

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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No. 1517

## NEBRASKANS APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR RADIO B BATTERIES

The serious shortage of "B" batteries for radio-receiving sets was forcibly brought to the attention of Congress when Senators Kenneth S. Wherry (R), Senator Hugh A. Butler (R), and Representative A. I. Miller (R), all of Nebraska, presented a resolution passed by the Legislature of Nebraska earnestly entreating the War Production Board to release a sufficient supply of these batteries.

"During the past few months my office has been deluged with requests from farmers in my State advising that they have been unable to purchase B batteries for their radio receiving sets", Senator Wherry declared introducing the Nebraska resolution in the Senate. "I have also received information from WOW radio station, at Omaha, Nebr. to the effect that there is an acute situation existing in the radio field because of a shortage of B-batteries for farm radio receiving sets. While I have been advised by the War Production Board that they have been cognizant of the shortage of farm radio batteries for several months and that at this time there is a considerable decrease in military requirements and that the Board is working closely with the Zinc Division to determine if a substantially greater number of farm radio batteries can be produced, nevertheless I feel that the seriousness of this shortage is such as to warrant having the attention of the Senate called to this particular problem.

"As we enter the agricultural production season, it seems to me to be vitally necessary that our farmers and ranchers keep informed on markets, weather conditions, and agricultural instructions and suggestions as carried on various radio programs, and inasmuch as it is also highly important that all citizens be advised, I feel this shortage warrants more than merely the continued consideration of the War Production Board as their letter to me indicates. This problem needs adjustment now; in fact, the Nebraska Legislature considered this problem sufficiently serious to warrant their consideration, and on March 16, 1943, a resolution on the subject of release of radio supplies was introduced and adopted."

Introducing the Nebraska resolution in the House, Representative Miller said:

"The farmers and ranchmen in my district rely heavily upon the radio for news in reference to the various programs of government and the price of livestock and feed. For many of them it is their only means of keeping in touch with the news of the world.

"A copy of the resolution and a letter is being sent to Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, urging that he recognize the seriousness of the situation and that he make as much critical material available as is possible in order that these ranchers and farmers may continue to receive the news and programs sent out by radio stations."

The resolution passed by the Nebraska State Legislature follows:

"Whereas it is vitally necessary in the rural areas of this State that farmers and ranchers be informed of weather conditions for the protection of crops and livestock; and

"Whereas the rural residents of the State of Nebraska are at the present time suffering a serious shortage of B batteries for radio-receiving sets, and nearly all of the radio-receiving sets on the farms and ranches of Nebraska are dependent upon B batteries; and

"Whereas the United States Government is urging farmers and ranchers to increase production of food, and relies heavily upon radio to disseminate news and programs with reference to measures and steps to be taken to aid in carrying on the present World War: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of Nebraska:

"1. That we earnestly commend to the War Production Board of the United States that it release a sufficient supply of B batteries and other farm radio receiving set supplies to permit farmers and ranchers in this State to maintain existing radio receiving sets.

"2. That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the War Production Board of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Nebraska in the Congress of the United States."

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#### LESS EXACTING FM WAR REGULATIONS

Suspension of two operating requirements for FM radio stations and a wartime substitution of less exacting provisions were adopted last Friday by the Federal Communications Commission. Sections 3,229 and 3,261, including subsections (a) and (b), of FCC Rules and Regulations were suspended until further order of the Commission. The action is in recognition of the wartime shortages in materials and particularly in necessary skilled personnel.

Section 3.229, suspended by the Commission, provided that:

"Within 1 year of the date of first regular operation of a high-frequency broadcast station, continuous field intensity records along several radials shall be submitted to the Commission which will establish the actual field contours, and from which operating constants required to deliver service to the area specified in the license are determined. The Commission may grant extensions of time upon showing of reasonable need therefor."

This rule permitted a check of the actual service area with the predicted area at time of license issuance, as well as data upon which to base power adjustments if required. This type of survey, however, requires the considerable time and services of skilled personnel and the use of suitable measuring equipment installed in an auto or truck. No substitute provision was adopted for Section 3.229.

Section 3.261(a) required licensees of high frequency (FM) broadcast stations to maintain a regular daily operating schedule, except Sundays, of at least 3 hours between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and at least 3 hours between 6 P.M. and midnight, local standard time. Subsection (b) of this rule required the licensees to broadcast during each of the daytime and nighttime scheduled periods at least one hour's program service not duplicated simultaneously in the same area by a standard broadcast station or another FM station. The suspension of today applies to both subsections. In lieu thereof, the Commission substituted a more flexible requirement, which will permit FM operators a minimum service daily, except Sunday, of 6 hours during any portion of the broadcast day, and that the transmission of 2 hours of unduplicated programs be during any part of the broadcast schedule.

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#### SECRETARY STIMSON LAUDS AIR CHURCH CAMP BROADCASTS

"Church of the Air" programs being broadcast from Army camp chapels were praised by Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, in a recent letter to William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Secretary Stimson's Letter:

"Dear Mr. Paley:

"I wish to express my appreciation for the arrangements made to broadcast from three Army chapels during the 'Church of the Air' radio series.

"This participation of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish soldiers in religious worship of their own choosing will reflect the spiritual liberty which exists within our Army and our Democracy.

"Sincerely,  
(Signed) "Henry L. Stimson  
"Secretary of War"

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## ADMINISTRATION BROADCASTS INCREASE ELMER'S TROUBLES

The added chore of Elmer Davis as Administration radio spokesman second only to F.D.R. is making more of a target of him than ever. If he continues these Friday night broadcasts, and there is every indication that he will, this writer has a feeling the worst in criticism is yet to come.

Up to now most of the Bronx cheers for Mr. Davis have arisen from Capitol Hill but there have been added two dissenters from his old newspaper and magazine fields. Frank Kent, hard-hitting columnist of the Baltimore Sun, lambasted the assertion of Mr. Davis that the latter did not "commandeer" the broadcasting stations of the country for his Friday night fireside chats. Life Magazine in its leading article charged that the U.S. was losing the war of words and "nobody knew better than OWI that Davis was still running a puny push-cart compared to the high-powered propaganda machine operated by the Nazis."

"One has to be very meticulous in the choice of words when referring to the activities of Elmer Davis", Mr. Kent wrote. "Even the most careful criticism evokes from the slightly sanctimonious head of the OWI pained expressions of surprise that anyone should suggest that his methods fall short of perfection.

"The latest person to discover this is Senator Taft of Ohio. Senator Taft, referring to Mr. Davis' personal weekly broadcasts, asserted that he had 'commandeered' radio time and intimated, though not in those words, that unless Mr. Davis had some subtle propaganda to spread or intended to forestall the regular radio commentator and press correspondents, the only purpose served was to gratify his desire to enjoy the sound of the human voice when uttered by himself.

"The claim is that 'commandeered' was the wrong word. \* \* Nevertheless, whether Mr. Davis likes it or not, Mr. Taft was justified in using the word 'commandeered'.

"For Mr. Davis must know as well as any one else that a suggestion, a request, or even a hint, from any one in his position in the administration has the full effect of a command to the radio stations and the broadcasting companies.

"For nine years they have lived at the mercy of the Federal Communications Commission. Anything the administration wants at any time they bend over backward to give. They would be foolish not to.

"No consistent critic of the administration ever survives on the radio. There are at least four strong pro-New Deal columnists and administration supporters now regularly on the air as political and news commentators.



"There is only one who has ever been really critical and a year or so ago he was called up after a rather innocuous broadcast and roundly cursed by a member of the White House circle now holding a job in the OWI - which slowed him down a good deal.

"The truth, of course, is that the Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats are particularly sensitive at this time because of the approach of the 1944 campaign and the openness with which the fourth-term movement is being promoted with the same sort of silent White House encouragement that was given the third-term movement.

"So, while Mr. Davis may be as innocent as the well-known new-born babe, there undoubtedly is some foundation for Republican apprehension that taxpayers' money may be spent on furthering certain political purposes."

The Life article said:

"Last week Elmer Davis went back on the air to deliver the first of a series of weekly analyses of the war. In this talk Davis skipped political warfare, but told the radio audience that on the military battlefields of the world 'our side is on the offensive, strategically.' If he had tried, he could not have honestly painted such a reassuring picture of the propaganda battlefield. Nobody in Washington knew better than OWI Director Davis that he was still running a puny push-cart compared to the high-powered propaganda machine operated by the Nazis. The Overseas Branch of the OWI spends only \$26,000,000 a year. Nazi Dr. Goebbels spends between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 annually."

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#### NEW DEAL NEWSPAPER SUBSIDIES CONSIDERED BUT NO RADIO

Although reported that the New Deal is planning to pass out "sugar" to small town publications in the way of Government advertising, apparently no consideration was being given to radio stations, the Administration probably feeling that it could control them in the coming presidential election through the Federal Communications Commission and station licenses.

In an atmosphere of secrecy, the New York Times learns, a bill is being prepared for introduction in the Senate which would authorize the payment of what is viewed in some quarters as Government subsidies, in the form of Treasury Department advertising, to a large part of the American press.

Provision is being made that at least half of a \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annual fund would be distributed among weekly newspapers in small towns and rural areas.

The measure is being drafted by Senator Bankhead of Alabama for presentation within a week, if present plans carry.

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## RCA LEADS IN WINNING WPB HONORS

The Radio Corporation of America again led in the War Production Board winners of national honors for suggestions that increase and improve production. Among the winners of certificates from RCA and other radio plants in the New York area:

Helen Worth, work simplification supervisor, Harrison, N.J., RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America. Rearranged the terminal board assembly for a high production tube.

Mary H. Davis, RCA, Harrison, work simplifier (two suggestions). Elimination of an unnecessary inner shield on a high production tube and a change in welding procedure of stop wires in certain tubes.

James Dougherty, Jr., Camden, N.J., RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, working group leader. A new tool to tighten loose contact points on switch wafers.

Adolf J. Neef, production engineer, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City. Suggested that a punch and die made of scrap tool steel be fitted to an old riveting machine.

Letters of Honorable Mention went to the following employees of plants in the New York area:

M. D. and R. K. Harrison, special ratio board for testing transformers, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J.

R. D. Hughes and Charles Thiel, RCA, Camden, suggested an improved feed through bushing in by-pass filter capacitors.

William Goble, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J., two suggestions on radio tube operations.

Peter Janis, engineer, RCA, Harrison, redesigned a tube.

Harold Lipschultz and Fay Stareski, RCA, Harrison, changed the welding operation on a cathode.

Harris B. Kort, RCA, Harrison, devised an electrical method of forming tungsten filament leads for a specific type of power tube.

Daniel Battstone, RCA, Harrison, suggested elimination of unnecessary wing micas in certain magic eye receiving tubes.

George Van Wagoner, foreman, RCA, Harrison, (two suggestions), adapted a single row fixture to a double row for spraying filaments, and designed a new multiple welder.

Thomas H. Briggs, chief engineer, RCA, Harrison, suggested change in the flashing operation on getters, which was formerly a hand operation.

Thomas H. Schelling, coordinator of work simplification in the power tube at RCA, Harrison, an improved testing device for shorts in tube mounts.

Robert B. DeLong, process engineer, RCA Victor, Harrison, suggested an improved method of treating ingots.

R. A. Jacobus, engineer, RCA Victor, Harrison, suggested a change-over from trolley to sealex exhaust on certain special-purpose radio tubes.

Dorothy L. Sanderson, work simplifier, RCA, Harrison, developed a new mounting procedure for a high-production metal tube.

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#### WPB SEEKS MORE EVEN RADIO TUBE DISTRIBUTION

Frank H. McIntosh, of the Radio Division, War Production Board, urges more even distribution of radio tubes to keep home sets in repair.

He addressed a letter to tube manufacturers urging that they exchange tubes among themselves and that they concentrate production on critical types. In making the letter public, Mr. McIntosh pointed out that the conversion of the radio industry was designed to permit tube production sufficient to maintain civilian radio. Production of radio tubes available for replacement in civilian sets is almost as high as peace times, he said.

In January, sales by tube manufacturers for replacement purposes were almost 2,500,000 (two million, five hundred thousand).

"A careful survey of the industry", the letter said, "indicated that radio tube production, available for replacement purposes, is almost as high as in normal peace times; nevertheless, many complaints have been received, particularly from rural areas, stating that tubes are not available.

"It appears evident from the figures on production and existing inventories that production is not the sole difficulty responsible for the lack of tubes. Maldistribution, caused by the inability of manufacturers to round out their lines, and low production of certain critical types of tubes appears to be responsible, in part, for present shortages.

"This office therefore suggests that manufacturers concentrate their civilian production on critical tube types, even though such types may be low profit items.

"It is further urged that, during this critical period, manufacturers exchange tubes freely in order to make the best use of existing distribution channels."

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## OUR PEOPLE OWE GREAT DEBT TO ADVERTISERS, SAYS PALEY

Special emphasis was placed on the merging of CBS advertisers and CBS' own efforts on war themes by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in his annual report. In the past, advertisers have used radio toward almost the single end of selling goods or services, leaving to the broadcasters most of the serious public service jobs. The war produced a transformation on this score.

Mr. Paley pays handsome tribute, in the report, to the fact that its advertisers have willingly and expertly shared the load with CBS on a dozen wartime themes, ranging from the most utilitarian information to the most inspirational morale-building programs. This has happened to a much more complete degree, it was said, than is possible in any other medium. The record which radio advertisers are writing, according to the report, will give advertising, as such, a new standard of social usefulness and public service.

Mr. Paley in the beginning of the report said:

"In order that all CBS news programs shall be so presented that their usefulness is not impaired in any way and that they shall continue their outstanding public service, CBS evolved during the year new standards for the handling of sponsored news programs. The principal effects of these new wartime standards are to reduce by 20 percent for news broadcasts the limits on the amount of time which Columbia permits for the advertiser's message in other types of sponsored programs, to bar lengthy opening commercials, to make sure that commercial messages are clearly distinguished from the news content of the program, and to surround the entire news broadcast with appropriate decorum. The willing cooperation of all of our clients who sponsor such news broadcasts has helped us to maintain the highest standards in this respect."

Concluding, Mr. Paley said:

"I should like to emphasize a point which I touched on at the outset of this report:

"The American people owe a great and real debt to the hundreds of advertisers who, by their investment in broadcasting time, make possible a free American radio - and who, without exception during 1942, re-pointed their own programs toward the manifold, urgent projects of war. During the year there were 66 such advertisers on the Columbia Network, and the number who swiftly and skillfully put their CBS radio programs to work for the war-effort was precisely 66. Some of them produced special programs wholly concentrated on war topics; some of them wove war themes into the 'plots' of their regular programs; many of them sponsored news broadcasts which were the very essence of war information; all of them served from time to time as the vehicles for official appeals and

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announcements inspired by the Government. These advertisers and their agencies, in collaboration with the Office of Facts and Figures (later the Office of War Information) launched and have continued an ingenious and orderly "Network Allocation Plan" whereby each of the major projects of the war is broadcast, at the season of its greatest urgency, in a planned sequence to the mass of the people.

"Thus American broadcasting has ably demonstrated during 1942 how its usefulness to our social and economic life in peace can become invaluable in war."

