for modification of construction permits requesting extension of the periods of construction. Instead, the Commission will take no action at this time upon such applications but will retain them in the pending file. Applicants for construction permits whose applications were surrendered or dismissed pursuant to the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, may request reinstatement of their applications.

The policy adopted is in addition to the policy announced August 4, 1942, which provided for the issuance of licenses for high frequency (FM) broadcast stations during the war provided construction had reached a point where substantial service could be rendered.

TELEVISION - Holders of construction permits for television stations, experimental and commercial, may obtain licenses during the war to operate existing facilities on either an experimental or commercial basis, provided construction has reached a point where the station is capable of rendering a substantial service. Licenses issued under this policy will be subject to the condition that construction will be completed in accordance with the Rules, Regulations and Standards of the Federal Communications Commission as soon as the necessary materials and engineering personnel become available.

The Commission also decided to continue its policy of not dismissing or denying television applications which cannot qualify under the provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942. Instead, no action will be taken at this time upon such applications and they will be held in the pending file. Applicants for construction permits for television stations whose construction permits have been surrendered or dismissed pursuant to the freeze order may request reinstatement of their applications.

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"Mikes Don't Bite" is a new back-stage in radio book of humor written by Helen Sioussant, Director of Radio Talks for Columbia Broadcasting System. Miss Sioussant has seen and heard all of the celebrities broadcast and in that connection has had some amusing experiences. The price of the book is \$2.50.

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CITED FOR BRASS SAVING

For a design that saves 166,000,000 pounds of brass on the present procurement of booster bodies used in the firing mechanisms of 75-mm. and 105 mm. shells, Charles H. Godschall, Manager of the Metal Division of Philco Corporation, and Lieut. Col. D. L. Woodberry, Army ordnance, have been officially cited by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for making "a marked contribution to the vital war production program to conserve critical materials and machines".

Savings of critical materials in the production of booster bodies resulting from the new Philco design, according to the company, would be the equivalent of a column of brass 24 feet square as high as the Washington Monument.

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BELIEVES RADIO INCREASES DESIRE TO SEE ARTISTS

That radio helps rather than hurts the box-office is the contention of Ray C. B. Brown, music critic of the Washington Post, who writes:

"Providing a substitute for her regular Sunday radio engagement, Gladys Swarthout made a personal appearance in Washington Sunday to the evident delight of a large and cordial audience in Constitution Hall. Those who once forecast that free hearing of an artist on the air waves would seriously deplete box-office receipts have had to eat their words. It would seem that radio has, if anything, increased the natural curiosity to see the musical artist at work, and that nothing can satisfactorily take the place of the direct contact between artist and public. One doubts that television, when perfected, will have the slightest effect in decreasing attendance at recitals."

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TURNING THE SEARCHLIGHT ON THE BUREAUCRATS

Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, is getting his committee organized to investigate the "unauthorized activities of the Federal Bureaus". This will probably include the Federal Communications Commission but is not to be confused with the probe of the Committee headed by Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia. Mr. Smith's Committee may investigate all of the Government bureaus; Mr. Cox only the FCC.

Explaining the forthcoming investigation, Representative Smith says:

"The duties of Congress consist not only of passing laws, but, also, of seeing that those laws are administered by the executive agencies in accordance with the intent of Congress.

"In time of war it inevitably becomes necessary for the Congress to grant extraordinary and unusual power to executive agencies. Therefore, the Congress must assume the corresponding duty of preventing any abuse of arbitrary use of those powers, and of affording the people protection from such unwarranted action. The committee will seek to discharge this duty as it receives complaints of such unauthorized activities.

"It is not the purpose of the committee to interfere in any way with the most vigorous prosecution of the war, but rather to forward the war effort by preventing deliberate misinterpretation of the acts of Congress against undue harassment. With this object in view, the Committee will not hesitate to investigate or expose the activities of any Federal agencies that persist in exceeding the powers granted them by Congress. Executive agencies can, and should, perform all of their necessary functions within the framework of the authority granted them by the Constitution or the Congress. Those who cannot or will not confine their functions to the authority granted should seek other fields of endeavor."

According to one well-informed writer, while nothing in the resolution permits the office of the Chief Executive to be inquired into, it is, of course, within the scope of the inquiry to determine the legality of various Executive Orders, many of which are signed by the President in routine fashion, but which at bottom are the work of bureaucrats who administer these same Executive Orders imposing penalties not contemplated either by the statutes or the Constitution.

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N.Y. SCHOOL BOARD ACCREDITS NBC AIR UNIVERSITY

In a move of far-reaching significance in the fields of education and radio broadcasting, the New York City Board of Superintendents of the public schools system has approved as professional improvement courses for teachers two programs presented by NBC's Inter-American University of the Air. The announcement was made by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor.