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#### CALLS McGRADY PAST MASTER SMOOTHING LABOR TROUBLES

Drew Pearson handed quite a bouquet to Edward McGrady, Vice-President on leave of absence from the Radio Corporation of America:

"His name doesn't hit the headlines but one of the most efficient backstage operators in smoothing out labor-war relations is former Assistant Secretary of Labor Ed McGrady, now aide to Undersecretary of War Patterson.

"McGrady knows the viewpoint of labor, can speak its language, also understands the War Department and its production difficulties. He acts as a sort of umpire between labor and the Army. The other day, for instance, he got a call from R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers saying that four men had been fired from Detroit factories by the Army for being subversive.

"McGrady investigated, found that the four men were guilty of stirring up a strike in violation of contract, but had not been subversive. So, at a meeting with Undersecretary Patterson and three high ranking generals, McGrady argued:

"These men should have been fired all right; I agree to that. But when you brand a man as subversive it means that he was cooperating with the enemy against his own country. If this report stands on their records they could never get a job anywhere."

"Undersecretary Patterson agreed with McGrady, and the report was altered, though the men were not reinstated to their jobs."

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## CBS PUTS CONGRESS ON THE AIR

Closely following a suggestion made by the former Governor of Louisiana, recently to Representative Hebert of that State, the Columbia Broadcasting on Tuesday opened a new series of Columbia network programs titled "Congress Speaks" (Tuesdays, 10:30 P.M., EWT). There had been criticism in Congress that the commentators were not giving a true picture to the nation and the Louisianan said that the members of Congress themselves should be given a chance.

Accordingly on succeeding programs, two members of Congress are to be heard each Tuesday, discussing opposite sides of important issues now before the nation. The subjects are to be those which have occupied the major portion of the time of Congress during the week preceding. The programs originate in the studios of WJSV, Columbia's station in Washington, D. C.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Commercial business of WEAJ for the first quarter of 1943 showed a 48 percent increase over the same period last year. This was the first quarter under a station reorganization of WEAJ which became effective on January 1 when station operations were separated from those of the network.

The largest coast-to-coast hookup for any cereal account will be utilized by the Kellogg Company when the radio dramatization of "Superman" will be aired from WOR under their auspices on 201 Mutual network stations.

Station WNAC, The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., was granted modification of construction permit for move of transmitter to corner of Vershire St. and Harriett Ave., Quincy, Mass. southwest of the present location; make changes in directional antenna for night use, and extend commencement date to 60 days after grant and completion date to 120 days, thereafter. The action taken is subject to the express condition that the permittee herein shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, including external and cross modulation, and submission of proof that the operation of radio station WMEX is not materially affected by the operation herein proposed. Towers to be marked in accordance with specifications issued pursuant to Communications Act of 1934 as amended.

The War and Navy Departments have announced award of Army-Navy "E" pennants to International Telephone and Radio Laboratories in New York City, Great River, L.I., and Keyport, N.J.

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Communication "dead spots" from which Schenectady, N.Y., police could not talk to patrol cars or headquarters when using conventional radio equipment have been eliminated with the installation of new F-M two-way equipment developed by General Electric engineers. The new system has overcome the former difficulties because its frequency modulation receivers will pick up a weaker signal than would the previous amplitude-modulation receivers, and provide usable communication. "The F-M system over-rides static from high-power electric lines, and other forms of electrical disturbances which interfered with reception in certain localities when the A-M system was in use", explains D. L. Chesnut, G.E. engineer.

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The Philips Radio Manufacturing plant at Eindhoven in Holland now in the hands of the Germans was again bombed this week by the R.A.F.

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A \$200 television set that will bring Saturday afternoon football games into the living room as vividly as any newsreel will be an early postwar development, according to the Wall Street Journal which reports radio industry leaders are prepared to go into large-scale production of popular-priced television sets of popular-priced television sets as soon as peace comes.

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Philco Corporation and Wholly Owned Domestic Subsidiaries - For 1942: Net income, \$2,209,992, after Federal and State income and Federal excess profits taxes of \$5,863,689, and after a reserve of \$1,000,000 for contingencies, equal to \$1.61 a share on 1,372,143 shares of common stock. Included in these earnings is the post-war refund of excess profits taxes amounting to \$538,792 as provided for by the Revenue Act of 1942. In 1941 net income was \$2,513,569, after taxes of \$5,967,600, or \$1.83 a share. Sales last year were \$68,505,979, after voluntary refunds of \$5,000,000 to the Army and the Navy. In 1941 sales amounted to \$77,073,636.

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The Commission granted a construction permit to Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of San Francisco, for new international broadcast station using 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kilocycles, A3 emission, 50 kilowatts; sharing with WBOS-KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870 kilocycles; sharing with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kilocycles.

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Two weeks ago Alfred McCann offered a Victory Garden Manual booklet over WOR. Fifteen thousand requests for it have been received so far, with more coming in every day.

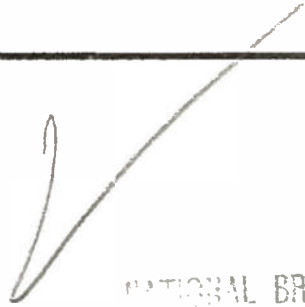
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Despite war conditions the FCC denied special service authorization to KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Company at Fairbanks, Alaska, to make changes in equipment and operate on 660 kilocycles with 10 kilowatts power unlimited for period ending June 1, 1944.

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No. 1518



April 6, 1943

## SOLON CALLS ELMER AND FLY 4TH TERM STOOGES

Becoming more and more political targets, Elmer Davis and James M. Fly were among those mercilessly attacked by Representative Bradley (R), of Michigan, who charged them with using the Office of War Information and the Federal Communications Commission to bring about the nomination of President Roosevelt for a fourth term. It began with a broadside at David K. Niles "shrewd, wily, dangerous politician and one-time Boston radical into whose very competent hands the White House has entrusted the behind-the-scenes management of the fourth-term campaign". Representative Bradley claimed that the real name of Niles was Neyhus, that he was the son of a tailor and that his mother had been born in Russia.

James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense also received a blistering as being a prime mover in FDR's fourth-term build-up. Because Gardner Cowles, Jr., radio executive and publisher, now Elmer Davis' right hand man at OWI was sympathetic to Willkie, Mr. Bradley declared that Cowles was now "on his way out".

Representative Bradley, whose speech covered six pages in the Congressional Record of April 1st, said, in part:

"David K. Niles needed a man to help him build his political machine; and James M. Landis, of the Harvard Law School, the man who whitewashed Harry Bridges, was put at the head of the Office of Civilian Defense.

"The fourth term needed a publicity organization as well. Why should the Democratic National Committee spend its own money when the Office of War Information was at hand to do the publicity job for the fourth term on the public's money?

"Now, we all know who is at the head of the Office of War Information - Mr. Elmer Davis, eminent member of the American Labor Party. And who is the head of the O.W.I.'s campaign division? None other than Drew Dudley, brother-in-law of former Representative Joseph E. Casey. Joe Casey is the liaison man between the White House and Congressmen east of the Appalachians, working directly under David K. Niles.

The Office of War Information, I might mention incidentally, is well staffed to carry out the peculiar editorial job of carrying the torch for the Frankfurter-Niles-Laski fourth-term campaign. No less than 24 of its bright young boys are 'liberals', transferred bodily from Marshall Field's journalistic montrosity, PM, most properly characterized as the 'Uptown Daily Worker'.

"Elmer Davis gets his instructions from the feed box, or directly from Mr. Niles. And the bright young boys from PM dish them out.

"What are the avenues of free speech in America? They are the radio, the movies, the press, and other publications.

"The radio was peculiarly vulnerable. For 9 years radio has lived at the mercy of the Federal Communications Commission - now headed by James Lawrence Fly. Under Mr. Fly the radio has become what the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox) has called the 'greatest hotbed of communism in the country'. No consistent critic of the administration has ever long-survived on the radio.

"A suggestion, a request, even a hint from anyone in the administration has the effect of a command on the radio broadcasters. Any time the administration wants anything, the radio bends over backward to give it. The radio has to. Mr. David K. Niles, as well as Mr. Elmer Davis, knows that. And Mr. James Lawrence Fly is ready at any time to crack the whip. No; radio was not too great a problem for Mr. Niles."

Representative Jackson (D), of Washington State, interrupted to ask:

"I wonder if the gentleman knows that the Deputy Administrator in charge of domestic operations is a gentleman by the name of Mr. Gardner Cowles and that he was in charge of the publicity program for Wendell Willkie in the last campaign?"

"I do not know as to that", the Michigan representative replied.

"If the gentleman will yield right there, does he know that Mr. Cowles is on the way out?" Representative Taber (R), of New York asked.

"Let me make this observation", Mr. Bradley continued. "I will say to the gentleman that right at the present time a radio station in my district from which I broadcast every Sunday, is now seeking to gain permission to broadcast at night, but is being kept from getting this permit by the protest from a station owned by Mr. Gardner Cowles over in Yankton, S. Dak., about a thousand miles away. His 5-kilowatt station is keeping a little 100-watt station from broadcasting at night."

"Does not the gentleman feel that it is rather strange that a man, if he was so active opposing the third term 2 years ago, should now have anything to say about it?" Representative Jackson inquired. "He is now in charge of domestic operations of the O.W.I."

"There are many people in the Republican Party who have become more or less firmly convinced that Mr. Willkie, to say the least, was not a genuine candidate in opposition to the third term", said Mr. Bradley.

"The fact that Gardner Cowles was publicity director is proof positive that he was favoring the administration. Mr. Willkie was simply used as a Republican tool," Representative Short (R), of Missouri, interjected.

"Granting that what the gentleman said about Gardner Cowles is true, is that the first time somebody wiggled his way into the Republican Party that had no business being there?" Representative Busbey (R), of Illinois queried.

"I quite agree with the gentleman, and I may say that it is not the first time by a long shot. This crowd will pin 'stool pigeons' on us every time they get a chance", Mr. Bradley replied.

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#### RADIO LABS FAVORED BY WPB

Laboratories working on radio problems for the Army or Navy hereafter will be able to get from a central source of supply the critical electronic components not quickly available in commercial channels, the War Production Board has announced.

The Electronic Research Supply Agency has been formed by the Defense Supplies Corporation at the request of the Armed Services, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and WPB to supply research men with the electronic components vital to their work.

It was pointed out that the laboratories of the universities, industrial companies, the government, and others are developing countless radio devices and perfecting old ones which, in time, will become new weapons of the Armed Services. A central source for electronic parts will expedite their work.

Laboratory orders, it was said, are for small amounts which can be fitted only with difficulty into the schedules of manufacturers. The laboratories frequently must canvass great numbers of manufacturers and dealers to obtain swift delivery of small amounts of equipment essential to their research.

The Electronic Research Supply Agency will make it unnecessary for the laboratories to build up their own complete stockpiles of components. WPB officials pointed out that laboratory stockpiles often are made up of components which do not meet standards preferred by the Army and Navy. The agency will be able to direct laboratory purchases to the preferred types.

Operating without profit, the agency is managed by an executive committee on which the Army, the Navy, and other government agencies are represented. Active operations are expected to start in about three weeks. Its offices and stockrooms will be located in New York City.

Laboratories will, of course, not be compelled to place their purchase orders with or through the Electronic Research Supply Agency. In cases where laboratories have not purchased directly from the manufacturer, normal distribution sources rendered excellent service in filling requirements in this field. The laboratories should continue to use available sources to the fullest extent, reserving the agency for last resort.

Approved laboratory orders which may be filled by the agency can be placed directly with the agency or can be channeled to the agency through commercial distributors. In that manner, distributors can place with the agency, for the account of laboratories, those portions of orders which they themselves are not in a position to fill.

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#### THREAT SEEN TO PRESS AND RADIO IN SECURITY BILL

The War Security bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate was seen as a measure which could be used to muzzle press and radio.

Said Representative Ham Fish (R), of New York:

"The language of section 103 is:

"Acquiring, compiling, obtaining access to, or transmitting any data calculated to inform the enemy."

"Transmitting certainly includes speaking. You can do it over the radio, you can do it by your voice or through the press. Let me read to the gentleman a statement made by one of the most distinguished Members of this House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter), who is well qualified to serve as Attorney General of the United States. He said in the House when speaking on this bill:

"I am sure that much of the opposition comes from the Newspapers that are deliberately distorting the facts concerning the war effort for political purposes."

"I believe he let the cat out of the bag. That is one of the reasons for my amendment, because he said he thought the opposition came from the newspapers. Probably the newspapers are justified in being apprehensive of this bill in its original form.

"I do not know how many Members of the House know this or have thought it through, but we are in this bill deliberately amending the Constitution of the United States. That is the real purpose of the bill. By an act of Congress we are amending the definition of treason contained in the Constitution, which states that treason is giving aid and comfort to our enemies and that there must be

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two witnesses to the overt act. We are abolishing that by an act of Congress. That is the purpose of this bill. Therefore, I want to protect the rights and liberties of the American people to free discussion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press and radio."

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#### FRANK B. WARREN NEW R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS GENERAL COUNSEL

Frank B. Warren, formerly Assistant Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, has been appointed General Counsel of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, announced last Friday.

Mr. Warren served from 1919 to 1931 as Secretary and Rate Expert with the Nevada Public Service Commission. He then became Attorney Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a position he held for two years. For 3½ years he was with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as Attorney, following which he joined the staff of the Federal Communications Commission as principal Attorney in the Common Carrier Division. For the last two years of his association with the FCC, he was in charge of all telephone cases for the Law Department. For the past year, Mr. Warren has been Assistant General Solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners.

He was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, July 19, 1896, and after graduating from high school, attended the University of Nevada, Engineering School. During the first World War he served in the U. S. Army Air Service.

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#### McGRADY ONE-MAN ARMY FOR COOL DISTRICTS

Drew Pearson in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" again refers to Edward McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, now borrowed by the War Department:

"Fearing possible outbreaks in the coal mining States, the War Department has made secret preparations to use troops if necessary.

"But Ed McGrady, crack labor adviser to the Undersecretary of War, feels that the best way to keep order in the mining districts is to talk to the miners in their own language. Formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor, he suggested to the War Department that instead of using troops, he be commissioned as a one-man army to keep order.

"Accordingly, Ed McGrady has left for the coal areas, to keep his finger on the pulse of the coal miners - and to keep that pulse down."

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## NEW OPA RADIO SUPERVISORY PRICE ANALYST

George S. Ujlaki has been appointed Supervisory Price Analyst, with supervision over radios and musical instruments, batteries, housewares, hardware, mill supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, and related miscellaneous items.

Harvey C. Mansfield will continue to exercise supervision over household appliances, washing machines, store and office fixtures and equipment and supplies, medical, optical and funeral supplies, lamps, china, glass, decorative accessories, watches, jewelry, silverware, luggage, notions, clocks and some miscellaneous items. Mr. Mansfield will continue to function as Associate Price Executive. Each supervisory price analyst has answering to him a number of unit chiefs in charge of specific commodities.

The Consumer Durable Goods Branch, recently placed under a new Services and Consumer Durable Goods Division headed by Merle Fainsod as Director, had been reorganized by the branch chief, Alfred Auerbach, to whom each of the three Supervisory Price Analysts will answer directly.

Mr. Ujlaki came to OPA from the Board of Economic Warfare where he was identified with the Rubber Division. Prior to coming to Washington, he had an extensive career in retail merchandising, including executive positions with R. H. Macy & Co., Gimbel Bros., and Sears, Roebuck and Company.

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## DEFENDS RADIO REPORTS FROM NORTH AFRICA

The Editor & Publisher prints this letter received from John MacVane, NBC commentator with the Advanced American Headquarters in Southern Tunisia:

"At an American battle headquarters in Southern Tunisia today (Feb. 5, 1943), I read your issue of Nov. 21, 1942. Your editorial entitled 'Radio a Week Late' seemed to call for some comment.

"The editorial speaks of the chagrin of those who are inclined to think of radio first in the field of war reporting when the first radio broadcasts from North Africa trailed the news agency reports by nearly a week. You state that scores of dispatches from newspaper representatives were received before radio could arrange a hook-up. You draw the moral that the day has not yet arrived when radio reporters can hope to match the performance of newspaper correspondents where fighting is in progress.

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"Since I can speak with background of one who has done nearly every type of work on a daily paper and has served as foreign correspondent for both newspaper and news agency, and since I was one of the two radio reporters who made the first broadcasts from North Africa after our landing, let me say a word in defense of radio's battle coverage.

"Editor & Publisher was evidently not informed that Army Public Relations in the European Theater of Operations decided that radio reporters should arrive in North Africa five days after the first newspaper and agency correspondents. Why this decision was taken has never been satisfactorily explained to this correspondent. It was certainly never discussed beforehand with American radio representatives in London.

"Within 36 hours of our landing, Charles Collingwood of Columbia and I had solved the bulk of our broadcasting problems incidental to arranging a hook-up, had made our first broadcasts that were heard in America, and had laid the groundwork for regular daily broadcasts from Allied Force Headquarters. There is no reason to believe that if we had landed on Nov. 8, America would not have heard regular broadcasts from North Africa within at the most 48 hours. You will remember that within that period only the scantiest reports were available from press correspondents on the spot.

"You will agree, I trust, that the American public would have benefited from the work of radio reporters in those days when every scrap of news from North Africa was so eagerly heard and read."

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#### RCA VOTES TO REDEEM "B" PREFERRED AT \$101.25

The quarterly dividend on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America \$3.50 First Preferred Stock, was declared Friday. The dividend on the First Preferred Stock is 87½ cents per share for the period from April 1, 1943, to June 30, 1943, and will be paid on July 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 11, 1943.

The Directors also voted to redeem on July 1, 1943, all outstanding "B" Preferred Stock of RCA, at \$100 per share and accrued dividends to the redemption date, a total of \$101.25 per share, David Sarnoff, President, stated.

The 11,891 shares of "B" Preferred Stock now outstanding are the balance (less than 2 per cent) remaining after the recapitalization plan which went into effect in 1936. After July 1, 1943, the entire capitalization of RCA will consist of 900,824 shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred Stock and 13,881,016 shares of Common Stock outstanding. Holders of "B" Preferred Stock are requested to surrender their certificates, with appropriate letter of transmittal, to The Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

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## McNUTT RULES ON RADIO STATION MANPOWER

A letter from Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Advisor on the status of personnel of radio stations under the Selective Service Act has been received by Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Dear Mr. Fly:

"I have your communications of March 24 and 27, concerning the local determination of particular radio stations as being essential to the war effort.

"As you know, neither the List of Essential Activities nor the Activities and Occupational Bulletins relating to the broadcasting services give any basis for differentiation in the essentiality of one radio station as against another. Insofar as the character and content of broadcasting services are similar as between individual radio stations and such services are deemed related to the war effort, no distinction can be drawn as between particular stations. You recognize, of course, that this interpretation does not assure automatic deferment for all persons in essential occupations in broadcasting services. I have called your communications to the attention of the Bureau of Selective Service and requested that they inform their representatives in the field that no such determination shall be made. Requests for occupational deferment are made by local Selective Service Boards on an individual basis and not on the basis of particular radio stations in which an individual may be employed. Needs of the armed forces are such as to require withdrawal in some instances of persons in essential occupations in essential activities. It is possible, therefore, for individuals in essential occupations in radio stations to fail to obtain occupational deferment, but such failure, however, is not on the grounds of the lack of essentiality of the individual radio station.

"Sincerely,

(s) Paul V. McNutt  
Chairman

"It is my off-hand impression that the letter again clarifies the matter to the end that we are left where we were before", Mr. Fly commented. "This, I think, is in line with the understanding which we have cooperatively arrived at with the War Manpower Commission. In matters of detail arising under it, I am sure we will continue to have the cooperation of the Manpower Commission."

"Isn't the letter essentially 'no' in 150 words", the Chairman was asked.

"No, I don't think so", Mr. Fly replied. "We have never asked the Manpower Commission to assure us that radio station employees would be deferred. We did ask them to recognize the

broadcasting industry as an essential industry and certain of these activities themselves as essential. Now, we never did ask them to say that they would under all circumstances defer every man whose job was so classified and I think they are perfectly correct now in saying that that is a problem that will be approached from man-to-man and case-to-case as the exigencies of the situation may require. There are, however, some constants here, that is, that radio service is an essential service and that certain of these operations carried on by the man on the list are essential operations. Those are essential jobs. We also have the further assurance, which is very heartening, that all radio stations are to be deemed essential and there will be no discrimination as between stations. I think those are the principles that are involved, and I think that's about all we can expect the Manpower Commission to give us."

"Haven't the radio stations, as a general rule, been placed on the list of essential industries as far as drafts are concerned?"

"That's right", said Mr. Fly.

"Then this isn't anything new?"

"No", Mr. Fly said. "This simply confirms the understanding which we arrived at after considerable cooperative studies and conferences, etc. We here at the Commission and representatives of the industry worked on that problem to a great extent in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service, and I think this confirms the principles that were enunciated at that time, and tends to clarify questions that had arisen recently which seemed to run somewhat counter to the earlier understanding."

"Had some radio stations been asking preferential treatment under that understanding or being declared essential stations?" the Chairman was asked.

"No", he concluded. "It is rather that two or three of these stations had complained that they were being discriminated against and that there was some indication that their stations were to be classed as unessential while other stations might remain in the essential classification. Mr. McNutt says here 'no, we will not make any such distinctions'."

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According to Leonard Lyons' column "Gene Buck, the songwriter and recent President of ASCAP, will be enriched soon. Buck wrote the song, "Hello, Frisco, Hello". That song, the title, and the number he staged in the Ziegfeld Follies, are used in the new Alice Faye picture, "Hello, Frisco, Hello". And Twentieth Century-Fox, producers of the movie, never bought the rights from Buck, who still owns the copyright, which expires this year."

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## POLYSTYRENE RESTRICTED BY WPB

Polystyrene, a thermoplastic used for high frequency insulation in military, aircraft and communications equipment, was placed under allocation yesterday (Monday) by the War Production Board through issuance of Supplementary Order M-170-a, effective May 1.

The order provides that any person may accept delivery of, and any producer or distributor may use, 50 pounds or less of polystyrene in the aggregate in any calendar month without specific authorization.

A producer or distributor must, however, obtain specific authorization for the aggregate quantity of polystyrene which he delivers on small orders.

Polystyrene is defined in the order as polymers of styrene (vinyl benzene) but does not include the copolymers of styrene with other monomers such as butadiene or methyl methacrylate. The term "polystyrene" does not include fabricated forms of polystyrene or polystyrene scrap or reprocessed scrap.

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## HELD COPYRIGHT LAW DOESN'T STOP OWNERSHIP TRANSFER

The Supreme Court last Monday decided that the Copyright Law "does not nullify agreements by authors to assign their renewal interests". The case was one in which the high court held that the copyright of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" legally belongs to M. Witmark & Sons, music publishers in New York.

The question the court had before them was:

"Does the Copyright Act prevent an author from assigning his interest in a copyright renewal before he has secured it at the end of the original twenty-eight year copyright grant?"

To this, the Court majority through Justice Frankfurter, replied, "No", but Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy dissented while Justice Rutledge did not participate.

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TRADE NOTES

Radio America, new station in Lima, Peru, joined the Columbia Broadcasting System's Network of the Americas last week. The addition of Radio America brings to 97 the total number of CBS outlets in Latin American network (Cadena de las Americas), with stations in each of the twenty Republics to the south.

Nine leading journalists from Argentina now touring the United States, will attend the NBC Symphony concert, directed by Arturo Toscanini, Sunday, April 11. On the following day they will be guests at a reception arranged by NBC.

A thing that impressed Washington was how small the Pearl Harbor two-man Jap submarine now on exhibition in the Capital really was. A Washington radio announcer tried to squeeze into it for a broadcast from the interior but couldn't make it. In San Francisco a small sized Navy man succeeded in squeezing himself in but they had to saw out a part of the hatch to get him out.

W39NY, The City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System has applied for a license to cover construction permit which authorized new high frequency broadcast station.

English-made films, explaining the mechanism of the enemy's newest explosive types of incendiary bombs and demonstrating effective means of extinguishing the lethal shells, are being used in NBC's revised Air Raid Warden's course, televised every Monday at 4 P.M. and again at 7:30 P.M. over Station WNBT.

An Army-Navy "E" was awarded to the National Union Radio Corporation, Power Tube Division, Newark, N.J.

A request for reinstatement of application for television and high frequency (FM) broadcast station in accordance with a Commission order has been made by the Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y. - Construction permit for new commercial television station (formerly W2XMT) to be operated on Channel #8 162000-168000 kc., A5 and special emission for frequency modulation, ESR: 721, unlimited time; United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 48500 kc.; Coverage: 8,420 sq. mi.; Population: 1,314,595.

Practical training in radio will be offered to 100 selected students of the craft, in the Stanford-KPO Radio Institute which opens June 17, it was announced in San Francisco jointly by NBC-KPO Manager John W. Elwood and Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University. Courses in radio writing, producing, acting, announcing, public service and control room operation will be taught in an eight weeks session conducted cooperatively by the University and Station KPO. Special students will be accepted for the radio institute and the course may be taken with or without university credit.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL ELECTRONIC COMPANY, INC.  
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## SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW RADIO INDUSTRY

A radio industry, as the term is used in the United States, did not exist in the Union of South Africa in January 1929. "The annual radio requirements of the Union were small compared with those of many other countries, and the consensus seemed to be that radio manufacturing would be a poor commercial proposition in that area", Elinor F. Sylvester of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports. "Moreover, the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were all more than willing to supply all demands for radio apparatus and equipment and would offer severe competition to any newcomer who attempted to enter the field.

"In 1941, the population of the Union was 10,521,000 - 2,188,200 Europeans, 7,250,000 aboriginal natives, 238,400 Asiatics, and 844,000 of mixed races. Interest in radio started in 1924 with the establishment of a broadcasting station in Johannesburg and grew rapidly, despite the fact that the market for receiving sets was limited almost entirely to Europeans - the other people ordinarily could not afford such luxuries.

"In 1940, imports from the United States dropped to \$1,462,704, and while no statistics are available to show imports from other countries, it is reasonable to assume that none came from The Netherlands or from Germany and that shipments from other sources decreased materially.

There seemed to be little likelihood that a radio industry would be established in South Africa in the near future, but the situation changed completely with the outbreak of war and the consequent dislocation of peacetime industries and disruptions of normal shipping schedules. South Africa was suddenly faced with a need for specialized radio equipment, particularly for the armed forces, and with a realization that, to a large extent, this demand must be met domestically.

"The government decided that an emergency radio-manufacturing industry could and must be established. Several firms previously engaged in assembling such equipment as public-address systems and electronic control apparatus formed the nucleus of the new industry, and maintenance and reassembly workshops operated by various importers and distributors became an integral part of the organization.

"The manpower problem - plague of all industries in warring countries - was solved by hiring large numbers of women. The knowledge they gained in peacetime has proved a valuable asset, for it has enabled them to take over the work of male radio workers now serving with the Signal Corps and other technical branches

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of the South African Army. Today, women outnumber men in most of the radio factories.

"For the past year, South Africa's war-emergency radio industry, functioning on a mass-production basis under the supervision of the Director General of War Operations, has been successfully making transmitters of various kinds, complete HF/DF stations, land-mine detectors, specialized bomb-disposal apparatus, and many other kinds of radio equipment for military use. It is still necessary to import some components, but such parts as variable and fixed condensers, transformers, chokes, inductances, microphones, and purely mechanical parts such as dials, terminals, and keys are being made in large quantities.

"Actual production figures are not being released for publication at this time, but it is authoritatively stated that radio-equipment demands from troops in the Middle East and India, as well as the entire continent of Africa, are being filled largely by South African manufacturers. No attempt is being made to produce receiving sets of the usual commercial types; the industry was set up to produce war equipment only."

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#### NAB COUNSEL ADVISES ACCURATE INDUCTION INFORMATION

War Manpower Commission is literally "bending over backward" to procure men for the armed forces and to provide for needs of essential civilian activity without, it is hoped, having to resort to further legislation such as a National Service Act, Russell P. Place, general counsel, National Association of Broadcasters, said last Tuesday.

"During the last three months, a welter of confusing and often seemingly conflicting press releases have appeared in the papers with reference to classification and induction of registrants", Mr. Place declared.

"By means of legitimate pressure, permissible under the Act and Regulations, WMC is seeking to force registrants into essential activities.

"Net result is that registrants are confused and uncertain as to their status now and in the future. With about 40 million registrants concerned, impact of Selective Service on the people is second only to the war itself", Place continued.

"Effect of the publicity seems to have been to place stress on how to stay out of the Army, rather than on when induction is likely to occur. Such a major disruption of normal life as induction calls for vital rearrangements of business and personal affairs.

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"The American people should be told as nearly accurately and as far in advance as possible of the imminence of induction. Uncertainty breeds fear and discontent; a measure of certainty should result in confidence and better planning by registrants and employers", Mr. Place added.

"It is common knowledge that the day when registrants with children will be inducted, and many already have been, is not far off. Reclassification into 1-A and, in many cases, determination of appeals, must precede induction", the NAB counsel cautioned. "Is it not wise now to announce the date their reclassification will begin and to give a reasonably definite indication of the time when their induction will take place?"

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#### CHICAGO MAN FLY'S NEW SECRETARY

Norman E. Jorgensen, formerly of the University of Chicago, has been appointed secretary to Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. Born July 23, 1908 in Chicago, Mr. Jorgensen was educated in Chicago schools, receiving from the University of Chicago the degree of Ph.B. in 1933 and the law degree of J.D. in 1943. He is married and has two children.

Before coming to the FCC, Mr. Jorgensen worked in the Sales Department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company during 1933, and through 1940 was employed by Chalmers and Co., merchandise distributors, Iron Mountain, Mich., where he became sales manager. Most recently he was the Editor-in-Chief of the University of Chicago Law Review.

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#### BRAND NAMES ON HOME SET RADIO TUBES FOR TIME BEING

Radio tubes currently manufactured to keep home sets in repair will carry familiar brand names instead of the general name "Victory Line", recently considered by the industry and by the Radio Division of the War Production Board, it was announced yesterday (Thursday). WPB officials said that brand names will probably be retained for at least ninety days.

Most manufacturers have indicated that they will mark tubes made from materials allotted by the WPB for civilian use by the initials, "M.R." standing for "Maintenance and Repair".