This action makes NBC's Inter-American University of the Air programs, "Lands of the Free" and "Music of the New World", vital parts of the official professional training program available to the 35,000 teachers in New York City Public Schools. Heretofore, the Board has accepted only courses offered by colleges or other traditional educational institutions, or courses prepared by the Board itself.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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"Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee" has been organized to prepare recommendations to the War Manpower Commission and other Government agencies on manpower problems in electronics industry.

Norman Corwin, writer, director and producer of Columbia network's "Transatlantic Call: People to People" turns the radio spotlight upon the Nation's Capital at war on next Sunday's (Feb. 28) broadcast from America to England, under the title "Washington, D. C." (WABC-CBS, 12:00 to 12:30 Noon).

W47NY, Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York City, has been granted a modification of construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission, for new FM station to extend completion date to Feb. 4, 1943; also granted license for FM broadcast station to use 44,700 kc, with service area of 8500 sq. miles, subject to condition that licensee will take steps to comply fully with the Rules and Regulations, and Standards of the Commission when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so.

Emmet N. Madden, formerly connected with the General Motors Corporation, has joined the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America as Manager of overseas subsidiary and affiliated company operations, it has been announced by J. D. Cook, Managing Director of RCA's International Department. Mr. Madden will make his headquarters at Camden, N.J. The appointment is in line with RCA's current post-war planning activities looking to the reopening of world markets, Mr. Cook stated.

President Roosevelt is to speak over the Columbia Broadcasting System and three other major networks on Sunday Feb. 28 at 4:15 P.M. EWT. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Admiral Chester Nimitz have accepted invitations to speak on the program with the President, provided their duties do not interfere.

The Federal Communications Commission expects to get its annual report out by March 1st. The deadline is March 15th.

A station-wide contest was held to name the transcriptions, and the name "Veritone" was selected by the judges as the most suitable one to describe the method used by the WOR studios in the making of their transcriptions for broadcasting. The prize winning name was suggested by Dudley Ruby of the WOR Artist's Bureau.

W51C, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill., has been granted an extension of time within which to submit field intensity measurements required by Sec. 3.229 of the Rules, by the FCC.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, First Lady of China, speaks over the Columbia network when she addresses a mass meeting in her honor at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Tuesday, March 2, 10 P.M.EWT.

With transmitter tubes high on the list of broadcast equipment no longer available, the three longevity records made by WOR with Western Electric tubes during 1942 came at an opportune time. The most recent of these lifetime accomplishments was set by a tube installed in WOR's 50,000 watt transmitter almost three years ago. A few months ago - 19,557 hours later - this tube was finally retired. It had been in service nearly 20 times its lifetime guarantee of 1,000 hours, and closely approached the 20,691 hour span established by a similar W.E. tube in the same WOR transmitter on June 15. The latter is a record for this type of tube. A third tube completed the outstanding wartime stint of 18,386 hours during the year.

Miss Elinor Inman, formerly an assistant to Davidson Taylor, Assistant Director of Broadcasts, has been named Broadcast Director of CBS Religious Programs.

Small alnico magnets, supplied by General Electric, enable Army instructors to prepare panel code messages 200 times faster than formerly and are speeding classroom training of flying cadets, according to high-ranking officers of the Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas.

Fernandez Aldana, former radio and newspaperman in Spain and Mexico, has joined the CBS Shortwave Publicity Department, Edmund Chester, Director of Broadcasting to Foreign Countries has announced.

Suggestions which save 17,000 man-hours a year earned \$710 in awards for Robert J. Spring of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, a radio transmitter inspector whose father was once cabinetmaker for the late Dr. C. P. Steinmetz. Mr. Spring devoted his evenings for weeks to studying under his home microscope the effect of acids on metals. He developed a burnishing process which cut the finishing time of small tuning set disks from 2½ minutes to 5 seconds per disk. A later suggestion enables an operator to finish 5000 tiny transmitter plates an hour instead of the previous rate of one per minute.

In a reorganization of the CBS Shortwave News Department effective February 15, Lawrence Haas, most recently Latin American editor of the United Press, joined CBS in the newly created executive position of CBS Shortwave News Director.

In cooperation with the Saturday Evening Post, NBC's Inter-American University of the Air is presenting four noted speakers during its "Lands of the Free" broadcasts to discuss the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

The first was Mrs. Roosevelt last Sunday on "Freedom of Speech"; Norman Rockwell on "Freedom of Worship" on Feb. 28; Stephen Vincent Benet "Freedom from Want" on March 7th and Archibald MacLeish "Freedom from Fear", on March 7.

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