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## SUPREME COURT BEGINS HEARING ON CLEAR CHANNEL CASE

Arguments on the important clear channel case affecting KOA, NBC's Denver station, and WHDH, of Boston, began Thursday in the Supreme Court. Paul Freund, attorney for the Government was heard first. He was followed by P. J. Hennessey, Jr., for the National Broadcasting Company, who is expected to conclude today (Friday).

This is the test case which will determine (a) a station's property rights in a clear channel and (b) the right of the Federal Communications Commission's authority to allocate use of a clear channel band to a second station in a different part of the country.

The case is up on appeal by the Federal Communications Commission, which has lost twice in the lower Federal Courts. KOA enjoyed a night clear channel over 850 kc. frequency until FCC granted, night rights on the band to WHDH, which had shared it in the daytime only. FCC contended that, since the stations are so far apart, there would be virtually no overlap and that therefore KOA had no interest in the application of WHDH. FCC, following precedent, refused to permit KOA to intervene in the WHDH application.

KOA and NBC appealed to the Federal courts, which ruled that the Denver station did have the right to intervene before FCC.

The KOA- NBC appeal, filed with the high court, followed the same line of argument offered successfully before the lower courts. It challenged the FCC authority to give away rights to the clear channel, and also the method used in refusing KOA as an intervener at the hearings.

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## PRICE CEILING ON MILITARY RADIO FIXED CAPACITORS

Fixed capacitors of type or size used for military radio equipment were placed by the Office of Price Administration under a ceiling reflecting current price levels.

Until now this type of condenser was exempt from price control in order to enable increased production in the face of very unstable conditions and to allow the rapidly expanding industry an opportunity to stabilize production costs. The exemption was effective until April 1, 1943, and until that time the War Department and the Navy Department had agreed to exercise control over prices for the product.

The new ceilings reflect increases in cost caused by the rapid expansion of the industry and increased labor rates since March 31, 1942. In effect, fixed capacitors which are of the type

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Used for military purposes, may be sold at list prices effective on April 1, 1943, less discounts, allowances, and other deductions in effect on that date.

For manufacturers who had no established list prices, the action provides a formula for determining prices based on the manufacturer's own pricing method and labor and materials costs in effect on April 1, 1943.

Special provisions are included for additions to maximum prices to cover the advances in costs of block mica and splitting and cutting mica film in the production of mica condensers.

A procedure for manufacturers to follow in the case they wish to establish list prices is also incorporated. In all cases, regardless of the method used to determine ceilings, the manufacturers are required to file their prices for approval with OPA. If prices now in effect have increased over rates necessary to cover cost increases, the prices may be adjusted downward.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 79 of Maximum Price regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), and is effective April 1, 1943.

The amendment requires all manufacturers covered by the action to file reports of their maximum prices as determined under the regulation with OPA before April 30.

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#### SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS 1932 RCA CONSENT DECREE

As had been expected and generally construed to be a follow-up of the exit of Thurman Arnold, former Department of Justice #1 Trust Buster, the Supreme Court dismissed last Monday a Department of Justice appeal from a decision of the Federal District Court of Delaware, thereby leaving in effect a 1932 consent decree on anti-trust charges that had been brought against the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, Westinghouse and others. The companies opposed the Government's motion.

In its original 1930 complaint, the Department charged the companies with a conspiracy to monopolize interstate and foreign trade in radio and radio apparatus and in the transmission of messages.

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## FLY QUERIED ON RATIONING, MERGER AND NAB CONFAB

Asked at his press conference if he had any comment to make on Postmaster General Walker's reference to the rationing of air mail, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I don't know what the Postmaster General said on the subject but if it is seriously contemplated I probably shall suggest a conference. Naturally if rationing should come to that end of the line- I am referring to rationing of air mail - we would want to form some judgment here as to the impact that might have on other forms of communication. Of course we have never seriously approached the problem of rationing telegrams and telephone, and hope we don't have to. It is an awfully complicated situation and one that is of great convenience and of great practical value to the public generally. At this end of the line we certainly hope that there would be no rationing of rapid communication by electrical impulse. By the way, did the Postmaster General say he was going to do something about it?"

"I merely heard a reference to it; I think that there was a possibility", was the reply.

"I think they have cut out a number of flights and that was just thrown out as a possibility", Edgar Jones of the FCC interjected.

Questioned as to whether there was anything new on the domestic merger activities, the Chairman replied:

"Yes. I have had some information that the executives are making considerable progress in their negotiations, I should not be surprised if pretty shortly they will arrive at least at the basic outline of the deal. However, that is for them to conclude and I assume they will announce results when they achieve them."

"What about the international?"

"That's making progress", Mr. Fly said.

When Mr. Fly was asked if he still intended to speak at the forthcoming National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Chicago, there was some good-natured joshing in view of the row over Mr. Fly's last appearance before the Association at St. Louis.

"You will give the financial figures on the stations in the Chicago NAB speech?" someone queried.

"Yes, that will be one of the things I will do", Mr. Fly said. "There are quite a number of rather interesting phases of the situation though. I think I will have plenty to talk about."

"As interesting as the last time?"

"Well, in some way perhaps more constructive", Mr. Fly countered.

"Did you say 'more constructive?'"

"Perhaps."

"Last time some interpreted it as 'destructive'."

"It all depends on where you sit", the Chairman concluded.

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#### BUREAU OF MINES ISSUES NEW REPORT ON MONAZITE

Information for the producers and consumers of strategic materials is given by the Bureau of Mines in a new detailed report on monazite sand, a mineral used in comparatively small quantities but essential to the war effort, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau stated yesterday (Thursday).

Prior to the United States' entry into the war, half of this mineral's consumption here was used in the manufacture of arc lamp electrodes, a fourth in pyrophoric alloys, and the remaining fourth in mildew proofing, ceramic, and miscellaneous uses.

Monazite sand, the only source of rare earth elements and thorium, in recent years has been imported from British India, Netherlands Indies, and Brazil, for there has been no domestic production since the last war and no substantial production since 1909.

Derived from the weathering of pegmatites and adjacent rocks, monazite is a phosphate of rare earths with thorium and is generally associated with heavy black sands, principally ilmenite, zircon, and rutile.

Thorium, used principally in electron emissive elements, is employed in radio tube and tungsten lamp filaments, gas mantles, high temperature refractories, X-ray targets, and as a catalyst. Cerium, the report says, is the most important rare-earth element from point of usage, and praseodymium, neodymium, and lanthanum follow in that order.

A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for Information Circular 7233, "Monazite Sand".

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## CODEL, RED CROSS INFORMATION DIRECTOR IN AFRICA

Martin Codel, bidding good-bye to his magazine Broadcasting for the time being, is now serving as Director of Public Information for the American Red Cross in the African combat section. The last heard from Mr. Codel was that he had arrived there safely the latter part of March. His activities in Africa will be a full-time job as he is responsible for covering the Red Cross in that entire African battle area.

Martin really gets around, having already made a wartime trip on a bomber to England last September where he spent sometime in London serving as wartime consultant for the British Broadcasting Corporation. He had also visited England and the Continent in 1935 looking into broadcasting conditions.

While in Africa, Mr. Codel, who leaves behind him a wife and four children, will no doubt be in close touch with his old friend, Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave, and now aide to General Eisenhower. While Codel is away his work will be carried on by Sol Taishoff, Managing Editor of Broadcasting.

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## BRITISH PRESS AND RADIO SCOOP BURNS CONGRESSMAN

Representative Redresen (R.), of Minnesota, raised quite a rumpus in the House earlier in the week saying:

"London newspapers and radio have scooped the American press on the Roosevelt administration's post-war monetary program. The President's plan has been cloaked with a great deal of secrecy as far as Members of Congress and the American people are concerned. The plan has been kept a secret. The first information in regard to the plan will be given to several committees of the Senate this morning in a secret session. Two committees of the House will be given information as to the plan on Tuesday morning of this week.

"London newspapers carried the entire Roosevelt-Morgenthau plan this (Wednesday) morning, and details were given to the world over an international broadcast at 8 o'clock. To my amazement, I learned from the London broadcast, that we are to set up a \$5,000,000,000 international stabilization fund, presumably American gold, and create an international currency in \$10 units - called 'Unatas'. The British financiers have proposed an international currency tied to the British pound called 'Bancor', and I assume that from here on, the fight will be between 'Unatas' and 'Bancor', and the victor of the coming new international currency battle will take over control of America's gold hoard of \$22,600,000,000.

"I condemn the administration for not taking Congress and the American people into its confidence when it comes to dealing



with money and gold belonging to the citizens of our country. It is to be regretted that the President and Morgenthau do not trust the American people and our press and radio with this important information, and that we are compelled to secure the first news of it from the newspapers of London. The President's proposal should be given the most careful scrutiny by Congress and the country."

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### DeFOREST FORECASTS POSTWAR TELEVISION BOOM

Lee DeForest interviewed by the Associated Press in Los Angeles sees in the postwar future television "taking a spurt" faster than radio did after the last war; stations in every good-sized town offering nightly changes of film programs; families enjoying two-foot-square television images in their parlors . . . .

Abolishment of office and factory epidemics of colds and sniffles with ultra-violet light, which will kill germs in the air...

Plane pilots unhampered by the thickest fog, setting their snips down smoothly by means of landing beams and altimeters that show above-ground altitude to the foot . . .

Mr. DeForest is busy now manufacturing short-wave diathermy machines for the Navy. To make his machines, Mr. DeForest has had to turn once more, because of military priorities, to the manufacture of the radio tubes he invented, something in which he hasn't had a direct hand since he sold his interest in the DeForest Co. 20 years ago.

"I have some ideas on television I want to get at when the war's over", Mr. DeForest says. "Television will be the primary source of home entertainment. Eventually there will be a network of television transmitters.

"Before that, however, individual stations will broadcast film programs, passing the films from city to city as motion pictures are now.

"For the most part, the limit of the size of the television picture in the home is now eight by 10 inches. But even now it is possible to have, projected pictures, say two feet square. The television receiver will cost not less than \$250 and range up to \$1,500.

"In bacteriology, too, there is a great future. In large commercial institutions contagious colds will be done away with. There will be large-scale application of the device now used in some banks, where a quartz tube over the tellers' windows sends down an invisible barrier of ultra-violet light that kills germs and keeps the teller from catching colds from customers."

To aid "blind" flying in the air world of tomorrow, Mr. DeForest has devised a "terrain altimeter" which he says has "proved operative". Instead of indicating merely the distance above sea level, as do today's instruments, his shows the exact elevation above ground and even warns of mountains or buildings ahead.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Thomas P. Dowd, former Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Co. in Washington will be made Superintendent of the All America Cables & Radio, Inc., with offices in Washington, it has been announced.

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Columbia Broadcasting System goes all-out around the clock on Bond Day, April 12, 9 A.M. to midnight, with 17 network programs, when the United States Treasury opens its three-week thirteen-billion-dollar Second War Loan drive.

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Gerry Murray of the editorial staff of "Printer's Ink" is resigning to join the WOR Press Department as copy editor and writer.

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Gordon Whyte, veteran radio writer and producer, and a staff director in the NBC Production Division, died last Monday at Sydenham Hospital, New York City, from a heart attack. He was 56.

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Dorothy Leffler, former Publicity Director and Assistant to the Editor of the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, has joined the CBS Press Information Department.

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A \$100,000 damage suit has been filed in the Federal Court in Boston against Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, by Prof. Louis G. Balsam, of Cambridge, former regional food rationing officer for New England with the OPA, and a teacher in several schools and colleges.

The radio comment involved the activities of Professor Balsam at Reed College, Oregon, and in his duties connected with the OPA in Boston, as the result of which Professor Balsam complains that he lost his OPA job.

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Nat Abramson, Manager of WOR's Entertainment Department, has been appointed Chairman of the Radio Activities Committee of U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc.

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Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network was host last Monday night at a dinner for employees of the general service division, treasurer's office and legal department at the Town Hall Club. The dinner was one of a series of informal gatherings at which Mr. Kobak describes the origin of the Blue Network and the thinking behind its growth and development. Members of publicity, sales and promotion and research departments have been Mr. Kobak's guests at previous dinners.

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Results of a test survey taken of CBS employees in the network's New York office as to whether they would take vitamins regularly if furnished free, showed that almost nine out of ten of the personnel would like to take them. Consequently, Frank White, Vice President and treasurer, announced that for a 4-month period a daily supply of Vimms vitamins will be furnished gratis to employees who request them.

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#### FOUR AGENCIES TO HANDLE RCA ADS

Four advertising agencies have been selected to handle the advertising of the Radio Corporation of America - Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., will handle advertising of RCA Victor radio, phonograph and television instruments; J. Walter Thompson Company for Victor and Bluebird phonograph records and for RCA Victor's International Division; Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc., radio tubes, special radio instruments and industrial electronic and radio apparatus (the latter includes the RCA Electron Microscope, theatre sound equipment and industrial sound systems); and Albert Frank - Gunther Law, Inc., has been appointed to handle the financial advertising of the Radio Corporation of America.

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#### "ARMY HOUR" RECEIVES RADIO EDITORS' VOTES

In recognition of the selection by the nation's radio editors of "The Army Hour" as the best Government program, a silver plaque was presented last Tuesday to Major General Alexander D. Surles, U.S.A., Director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, at ceremonies held in Washington's Pentagon Building. The presentation was made by Niles Trammell, NBC President, on behalf of the New York World-Telegram, Radio Daily and Motion Picture Daily.

Results of polls conducted independently by each newspaper, in all of which the Army Hour received the most votes, led to the award.

Attending the presentation, besides Major General Surles and Trammell, were Col. Stanley J. Grogan, General Staff Corps; Deputy Director of the Bureau of Public Relations for the Army; Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy, General Staff Corps, Chief of the News Division of the Bureau and "The Army Hour" spokesman; and Lieut. Col. Edward M. Kirby, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau's Radio Branch.

Representing NBC at the ceremony were William Burke Miller, Manager of the Public Service Department and War Program Manager; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President in charge of the Washington office, and Lathrop Mack, Assistant Manager of Special Events.

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Effective May 1, Station WTOL, Toledo, Ohio, becomes a member of the Basic Blue Network.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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April 13, 1943.

## FAVORING RADIO AND PRESS, OWI SLASHES PAMPHLETS

At least fourteen writers are reported to have resigned from the Office of War Information as a result of a Spring house-cleaning prior to an expected Congressional investigation of the OWI. "Elmer is trying to beat Congress to it", someone remarked.

However, at the moment, the storm seems to center about Gardner Cowles, Jr., prominent Iowa broadcaster and newspaper publisher, now Deputy Director of OWI, but who is reported to be leaving soon to take charge of Willkie's campaign. Declaring that he had confidence that radio, newspapers and magazines could do the job and that he was opposed to creating any new information channels, Mr. Cowles slashed the pamphlet output.

Mr. Cowles explained that OWI would continue to print such pamphlets as "Your War and Your Wages" designed for war workers to explain the anti-inflation program. Also it was said pamphlets for overseas circulation would continue to be produced.

Mr. Cowles at the same time made it known that the writers' division from which the bulk of the resignations came, was being transferred to the OWI News Bureau and that it would concentrate on the production of factual reports on the country at war. These reports would be made available to the press and radio, with pamphlet-printing resorted to only for special projects when it was necessary to reach specialized groups.

Reported to have been dismissed by Mr. Cowles were Henry F. Pringle, nationally known biographer, and Harold Guinzburg, Chief of the OWI Publications Bureau and President of the Viking Press. It was also said that Henry Brennan, Chief of the Graphics Division and former art director of Fortune Magazine, submitted his resignation along with two other associates of Pringle. Also that Edward H. Dodd, Vice President of the publishing house of Dodd-Mead and Chief of the OWI Distribution Division, and Walter Conway, Assistant Chief in charge of Production, resigned two weeks ago when their division was placed under Lieut. Comdr. Price Gilbert, Chief of the Graphic and Printing Bureau and former advertising manager for Coca-Cola.

Mr. Cowles expressed regret at the necessity for the departure of Messrs. Pringle and Guinzburg, stating that they were both "extremely capable". He emphasized that he felt advertising men had a place "on the team".

"It seems laughable if I am to be condemned for persuading private industry to contribute as much as possible for the war effort", Mr. Cowles said. "For instance, if the food people spend some of their advertising money to publicize point rationing, that's all to the good."

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## BLISTERS CONGRESS FOR BACKING COX IN FCC PROBE

Drew Pearson, whose column is syndicated by several hundred newspapers throughout the country, took a terrible wallop at Congress in general and Representative Cox of Georgia in particular, writing:

"The Congress of the United States, one of the few parliamentary systems left in the world, is now conducting a unique exhibition of how to lose the confidence of the Nation.

"It is staging an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission solely because that Commission voted unanimously to recommend criminal action against a member of Congress, Representative Gene Cox of Georgia. To defend him, his brother Congressmen not only voted to spend the taxpayers' money on an investigation of the FCC, but they also placed the Congressman who is under fire at the head of the committee investigating his accusers.

"This threat of investigation is the time-honored method by which Congressmen defend themselves whenever they get in a jam. They may rant and rave against some insignificant Government Bureau which spends a little extra on paper, or which hires a \$2000 clerk beyond its budget. But should the Justice Department begin a criminal probe of certain shady congressional practices, the cry of 'Investigate the Justice Department!' goes up from the Capitol Dome, and the hounds are in full chase.

"Should, for instance, a certain Congressman from New England realize that the Justice Department was staging a criminal probe of his lobbying for war contracts, all of Congress immediately would demand an investigation of Attorney General Biddle.

"Or should a certain Senator from the South fear Justice Department scrutiny of war subcontracts held by his family; or should the Justice Department probe the law fees received by another Senator, poignant cries of 'Investigate the Justice Department!' would almost lift the Capitol Dome.

"The Congressional motto is, 'We Congressmen must stick together.' Apparently they don't realize that the best way to keep the confidence of the country is to keep their own stables clean; and that it was not until the German people lost confidence in the Reichstag that Hitler was able to seize power.

"Most interesting illustration is the current case of Eugene Cox, a very likable Congressman from Georgia. The Federal Communications Commission charges that he received a check for \$2500 from Radio Station WALB, Albany, Ga., after he had used his influence with the FCC to improve the station's facilities. The Commission says that Cox later converted this \$2500 into stock of the station.

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"All of this was thoroughly investigated by the Commission and is a matter of public record. However, unlike some other Government bureaus when they stumble on the activity of a Congressman, the FCC did not hush the thing up. It proceeded with a thorough probe.

"Furthermore all seven Commissioners voted unanimously to send the matter to the Justice Department as a violation of the criminal statute (Title 18, United States Code Section 203) prohibiting a member of Congress from representing private clients before Government agencies.

"It was two of the Republican members of the FCC, rather than the New Dealers, who took the lead in this. Since then, the Criminal Division of the Justice Department has recommended prosecution, but nine months have passed and the Justice Department, as usual, has failed to move against a Congressman.

"Representative Cox, however, has not failed to 'move against the FCC. Although making speeches on the floor of the House praising Attorney General Biddle (who has not acted), Cox has ranted, raved, accused the FCC of Gestapo tactics, and created such a furor that his colleagues have voted an investigation.

"Counsel for the investigation committee is an interesting character. Eugene Garey, 63 Wall Street, who has distinguished himself in various attacks against the Securities and Exchange Commission and who once delivered a significant speech at the University of Virginia where he said:

"'Nothing is more firmly rooted in Anglo-Saxon justice than the principle that no man can be a judge in his own case. He is precluded from so doing by the moral sense of all mankind.'

"Yet as Chairman of the investigating committee, of which Garey is counsel, sits Congressman Cox, who will now be the presiding judge in his own case.

"And as a further lesson to anyone who dares ruffle the feathers of a Congressman, or even remotely insinuate that he does not have a lily-white soul, here is what has happened to a key FCC witness, Edward J. Lord of Orlando, Fla.

"When Lord was Manager of Station WALB in Albany, Ga., he was incensed at Cox's activities, and later appeared as a witness before the FCC. While on the witness stand, DeLacey Allen, attorney for WALB, threatened him with criminal prosecution if he proceeded with his testimony. The trial examiner immediately called Allen down for trying to intimidate a witness, and Lord proceeded to testify.

"Since then DeLacey Allen's threat has materialized. Lord has been indicted by a Georgia grand jury on the charge of 'larceny from a house'. This is based on the fact that Lord copied about

18 documents in the files of WALB pertaining in part to Congressman Cox's activities, and also removed one original letter.

"Today to Tallahassee, Fla., the State of Georgia will ask Governor Holland of Florida to extradite Lord, the man who didn't realize that a Congressman cannot sin, and who dared to testify against a member of the exclusive club on Capitol Hill."

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#### FRIENDS SALUTE LIEUT. COMMANDER GEORGE B. STORER

The latest leader in the broadcasting industry to join the colors is George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, who will report for duty next week as a Lieutenant Commander to act as an inspector of materiel in the Ninth Naval District at Chicago.

Preceding Mr. Storer into Government service have been his brother-in-law, J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, and Frank H. McIntosh of the Radio Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Ryan is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Fort Industry Company, and Mr. McIntosh was its Chief Engineer.

Mr. Storer is also President of the Standard Tube Company of Detroit, which is now completely occupied with the making of shells. He has been supervising the operations of both Standard Tube and Fort Industry.

The Fort Industry broadcasting stations are located in Wheeling, West Virginia, WWVA; Toledo, Ohio, WSPD; Fairmont, West Virginia, WMMN; Lima, Ohio, WLOK; Zanesville, Ohio, WHIZ; and Atlanta, Georgia, WAGA.

It was said that Lieut. Commander Storer was chosen for his present tour of duty because of his knowledge of steel production.

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#### COWLES CALLS BROADCASTERS' WORK MAGNIFICENT

Gardner Cowles, Jr., Domestic Director, Office of War Information will be a key speaker at the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters April 27 in Chicago.

In accepting, Mr. Cowles wrote: "The broadcasting industry is performing a wonderful service in this total war. The Office of War Information is very grateful to the broadcasters of the United States for the magnificent way they have been aiding this office in carrying to the American people necessary war messages."

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## RADIO MANUFACTURERS URGED TO ORDER FINE WIRE QUICKLY

Manufacturers of resistors and fine wire, used in military radio, have been urged to place orders quickly for fine wire in a recent letter by S. K. Wolf, Chief of the Resources Branch of the Radio Division, War Production Board.

Mr. Wolf pointed out that while orders for many sizes of fine wire are being delayed, the wire producers are working below capacity. He stated that facilities for producing some sizes have not been completed so that complaints of slow deliveries may be justified. He urged those who are experiencing difficulty in the delivery of fine wire .002 or smaller to seek the direct assistance of the Resources Branch.

"There have been complaints from some of you regarding fine wire deliveries", he wrote to manufacturers. "These complaints may be justified in certain sizes of fine wire where there are definite bottlenecks since some extensions have not been completed. However, there are sizes which are still not up to capacity of production in spite of the fact that these sizes are likewise necessary to meet the requirements of your industry. Apparently some of you have yet to place orders to meet your requirements in these latter available sizes.

"In the event you have placed your orders for fine wire (.002 and smaller) and are experiencing any delivery difficulties, we will assist you if, with your request, you send us a list of all your fine wire orders on which you are having delivery troubles. Report for each order the name of the supplier, purchase order number, size, quantity, description, delivery date promised and date required."

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PRESS ASKED RE PAID U. S. ADS; RADIO PROBABLY NEXT

According to the latest advices, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, will hold up his bill to provide for a campaign of Treasury paid newspaper advertising until he has had a chance to hear from the publishers of the country as to whether this is the thing to do. If it seems O.K. for newspapers then it is assumed a similar bill would be introduced to allow radio stations and other advertising media to participate.

The letters Senator Bankhead sent to the publishers were in the form of requests for suggestions as to what should be incorporated in the measure. The tentative draft may be amended as a result of information received, but a bill will be introduced in any event, he assured.

Senator Bankhead's files include formal endorsement of the program from several state publisher associations and informal approvals from other groups and individuals. Identity of the correspondents will not be revealed until the measure is presented to the Senate. The bill in its now tentative form, or as revised, will go into the legislative hopper after the Easter recess.

Contemplated is an order to the United States Treasury to set aside from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for newspaper advertising of securities sales, one-half of which shall be allocated to weekly newspapers.

Endorsement of the program has been given by Senator Raymond E. Willis, Indiana Republican, who publishes the Steuben County Republican at Angola, Ind. He views the plan as a feasible one for "channeling information to the public without compromising the editorial policy of the newspapers or establishing the embarrassing inference of a subsidy."

Consideration is being given a broadening of the bill to provide funds for advertising by radio.

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#### MULLANE CASE PROVES TERRIFIC BROADCAST PULL

One out of every 31 families who were listening to Mrs. Dennis Mullane, contestant on NBC's "Truth or Consequences" program, January 30, responded with pennies to the appeal for a fund to buy War Bonds for her soldier son.

These figures are presented in a brochure issued by the National Broadcasting Company following an analysis of the mail received by Mrs. Mullane.

The mail analysis further revealed, according to the brochure that letters were posted from 84.1% of the counties in the Eastern and Central time zones, the only zones in which the Mullane portion of the broadcast was heard.

Mail was received from all 48 States in the United States and 6 Provinces in Canada, although only 37 States are within the two time zones.

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Hugh Feltis, station contact representative of the Blue Network, has been appointed Station Manager of Station KOIL, Omaha, Neb., and General Sales Manager of Stations KFAB and KFOR, Lincoln, Neb., and KOIL. Mr. Feltis succeeds Don Searle, recently appointed Manager of Station KGO, Blue Network outlet in San Francisco.

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## WAR GIVES RADIO EDUCATION PARLEY PLENTY TO DISCUSS

"Radio in the War and After" provides the theme for the fourteenth Institute for Education by Radio to be held in Columbus, April 30 to May 3, under the sponsorship of Ohio State University.

The trend of discussions is indicated in the program announced by I. Keith Tyler, Institute Chairman and member of the Ohio State faculty, which lists general meetings on such subjects as "International Radio as a Means to Understanding", "Radio's Wartime Strategy", "Problems of Wartime Operation", "Documentary Reporting", "Radio Reporting a Region", "Developing Understanding among the United Nations", and "Radio and the Post-War World".

According to Mr. Tyler, the Institute will again bring together several hundred representatives of educational and commercial stations, the chains, educational institutions, government, and various organizations employing radio or interested in its role in modern-day affairs.

Headlining the list of speakers is Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister and Special Assistant to the British Ambassador, who will address the annual institute dinner May 2nd.

Following the custom of several years past, a chain program will originate in one of the Institute sessions. This year it will be the British Broadcasting Corporation feature, "Answering Your". Participants will include two Americans, speaking from Columbus; two Canadians, speaking from Toronto; and a group of prominent British people speaking from London.

Among the numerous representatives of Government will be James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Ray C. Wakefield, Commissioner of the FCC; William B. Lewis, Philip H. Cohen, Elmo C. Wilson, Robert Martin, Elaine Ewing, Office of War Information; Charter Heslep, Office of Censorship; Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; Lt. Com. M. S. Reichner and J. Harrison Hartley, Office of Public Relations, Navy Department.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives will include Maurice L. DuMars, Office of Information; Morse Salisbury, Director of Information. Among those coming from the U. S. Office of Education is R. R. Lowdermilk; the War Manpower Commission will send W. W. Carters, Chief of its Training Division.

As a special feature again this year, the Institute program includes "the American Exhibition and Citations of Educational Radio Programs" in which special honors will be accorded for the best recordings of such programs presented for Institute consideration.

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## PRESS AND RADIO CAUTIONED ON INDUSTRY STATEMENTS

The press and radio have been advised to watch their step regarding statements given out by industrialists engaged in war work for fear that military secrets may be given away.

"The attention of editors and broadcasters is specifically directed to the fact that great damage can be done to national security if the outgivings of civilians engaged in war production are accepted without special scrutiny for publication or broadcast", Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, said.

"The codes place restrictions about news of new or secret military weapons for designs. They also restrict information regarding production progress in weapons and other munitions.

"This office has never, from the beginning, recognized industrialists, manufacturers or plant officials as appropriate authority for release of such information.

"In cases where such informants are talking about industrial designs, but no actual contract for war use exists, publication would be less damaging, but in every such instance the greatest care should be exercised.

"The responsibility for what is published and broadcast lies with the press and the broadcasters and not with the industrialist and manufacturer. For that reason the Office of Censorship urges that you make certain before publication or broadcast of any war production disclosures that the responsible Government war agency has authorized the disclosure."

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## MORGENTHAU EXPRESSES MUSIC WEEK APPROVAL TO SARNOFF

A campaign to mobilize the musical forces of the nation behind the U. S. Treasury's War Savings Program during National Music Week, May 2nd to the 9th, was announced recently by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the National Music Week Committee.

Secretary Morgenthau in replying to a letter from Mr. Sarnoff offering the resources of the National Music Week Committee to the Treasury, praised the important contribution the musical forces of the nation have made to the war effort:

"Musicians have been of immense help in Treasury programs. They have given of their talents and energies with unflinching generosity to this and to many other causes. I am confident that the joint efforts of so many musicians as are represented in the organization of National Music Week will bring about notable results."

Word is being sent to the 34 national organizations making up the National Music Week Committee as well as to over 800 Music Week Chairmen and various musical organizations, suggesting that wherever possible they develop plans for relating the Music Week observance this year to the War Savings Program.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Jerome Sill, former Manager of Station Service in CBS's Station Relations Department, has been appointed to the new post of Director of Promotion Service for CBS owned stations. In the newly created post, Mr. Sill will be responsible for the promotion service for stations owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System, for its regional networks and for Radio Sales, the spot sales division of CBS.

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The Army-Navy Production Award for meritorious services on the production front has been won for the second time by the Radio Corporation of America's plant at Harrison, N.J., according to notification received from Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War. To mark the maintenance of high production standard a white star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" flag, presented to the workers at the Harrison plant on September 8, 1942, for "high achievement in the production of war equipment".

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Belmont Radio Corporation - For 1942: Net profit, \$330,859, after a deduction of \$812,291 for Federal taxes and a provision of \$1,294,000 to be returned to the Government under renegotiation proceedings. This is equal to \$1.10 a share, compared with \$281,136 or 94 cents a share in 1941.

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Summarizing the advantages of continued radio advertising in the Summer months of 1943, the Blue Network has released a presentation entitled "Hot Months for Radio Advertising".

In "eight Blue Summer points", the network sets forth (1) the Blue - best Summer buy in radio history; (2) 1943's available Summer audience will be larger; (3) 1943's Summer listening audience will be larger too; (4) spending power will be greater; (5) people will spend money; (6) Summer expenditures by Blue advertisers; (7) the Blue offers year-round advertisers a rebate which might well be considered a reduced Summer rate; and (8) five additional advantages for the advertiser.

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Because of the greatly increased business which has come to the Radio Sales Division of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Howard S. Meighan, Eastern Sales Manager of Radio Sales has announced the expansion of its Sales and Promotion Departments.

George Dunham has been named Account Executive in the Sales Department and William S. Rayburn Promotion Manager. George Mateyo joins the Promotion Department as Supervisor of Research and Joyce Farnham as Copy Assistant. All have been connected with CBS for some time.

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## EXCESSIVE BACKLOG OF FLOWMETER DELIVERIES SEEN

Orders this year for flowmeters, used in industrial processing to measure the flow rate of fluids, probably will be as great as the combined backlogs of unfilled orders of the principal manufacturers, according to an estimate by the Industrial Instruments Sections, Radio Division, War Production Board.

The estimate is based upon inquiries to the claimant agencies. With large orders in prospect, it was pointed out, the industry must hasten its deliveries to avoid the accumulation of excessive backlogs. Efforts are being made to advance placing of orders.

The 75 percent increase in production since December was based upon several factors. Deliveries of machine tools were expedited. The substitution of brass for steel in producing small parts made it possible to decrease machine time. Wider sub-contracting brought the use of additional facilities to the industry.

Production of control valves, used in association with flow-meters, is due to increase about 50 per cent over a period of months. The estimated increase, like that already achieved in flowmeters, is based upon improved machine tool deliveries, simplification and sub-contracting. However, pressure regulators may become tight. Manufacturers are urged to reduce their backlogs in anticipation of greater loads.

The Industrial Instruments Section urged that manufacturers expedite purchase orders locally, sending only the most difficult to Washington. In doing so, manufacturers were informed that radio field men at local WPB offices can assist them.

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## SYLVANIA ELECTRIC OFFERS 175,000 SHARES OF COMMON

A registration statement covering 175,000 shares of non-par common stock of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. was made public last week by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The common stock will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment, by sixteen underwriters, the principal among whom are Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; White, Weld & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation and Estabrook & Co., of Boston; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane of New York, and Putnam & Co. of Hartford. The amounts to be underwritten by each will be supplied by amendment.

Proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used by the company with other funds, to redeem its outstanding 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of \$46 a share and accrued dividends.

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ADMIRAL McNAMEE AND H. C. ROEMER NEW I.T. & T. DIRECTORS

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, and Henry C. Roemer, Vice President and Comptroller of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, have been elected to the Board of Directors of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Admiral McNamee, before becoming associated with Mackay Radio in 1934, had retired from the Navy following a career filled with assignments in high Naval posts, dating from service in the Spanish-American War. He commanded the battleships Nevada in 1920-21 and Tennessee in 1923; in 1917 he held the post of Chief-of Staff of the Pacific Fleet and in 1918 served on the staff of Admiral Sims on the combined American and British Planning Section in London. He was a member of the advisory staff of the American delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1918 and 1919, and was made Director of Naval Intelligence in 1922. During the years 1926 and 1927 he was in command of the destroyers of the Battle Fleet and was Vice-Admiral commanding the Navy's battleships in 1931 and 1932. He was Admiral in command of the Battle Force in 1932 and 1933, and served as President of the Naval War College during 1933 and 1934.

Mr. Roemer has been connected with I. T. & T. since 1927. He has served in executive capacities with the Company and certain subsidiaries since 1933.

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ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO OPEN OFFICE IN CAPITAL

Washington newspapers carried the following:

"All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and The Commercial Cable Company take pleasure in announcing the opening of their Washington office at 1332-1334 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. The telephone number is Decatur 4300.

"This office will handle international telegraph messages to and from all parts of the world and will be directly connected with the companies' cable systems terminating in New York.

"The office will be in charge of Mr. Thomas P. Dowd, who has been Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company in Washington for the past twenty years.

"As international messages only will be handled and the office will be open at every hour of the day and night, the best possible service is assured."

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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No. 1521

## TO PUSH BILL FOR PRESS AND RADIO WAR MEDALS

The bill just introduced by Representative Dewey (R), of Illinois to award a medal to press and radio correspondents who while serving with our armed forces are wounded or injured or distinguish themselves by conspicuous service is not merely a gesture but the greatest pressure will be exercised by Mr. Dewey to have it passed. To this end the Chicago Congressman is desirous of hearing from broadcasters and publishers instances of bravery on the part of commentators and correspondents of which they have personal knowledge.

The bill provides:

"That the President is hereby authorized to provide and award a war correspondent's medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any citizen of the United States who, at any time since December 7, 1941, during the period of the present war, while serving on foreign duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States as an accredited representative of any newspaper or periodical published in the United States, or of any radio broadcasting station or network in the United States, is wounded or suffers physical injury as a result of an act of an enemy of the United States, or shall distinguish himself or herself by conspicuous service at the risk of his or her life involving actual combat with an enemy of the United States.

"Not more than one medal provided herein shall be awarded to any one person, but for each succeeding service of any person to justify the award of a medal under section 1 of this Act, the President may award a suitable bar or other suitable device to be worn with the medal. In case any person who performs service sufficient to justify the award of a medal under section 1 dies before the award can be made to him, the award may be made and the medal presented to such representative of the deceased as the President may designate. No award of any medal or device shall be made hereunder after two years after the termination of the present war.

"The President is authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field and to flag officers who are commanders in chief or commanding on important independent duty, the power conferred upon him by section 1 to award the medal; and he is further authorized to make from time to time such rules, regulations, and orders which he shall deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Introducing the bill, Representative Dewey said:

"In many respects these men who file their dispatches from battle fronts, giving us the daily news of the progress of our armed forces, are unsung and unheralded heroes. I hardly need speak of their courage and perseverance, oftentimes their gallantry, which makes it possible for us to learn from day to day and week to week, in words and in pictures, the revealing details of the fighting of our boys on land, on ships at sea and in the air. While I cannot attest to the completeness of the figures, it is my information that 3 war correspondents have been killed, 13 have been disabled, and 30 are reported missing.

"The average press or radio war correspondent does not sit comfortably in a bombproof shelter during an air raid; he does not stand at a safe distance on a hillside overlooking a battlefield; he does not wait in port for a naval task force to return; he does not loaf at the air field until the bombers land from a raid. On the contrary, he allows himself to experience bombings, artillery barrages, and machine-gun fire. He makes trips with the aircraft carriers, on the cruisers, and on the destroyers. He flies from time to time in the bombers on raids over France and Germany. While not a component part of the armed forces, he experiences and suffers what our fighting men experience and suffer. These experiences he translates into words and pictures that we here at home may better understand that which is taking place with our armed forces in all parts of this war-torn world.

"Great stories of battles on land, at sea, and in the air have already been written. I need not speak of the contribution these stories - actual experiences and eye-witness accounts - have made to the morale of the American people, to the will and determination of the American people, to the will and determination of the American people to sacrifice and to see this thing through to complete victory, whatever the costs."

"I believe the war correspondents are entitled to national recognition for the sacrifices they make, the hardships they endure, and the risks they take", the Speaker of the House interjected.

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#### RADIO BUSINESS UP TO PRIME CONTRACTORS

Recent large scale orders by the Armed Services for electronic end products have created a new situation in which producers of military radio components should look to the prime contractors rather than to the Army and Navy for further business as their current backlogs decline, Elmer Crane of the Radio Division, War Production Board, said this week following a meeting of the Coaxial Cable Industry Advisory Committee.

It was stated at the meeting that the speed with which orders flow to the producers of high frequency cable now depends upon the rapidity with which the prime contractors set up their requirements. After the meeting, Mr. Crane said that the situation is a general one applying to manufacturers of capacitors, resistors and other components as well as cable.

While the volume of cable production this year on the average will hold to the peak levels of the final quarter of 1942, present business is declining. Some manufacturers of cable are cutting output, either leaving their facilities idle or devoting them to other products.

Manufacturers suggested that the hesitancy by prime contractors in placing orders for components is probably aimed at insuring against problems which would be created by last minute changes in design.

Cable manufacturers were urged by WPB officials to request early action by prime contractors and to ask the procurement officers in their localities to emphasize these requests. In requesting the rapid placing of orders, it was said, the component manufacturers should point out that delays might lead to the diversion of facilities from electronics to other uses. Prime contractors were, however, cautioned against asking for greater quantities or earlier delivery dates than are actually required.

In a discussion of problems in producing cable, it was stated that deliveries of electrical testing materials are slow. Such equipment is produced spasmodically in runs of fifty or one hundred after orders have accumulated. Consequently, those buying test equipment should inquire of WPB as to which manufacturers will be in production when deliveries are required.

Two task Committees were formed, one to study the marking of cables for purposes of identification of types, manufacturers and dates of production, and the other to work out methods for standardizing the testing of cable.

The problem of making cables is technical. For instance, branding is too slow and other methods have proved defective for various reasons. The Committee studying the problems comprises C. O. Hall, General Electric Company; A. Schmitt, American Phenolic Corporation and C. V. Kenney, Simplex Wire and Cable Company.

In the standardizing of tests, the desire is to eliminate as far as possible considerations depending upon the immediate judgment of the inspector and to substitute fixed rules. Work of the committee will be advisory. Its members are A. J. Warner, Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation; Dr. H. Selvidge, American Phenolic Corporation, and J. Palmer, Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Coaxial cable is used to connect electronic equipment on airplanes, ships and other fighting vehicles with those who, at relatively distant posts, must keep tuned to the electronic apparatus. Although the wire carrying the high frequency current has a maximum diameter of 1/4 of an inch, the total cable, with its thick insulating covering, may have a diameter of almost 2 inches.

## CALIFORNIA SUIT VS. ASCAP DISMISSED

A suit brought by Irving Bibb against the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) was dismissed April 13th by Judge Benjamin Harrison of the Southern District Court of California.

In his complaint Mr. Bibb sought triple damages against the Society claiming a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Society as plaintiff made a motion for a summary judgment on the grounds that Bibb as a writer member of the Society would be party to such a violation if it existed. Upon dismissal Bibb requested an amendment of the action which was also denied.

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## RADIO PLAYS ITS PART IN NEW BOND RALLY

The U. S. Treasury this week cited radio as one of the media which is contributing its time and talent to helping out over the \$13,000,000,000 Victory Loan.

The Treasury estimated that about 3,600 hours of broadcasting time were used in the round-the-clock programs opening the campaign last Monday.

Both the networks and independent stations will continue to carry special programs throughout the three week drive. The Office of War Information, which clears all Government material for radio, has made special concessions to permit the Treasury to have full use of radio's facilities.

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## WPB KEEPS RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION UP TO NEAR-NORMAL

The War Production Board has kept production of radio tubes available for replacement in civilian sets almost as high as in peacetime, the Office of War Information pointed out this week in a review of recent WPB actions taken to protect the civilian economy.

The industry (radio) has also been requested by WPB to concentrate its civilian production on certain types most in demand, even though these may be low-profit items. Through care-scheduling of production, WPB is attempting to provide a sufficient number of batteries to take care of farm radios. To conserve materials for farm radio battery production, the manufacture of batteries for portable sets has been prohibited.

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## WPB ISSUES REVISED LIST OF RADIO ADVISORY GROUPS

A new edition of the "Directory of Industry Advisory Committees" issued by the War Production Board, lists the radio manufacturing industry committees as follows:

Radio and Radar Industry: Max Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hosford, Western Electric, New York, N. Y.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; Percy L. Schonen, Hamilton Radio, New York, N. Y.; A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry: M. F. Balcom, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa.; Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Raymond E. Carlson, Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.; L. H. Coffin, Hytron Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Lawrence K. Marshall, Raytheon Production Corporation, Newton, Mass.; S. W. Muldowny, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Radio Replacement Parts Industry: Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, South Plainfield, N. J.; James P. Guam, Guam-Nichols Co., Chicago, Ill.; Edwin L. Guthman, E. I. Guthman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Hopkins, Girard-Hopkins Co., Oakland, Calif.; Jerome J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Victor Mucher, Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ray F. Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.; T. A. White, Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Radio Transmitter Manufacturing Industry: W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Co., New York, N. Y.; Sosthenes Behn, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., East Newark, N. J.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Walter Evens, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Lloyd A. Hammerlund, The Hammerlund Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; Fred M. Link, Link Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Charles M. Srebroff, Radio Engineering Laboratories, Long Island, New York; M. H. Willis, Spokane Radio Co., Spokane, Wash.; H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

Transmitter Vacuum Tube Industry: Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; W. W. Eitel, Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.; St. George Lafitte, Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, N. J.; S. Norris, Amperex Electronics, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Warren G. Taylor, Taylor Rubes, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Wilson, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

Fixed and Variable Resistor Industry: Harry L. Bradley, Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Hardwick, Hardwick-Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Allen K. Moulton, Ohio Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.

Cathode Ray Tube Industry: M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Emporium, Pa.; Allen B. DuMont, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; E. H. Fritschel, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; S. W. Muldowny, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.; L. S. Thees, RCA Manufacturing Co., Harrison, N. J.

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#### RADIO CORRESPONDENTS CITED BY ELMER DAVIS

American correspondents of radio and press were cited for bravery by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, this week and credited with bringing to the American people frank and complete information about the war.

"The gallantry of these reporters and photographers is akin to that of our fighting men, but it is also a thing apart", said Mr. Davis. "For they don't fight -- and they can't fight back when, as happens so often, their own lives are jeopardized.

"Their mission is to mirror for us at home something of what our fighting men are doing for us. Whatever they may tell about themselves is but incidental to giving us the best understanding they can of those with whom they are joined.

"Their service is one to which we owe much; to which we will owe even more before we have achieved a victory based in part on the understanding they give to us."

Mr. Davis said that since Pearl Harbor, more than 600 newspaper writers, radio commentators and motion picture and still cameramen have been accredited by the United States military authorities to the several theaters of military operations, ashore and afloat. Of these, about 400 are actively covering the news on the war fronts at all times.

Fifteen have died in performance of their duty.

Several correspondents have become casualties in air battles as well as on land and on sea. Only by accompanying our air fighters did they feel they could reproduce the war situations descriptively for the radio and reading public, the OWI said.

In every corner of the world these men are braving the rigors of climate and disease as well as the dangers from enemy

high explosives. They are covering their assignments in Alaska, Iceland, Newfoundland, Russia, Central Africa, the Southwest Pacific, India, China, Burma, the British Isles, the Middle East, North Africa, the Caribbean, Hawaii, and with the fleet units in the far-flung zones of naval operations.

Thirteen of the correspondents have lost their lives since Pearl Harbor. Among these was Don Bell, anti-Japanese radio news commentator in Manila, who was killed when the Japanese took the city.

Frank Josef Cuhel, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Ben Robertson, of the New York Herald-Tribune, were lost last February when a trans-Atlantic passenger plane crashed in Lisbon harbor. Both were on their way to cover war assignments in North Africa.

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#### FTC CRACKS DOWN ON DIATHERMY MAKER

M. E. Heyman and Maude S. Jaret, trading as Domestic Diathermy Co., 251 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., selling and distributing a device designated "Domestic Short-Wave Diathermy", are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with false advertising and misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, by radio continuities and in other advertising literature, the respondents have represented that the device, when used by the unskilled lay public in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments of the human body by individual self application in the home, is a scientific, safe, harmless and effective means for the treatment of and constitutes a competent remedy for rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, sinus trouble, neuritis, laryngitis and numerous other ailments and that through its use one may renew youthful vigor, establish body efficiency and resistance to disease; that the treatment provided is similar to that known as "friendly fever" and the results are comparable to those obtained through use of such treatment, and that of the device will have no ill effects upon the user.

The complaint charges that the device is not a scientific safe, harmless or effective means for use in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments; that its use is contra-indicated and may result in serious and irreparable injury to health in all conditions involving acute inflammatory processes and in conditions involving the special senses and glandular structure; and that it is not an effective method for the treatment of, nor does its use constitute a remedy for, rheumatism, arthritis or any of the ailments enumerated in the advertisements of the respondents.

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## TELEVISION SEEN AS BILLION DOLLAR POST-WAR INDUSTRY

Addressing the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, Harry Boyd Brown, of the Philco Company, was quoted in Variety as saying that after the war, television would reach a volume of \$1,000,000,000 a year. Mr. Brown used as an analogy the growth of motion pictures following the advent of sound.

"It increased by many times the scope, the dramatic quality and the influence of motion pictures, and therefore public interest and attendance", he said.

"Television will add sight to the sound of radio - it adds motion pictures to the radio voice, and certainly that is a far more vital contribution to radio than the addition of sound was to motion pictures."

The beginnings of television chain broadcasting are already well started, Mr. Brown declared. Soon after the end of the war, we will have an Atlantic seaboard television broadcasting chain made possible by means of radio relay stations located at 40 to 50 miles apart, he said.

Mr. Brown declared that television will have a "tremendous effect on politics."

"We all know the importance in politics of a good radio voice - of the so-called radio personality. It is entirely possible that in the future our candidates for office will need to have a picture personality as well as a radio personality.

"Women vote by the millions, so our aspiring candidates will need to screen well, in other words be telegenic, if they are to be successful in attracting votes."

W. M. Angle, President of Stromberg-Carlson Co., in a broadcast April 12th over NBC short-wave facilities, predicted a post-war boom in the manufacture of frequency modulation and television apparatus. Mr. Angle was a guest speaker on the "Industry Looks to the Future" program presented by NBC in cooperation with the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Frequency modulation broadcasting has hardly started", Mr. Angle said. "Millions more FM receiving sets and hundreds of FM stations are surely going to be needed. Television, reported just around the corner as far back as 1930, made an auspicious start three or four years ago but has been dormant since the war. After the war television is sure to become a large factor in the business of communications apparatus manufacturers.

Mr. Angle said the whole field of electronics was opening up "and the necessities of war are going to lead definitely to the development and offer-for-sale of what will prove, first luxuries, then necessities, once peace comes again."

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## PRO RADIO-PRESS ANTI PAMPHLET SCRAP CONTINUES

Eruptions continue following the upheaval at the Office of War Information which caused 14 or more writers to be discharged or to resign. In Congress, Representative Francis Case (R), of South Dakota defended Gardner Cowles, Jr., Iowa broadcaster and publisher, now Deputy Director of the OWI, for swinging the axe. In another quarter, however, Mr. Cowles more or less received the "raspberry" as did William B. Lewis, formerly CBS Vice-President, now also one of Elmer Davis' fair-haired boys.

"Members of Congress, regardless of party affiliation, are very much in sympathy with the trend within OWI, made public in the press today, by which the Government itself joins the program to save paper through curtailing the publication of queer pamphlets and booklets and using the customary channels of newspapers, and radio to give information to the people", Representative Case, taking up the cudgel for Mr. Cowles and OWI, said.

"There is some satisfaction in having this dispute within OWI brought into the open, because many of us have felt that taxpayers' money, manpower, and printing paper have been wasted on an attempt to win the war by pamphleteers. If, as the press today states, a clique within OWI has resigned because it is dissatisfied with this change in policy, their departures from the Government payroll will be quite in keeping with the desires of members of the Appropriations Committee and the House generally. The fact that those resigning are holdovers from the Mellett regime in OWI makes it that much more satisfactory to the Congress in my opinion.

"With WPB ordering curtailment in the use of printing papers by newspapers, magazines, and commercial printers, it was high time for those responsible for the use of paper by the Government to get in step. If Gardner Cowles, Jr., Deputy Director of OWI is bringing this about, he is to be commended and sustained."

In the Washington Daily News, Lee G. Miller writes:

"Whether the people should be given the truth straight or in candy-coated capsules is the real issue behind the rebellion in the Office of War Information, according to some of the rebels.

"The OWI row has been pictured as a squabble over techniques - over the issuance of pamphlets vs. the use of 'normal' channels of information. The actuality cuts deeper. The real argument, certain of the writers who are resigning from OWI say, is - Facts vs. ballyhoo.

"The dozen or two experts who are quitting OWI, in the wake of the forced resignation of their chief, the biographer Henry Pringle, are neither long-haired radicals nor long-paunched bureaucrats. Most of them are professional writing people who in many cases walked out of good incomes to put their 'pens' at the Government's service.



"The OWI row goes far back, to before Pearl Harbor, when OWI wasn't OWI but OFF - the Office of Facts and Figures - and run not by Elmer Davis but by the poet-librarian, Archibald MacLeish.

"One of Mr. MacLeish's right-hand men (and now one of Mr. Davis') was William Lewis, a former \$12,000-a-year Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Lewis, in fact, along with Robert Kintner - then a newspaper columnist, now an Army lieutenant colonel - had conceived the idea that the Government should establish an agency to counteract Nazi propaganda and stimulate thinking about postwar problems. Out of the Kintner-Lewis conversations - in which Mayor LaGuardia took part for a time - grew the OFF.

"Mr. Lewis is young, ambitious, high-powered and possessed of what an OWI young woman demurely calls 'personal appeal'. He made friends easily, but hasn't kept them all. Some of the resigning OWI men blame him for their difficulties. They regard him as more interested in ballyhoo - in 'campaigns' - than in the careful presentation of facts to press and public, which they have regarded as their function. (They snort at such things as attempting to sugar-coat the rubber-gasoline shortages with the slogan 'Walk to Be Beautiful').

"In OFF, Bill Lewis was originally in charge of the Writers Division, but Mr. Kintner succeeded in getting him shifted. Presently Mr. Lewis became OFF's radio coordinator.

"But in this and subsequent capacities Mr. Lewis has been impatient with Mr. Pringle. And Mr. Lewis' immediate boss as of today - the head of OWI's domestic operations, Gardner Cowles, Jr. of the Des Moines publishing family - seems to have absorbed some of the impatience. Elmer Davis, having 'drafted' Mr. Cowles, backed him up when a showdown on policy came with Mr. Pringle.

"In an attempt to keep peace, Harold Guinzburg, President of the Viking Press, was brought in to serve as Mr. Pringle's immediate boss, on the theory that he might act as a buffer between clashing personalities.

"It turned out that the friction derived not so much from personalities as from principles - from Mr. Pringle's irritating insistence that the whole truth, up to the limits imposed by considerations of national security, be served up without soft soap - as in his division's illuminating reports on aircraft, on Army drinking, etc.

"About 10 days ago there was a dramatic meeting in which practically the whole staff of Mr. Pringle's Writers Division faced up to Elmer Davis and and 'Mike' Cowles and stated their case - the case of facts vs. ballyhoo. They didn't make a sale.

"In the absence of intervention of Mr. Davis, Mr. Cowles asked for Mr. Pringle's resignation. The wholesale resignations of executives, writers and researchers followed, and continues."

"Fifteen recently resigned members of the Office of War Information staff", the Washington Post reports today (April 16) "said in a statement yesterday they were leaving 'because of our conviction that it is impossible for us . . . to tell the full truth.'" This was immediately denied by OWI Director Elmer Davis.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The New Mexico Anti-ASCAP Bill died April 13 in a session with the adjournment of the Legislature.

Effective Jun 1, 1943, Station WGR, Buffalo, will become a basic affiliate of the Blue Network, replacing WEBR, Buffalo. WGR operates with 5,000 watts power daytime, and 1,000 watts nighttime, on a frequency of 550 kilocycles.

Harold D. Lasswell, Director of War Communications Research in the Library of Congress, will be heard with James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, on the "University of Chicago Round Table" Sunday, May 17 (NBC-RED, 2:30 P.M. EWT). The subject will originate in Washington.

Only 7,100 radio listeners' licenses were in effect in Norway in August, 1942, compared with 484,000 before radios were confiscated in July, 1940, according to the foreign press, the Commerce Department reports. At present, radios may be owned legally only by members of the Quisling Party or by high officials. It is believed, however, that the number of radios being operated in secret is increasing steadily.

Radar can apparently detect most anything - planes, submarines, tanks, or ships.

On April 1, 1943, Station WLBC, Muncie, Indiana, became affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a member of the Basic Supplementary Group. WLBC operates on a frequency of 1340 kilocycles with 250 watts power day and night.

Thirty-five young men, formerly employed as pages and guides, obtained positions as announcers on the staffs of independent stations this week, following their completion of the course given by the Blue Network announcing school. The school, established with the two-fold purpose of helping ambitious employees and aiding station managers in need of announcers, was opened six months ago. A second six-months course will begin in the near future following auditions.

A proposed tax on broadcasting stations by the Los Angeles City Council has been defeated. Those opposing the tax argued if the stations were taxed thus so should the newspapers be. The proposed tax was graduated, the larger stations to pay the heaviest freight, and was to be based on the monthly income.

RADAR - RADAR  
 Aviation  
 Detection  
 And  
 Recognition  
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
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April 20, 1943.

## ARMY HAD ITS COMMUNICATIONS TROUBLES IN PUERTO RICO

Colonel Louis Cansler, Signal Corps, who had been signal officer of the Puerto Rican Department and of the Puerto Rican Sector of the Caribbean Defense Command for more than a year, told of the work of setting up reliable communications in that theatre of warfare on his arrival in Washington recently.

A maritime transportation problem had to be solved when the Signal Corps was confronted with the task of setting up radio stations to link up the numerous small islands of the Puerto Rican sector, the Colonel revealed. Previously, many of these islands had communication with the outside world only through the arrival of inter-island schooners or by carrier pigeons.

To deliver the necessary radio equipment to these places, the Signal Corps acquired a yacht from a Puerto Rican planter, Colonel Cansler stated. The vessel was converted into a maintenance ship. Within the Signal Corps personnel were found two men with previous piloting experience. Others were found fitted for engineering and deck duties. Together with civilian employees, a crew was formed which plied successfully among the Caribbean Islands.

Looking back on the progress of communications in the Puerto Rican area since September 1941, when he went on duty there, Colonel Cansler said:

"We had a most pressing problem in establishing improved communications in Puerto Rico and the outlying bases of our sector of the Caribbean Defense Command. Laying cable was no simple matter. We practically had to drill our way through solid rock in installing cable across the mountains in Puerto Rico.

"For radio communications, small groups of men were assigned to isolated stations on various islands. We were afraid at first that the isolation might get on their nerves, and we had accordingly drawn up a plan to rotate the men in their assignments. But this proved to be unnecessary. Many of the men got so interested in their work that they asked to remain at their stations.

"Because of the wide geographical distribution of our communication posts, we had to place great responsibilities upon young officers who were put in charge of these installations. The men accepted these responsibilities and did a good job, quickly developing their stations into going concerns and making themselves ready for even greater responsibilities."

Vehicular radio sets were used, Colonel Cansler told, to provide increased range. It was found impracticable to use high frequency radio sets between points across the mountains unless plenty of power was available. For overhead wire lines, creosoted poles had to be shipped from the United States, since no suitable trees grow in Puerto Rico.

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#### NAB TO STUDY SMALL STATIONS' PLIGHT

Appointment of a "clearing house" committee of 12 radio station operators to clear suggestions and questions concerning the small stations' problems at the National Association of Broadcasters Radio War Conference in Chicago, April 27-29, was announced this week by Neville Miller, NAB President.

James W. Woodruff, Jr., WGPC, Albany, Ga., is Chairman. He is NAB Director-At-Large representing small stations.

More than 300 small stations are near or in financial and other difficulties owing to the war emergency and one suggestion for relief is Government subsidy.

Views of the radio industry on this and related subjects will be presented to the committee headed by Woodruff. The committee will consider the subjects in a meeting Tuesday, April 27 and then submit its report at the Thursday morning, April 29, general session at which time Mr. Woodruff will act as the moderator at the discussions of the small stations problems.

Other members of the Committee are: James R. Curtis, KFRO, Longview, Texas; John Elmer, WGBM, Baltimore, Md.; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit, Mich.; John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha, Nebr.; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita, Kans.; Robert Hudson, Rocky Mountain Radio Council, Denver, Colo.; William F. Maag, Jr., WFMJ, Youngstown, Ohio; Marshall Pengra, KRNR, Roseburg, Ore.; Fred Schilplin, KFAM, St. Cloud, Minn.; H. E. Studebaker, KUJ-KRLC, Walla Walla, Washington, and Art Thomas, WJAG, Norfolk, Neb.

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Having reached the saturation point in the use of spot radio for the exploitation of its production, "Hitler's Children", RKO-Radio Pictures Corp. credited broadcasting with being largely instrumental for the film's box office success. "Hitler's Children", which has been budgeted as a Class B picture, was given intensive air plugging in various key cities, with the result that the b.o. takes in these markets have gone away over the anticipated figures, Variety reports. The radio campaign had been keyed with local newspaper advertising.

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## SENATE INVESTIGATION OF OWI APPROVED

A full accounting of the Office of War Information activities is certain to be demanded by the appropriating committees of Congress, especially in view of the fact that the agency received 36 millions for the fiscal year ending next June 30 and President Roosevelt has requested an appropriation of \$47,343,000 to run OWI for the next fiscal year. The following are the developments to date:

1. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved a resolution by Senator O'Mahoney (D.), of Wyoming, to conduct an investigation of OWI and "give Congress a clear understanding of the methods by which it operates in issuing the information upon which the people of this country must depend to form their judgments of public events".
2. Judiciary Committee Chairman Van Nuys (D.), of Indiana, arranged with OWI Chief Elmer Davis to launch the inquiry by having Mr. Davis conduct a press conference before the committee in the Senate Office Building caucus room at 4 P.M. tomorrow (Wednesday). After Senators are shown how he handles a conference, Mr. Van Nuys said, a plan of investigation will be worked out by Mr. Davis and the committee in a closed session.
3. Senator Taft (R.), of Ohio, introduced resolutions which would require OWI and the coordinator of the Inter-American Affairs to file with the Senate clerk all propaganda material, printed, recorded or photographed, unless, in the case of OWI, such material is certified to be a military secret by general staffs of the Army and Navy.
4. In discussing the Judiciary Committee action with reporters, Senator O'Mahoney scored the Administration's policy of requiring agency heads to clear with the Budget Bureau before expressing an official opinion on legislation before Congress.

Because of the "tremendous power" wielded by the Budget Bureau over the publicly expressed opinions of Federal officials, Senator O'Mahoney declared, some agency heads "have been reduced to office boys".

The policy of having Federal information services clear through OWI, he added, is "tending to build up another such agency with the result that "OWI and the Budget Bureau are by way of becoming dominant forces in the Government".

OWI and Nelson Rockefeller's Coordinator's Office, the agencies covered by Senator Taft's resolution, have refused to make texts of short-wave broadcasts available to reporters.

Senator Taft told the Senate: "Ugly rumors are abroad that much of this short-wave broadcasting is futile and idiotic, and very inferior to that of other nations."

Commenting on Senator Taft's resolution, Mr. Davis told the Associated Press he was willing to file with the Senate anything asked for.

Other OWI officials observed that the filing of all overseas broadcasts would provide the Senators with a vast amount of reading matter. They said there are 6000 programs a week in a total of 24 languages.

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#### RMA POSTWAR PLANNING; WAR PRODUCTION CONFERENCE JUNE 10

An extensive survey by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the industry's postwar problems, including resumption of civilian radio production as the military radio program declines, was ordered by the RMA Board of Directors at its annual Spring meeting in New York on April 15th. President Paul V. Galvin of RMA will soon appoint a special committee on Postwar Planning for action in many fields, including future radio services, such as television and frequency modulation, termination of war contracts, disposition of inventories, peace-time employment, etc.

Many immediate problems of military radio production also were considered at the Board meeting, which was attended by nearly 100 of the Association's Directors, the RMA reports. With manpower an immediate problem, a resolution to the War Manpower Commission and WPB was approved, urging establishment of a special industry board to act on the particular manpower problems of radio manufacturers, including draft deferments of "essential" workers and uniform action by local draft boards.

An RMA War Production Conference at Chicago on June 10, in connection with the Association's annual membership meeting, also was arranged by the RMA Board. Prominent Government speakers will head up a one-day, streamlined industry meeting, to be held at the Palmer House, on the military radio program, without any social features or exhibits. Director A. S. Wells of Chicago is Chairman of the Committee on arrangements, including the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association's membership, divisions and committees.

Continuation of "Radio Manufacturers Association" as the name of the industry trade organization was decided upon by its Board of Directors. There had been discussion of including "electronics", "radionics", or some other term in connection with new technical developments, and possibly changing the name of RMA, which was organized in 1924.

The Organization Committee of RMA, of which Mr. Leslie F. Muter, past president of the Association, is Chairman, presented a unanimous report to the Board of Directors recommending that for the present the name of RMA be continued. The Zenith Radio Corporation offered RMA unrestricted use of its copyrighted word "radionics".

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Members of the committee which recommended continuation of the Association's present name include H. C. Bonfig, Glenn W. Thompson, A. S. Wells, and Fred D. Williams.

Problems of maintaining the public's receiving sets during the war period also were considered by the RMA Board, including reports of the program between WPB and the tube industry to provide about 2,000,000 replacement tubes monthly during the current quarter. Chairman Balcom of the RMA Tube Division reported that this immediate program had been assumed by the tube manufacturers and that production was now under way.

President Paul V. Galvin will preside at an industry luncheon, and there will be meetings of the Association's Set, Tube, Transmitter, Parts and Speaker Divisions; also of a number of committees.

New officers and Directors of RMA will be elected for future service in the present war program, and also for the Association's plans on postwar problems.

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#### EX-FBI INVESTIGATOR PICKED BY COX COMMITTEE

Chairman Cox, of the Select House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission announced last Friday the appointment of William Larson, former Chicago FBI investigator, as chief investigator for the inquiry.

Indications were that the hearing will not get under way before mid-May.

Mr. Larson served as an agent of FBI from 1925 to 1935 and handled a number of important cases, including participation in the Dillinger capture. He posed as a prisoner for four months in Leavenworth to get first-hand information on internal conditions.

Mr. Larson joined FBI in 1925, just three months after J. Edgar Hoover became its Chief. He served successively in New York, Spokane, Seattle and Nashville. In 1929 he became agent in charge at Kansas City and headed the Denver office a year later. Afterward he was agent in charge of the Southern States, with headquarters in Birmingham.

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## SOLDIER TELEPHONE RATES CAN'T BE CHANGED, SAYS FCC

Because of its general interest the Federal Communications Commission has made public its reply to the serious question of one American citizen. A lady in Ohio, on April 5, took time off to write to Washington, suggesting that telephone rates to members of the armed forces be reduced. Regretting that circumstances are not favorable to such a course, the Commission in its answer said:

"This matter has been under consideration by the Commission. While it has been generally agreed that reduced rates to members of the armed forces would be beneficial to the morale of the armed forces, representatives of the Bell System opposed such reduction for the reason that telephone facilities serving army camps were already overtaxed and the telephone company would be unable to secure additional equipment and personnel necessary to handle the increased traffic at lower rates, or properly to identify the person entitled to such rates. The Signal Corps of the United States Army also opposed reduced rates to members of the armed forces, because of the lack of plant facilities and the necessity of increasing its civilian and military personnel to handle the increased traffic, the responsibility of post signal officers in collecting toll charges, and the difficulty of identifying persons entitled to such rates.

"The increased burden on long-distance telephone facilities as the result of war-time demands has been a serious problem because of possible effects in delaying calls essential to the war effort."

It was pointed out, however, that where the problems of time, facilities, and the identification of the user were more simple the Commission did facilitate low communications rates for the personnel of military services overseas. On May 27, 1942, the FCC announced special low rates of 60 cents per fixed-text message under "EFM" tariffs for cablegrams and radiograms filed by American companies operating international carriers.

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"In 490 B.C. the Greeks repelled a Persian invasion at Marathon. The herald Phidippides ran 22 miles to Athens, gasped news of victory, and fell dead. With a radio transmitter, he could have snapped out his story in a few seconds and spent the rest of the day in celebration.

"No one will lose his life in reporting our coming victory. The welcome news will be whipped around the globe by the tireless automatic equipment of radiotelegraph - Relay, R.C.A. Communications Magazine.

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## RATINGS WON'T GOVERN ELECTRONIC SUPPLY ORDERS

The Electronic Research Supply Agency, which will provide radio laboratories serving the Army or Navy with critical components not quickly available elsewhere, will not be required to accept orders on the basis of their ratings, according to a directive to the Agency just issued by C. E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board.

The Agency has not been fully set up administratively and is not yet engaged in actual operations. Announcement of the organizational details, with the names of those with whom the laboratories can deal and the location of the Agency's office, will be made later.

Based upon directions to be given by the Army, the Navy, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and WPB, the Agency itself will work out the sequence in which orders on it will be filled. In dealing with its own suppliers, the Agency will be assigned ratings by WPB or will extend the ratings of its customers. It is authorized to apply for priorities assistance or allotments on approved forms.

The Agency was organized for use of electronic laboratories whose needs could not be supplied on time in commercial channels. Laboratories are expected to continue to draw upon their usual suppliers to the fullest extent, using the Agency only for last resort.

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## SENATE HEARINGS ON FCC BILL START MAY 6

Senator Wheeler (D.), of Montana, has announced that hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill (S-814) to reorganize the FCC will begin Thursday, May 6, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee.

The White-Wheeler bill proposes to divide the FCC into two autonomous divisions of three members each - one to handle broadcasting and related matters and the other common carrier activities. The Chairman would be the executive officer. Since the legislation would amend rather than supersede the existing Communications Act, it would not necessarily entail changes in FCC membership, since existing offices would not be abolished.

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## TELEVISION TRAINED ENGINEERS FOR WAR

If television did nothing more before the war than train engineers in the art of high frequency work, it was well worth while, for this knowledge has been extremely important to the Allies in the war now being fought, Dr. W.R.G. Baker, General Electric Vice President, told the Schenectady, N.Y., Advertising Club recently.

When peace comes, radio manufacturers, now devoting all their facilities to war production, will be prepared to build reasonably priced television sets in large volume, he said. They will be clamoring for work, but before they can produce these sets a decision must be made on standards, just as such a decision was in the pre-war era by the National Television System Committee. The place of television in the frequency spectrum must be determined, he said. What the standards should be will be the big problem to decide, for the decision will affect the industry for many years, Dr. Baker explained.

High frequencies never before available to the television engineer have been brought into use as a result of war research, he said, comparing the pre-war television frequency band with a small boat. "Let us imagine this small boat as the only means of contact between two countries on opposite sides of a river, and the amount of trade and intelligence passing between the countries being limited by the boat's capacity. War research has broadened the usable television frequency band just as a bridge built across the river between the countries would provide greater capacity for traffic between these countries."

The television sets built after the war probably will produce pictures in black and white because color television may be too expensive and still has not been worked out to the engineer's satisfaction, Dr. Baker pointed out. Color television will come, he said, but probably not for some time after the war ends. Then, too, any immediate adoption of color television would make obsolete much of the transmitting equipment of the nation's eight television stations which will form the nucleus for immediate post-war television broadcasting. These stations probably will start branching out with full-scale programs shortly after the war ends, it was explained.

Before the war, a sizable portion of picture tubes, the most expensive part of television sets, were imported from Holland because they could be bought by U.S. manufacturers cheaper than they could be built. But the war has changed that, Dr. Baker explained, and when peace comes, U. S. manufacturers will have tremendous capacities to make these tubes in America. Large scale production and other developments will drastically reduce the pre-war price of these tubes which will be among the elements that will bring about reasonably priced television sets, he said,

Post-war relaying of programs will be done with coaxial cables or television relay stations, or possibly a combination of both, it was explained, and only developments will tell who will

operate these relay links. Dr. Baker pointed out that General Electric has had a relay station in operation for over three years. Located in the Helderberg Mountains outside Albany, N. Y., the station picks up programs from the NBC television station in New York City and relays them to the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area through G.E.'s WRGB transmitter. This is the nation's pioneer television network, he pointed out, being in service since January 12, 1940.

Television is essentially a line-of-sight operation from transmitter to receiver. Stations will therefore probably be located in the larger cities, with transmitters located where they can reach the most receivers, he said.

The size of the picture produced by a television set will depend on public demands, the advertising audience was told, but Dr. Baker pointed out that in his opinion the American people will not want a picture the size of the wall in their living rooms. The average person probably will want a picture from 12 to 15 inches square so that he can sit seven or eight feet away from the television set and enjoy the program, it was explained.

There is no technical reason why motion picture houses cannot receive and project special television pictures on their screens after the war if such a procedure can be made economically sound and if managers can attract audiences to the theaters to see these pictures, Dr. Baker said.

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#### FCC DEFERMENTS HIT BY COSTELLO COMMITTEE

The deferment record of the Federal Communications Commission was attacked last Friday by the Costello Committee investigating draft deferment of Government employees in a report to the House that 840,578 persons of military age are employed by the Federal Government.

The Committee specifically singled out the FCC for criticism, pointing out that nearly 50% of the FCC personnel consisted of men between 18 and 38. "It is fortunate", the Committee commented, "that this percentage does not hold good throughout the government."

Citing testimony by Chairman James Lawrence Fly, Chief Engineer E. K. Jett and Dr. R. D. Leigh of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, the Committee pointed out that of 2,299 Commission employees, 1,035 were men of draft age. Of these 391 were deferred to Class 2A and 2B. Of deferred men, 267 were appointed before Pearl Harbor and 314 since the U. S. entered the war.

The report showed that the FCC deferred employees were for the most part monitors and intelligence officers who were stationed at outposts in this country and abroad to patrol the radio spectrum.

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: : :  
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :  
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Representatives of Blue Network affiliates will meet in Chicago at the Palmer House on April 26 to discuss wartime and postwar network problems with network executives immediately prior to the opening of the National Association of Broadcasters' convention.

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Assemblyman John V. Downey's bill imposing a tax of 10% on each person over 14 years of age attending as a spectator of a radio or exhibition in a radio station or theatre, was killed by the taxation committee of the Lower House of the New York State Legislature. Senator Peter T. Farrell sponsored a similar bill in the Upper House. However, the measure is considered dead.

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The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the affiliation of Station KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as a CBS bonus outlet with Station KDAL, Duluth. In addition, CBS made known that the FCC has just granted license for full time operation of CBS Pacific Coast bonus Station KGDM, Stockton, California. KILO will be added to the Columbia network on May 1; KGDM, Stockton became a full time operating CBS bonus station on April 14.

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The sale by Radio Corporation of America of its holdings of the securities of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation was announced by David Sarnoff, President of RCA. The purchasers were a group headed by Dillon, Read & Co.

The securities sold, comprising 44,757 shares of 6% Preferred Stock, 316,328 shares of Common Stock, 555,253 Option Warrants, constitute the remainder of RCA's interest in RKO securities. The selling price in a cash transaction was approximately \$6,500,000.

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To safeguard the operation of U.S. Signal Corps radio tubes in the field, General Electric engineers are using high-frequency induction heat to drive gases from the metal parts of the tubes, and to "explode" tiny pellets of barium inside the tubes to absorb any remaining particles of gas which may come from the metal while the tubes are in use. Such gases, if not properly exhausted during manufacture and absorbed during operation, would cause premature failure of the tubes.

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Net sales of the Crosley Corp. and subsidiaries totaled \$43,142,078 in 1942, compared with \$27,171,880 in the previous year, the annual report to stockholders showed last Friday.

President Powel Crosley, Jr., pointed out that the sharp increase in sales took place despite a difficult transition from peace to war products.

Net income was \$1,931,659 last year, including a postwar refund of \$389,333. This compared with net of \$1,493,134 in 1941. Provision for Federal income and excess profit taxes amounted to \$4,274,597 against \$825,000 for 1941.

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## ZENITH ELECTS FOUR NEW OFFICERS

Four new officers of the Zenith Radio Corporation were elected at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, it was announced last week by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Zenith President.

G. E. Gustafson, who has been with the company since 1925, has held the post of Chief Engineer since 1933, and has been Assistant Vice President since 1940, was elected Vice President in Charge of Engineering.

R. D. Burnet, who joined the company in 1924 and has been Controller and Assistant Treasurer since 1929, was also elected Secretary, replacing Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Howland, who resigned to enter the Army.

Karl E. Hassel, Engineering executive, who with Commander McDonald and Ralph Mathews was an original founder of the company and who has been a Director of the corporation since 1932, was elected Assistant Vice President.

J. E. Brown, Zenith's engineering specialist in television and frequency modulation since 1937, was elected Assistant Vice President.

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## PRESS RATES FROM ALGIERS REDUCED

A substantial reduction of the rates for press messages to and from Algiers, North Africa, was announced last week by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. A special rate of five cents per word will be inaugurated for messages from New York to Algiers, formerly eight cents. Rates from Algiers to New York will be correspondingly reduced to approximately five cents and will go into effect April 18.

This reduction in transmitting messages via the direct circuit operated by Mackay Radio between this country and the North African war zone will provide press services with a rate level they have long sought in their efforts to transmit complete descriptions of events of immediate interest on the battlefronts of Tunisia.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3,200  
3,600

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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## RADIO ONE OF 35 ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES, SAYS WMC

The War Manpower Commission this week took another step in an effort to stop transfers to jobs at higher wages thus stabilizing employment in what it has termed "essential industries", one of which is radio, and issued an order prohibiting such transfers unless the shift is in the interest of the war program.

In a supplemental statement the WMC listed the 35 essential industries". Under "production of communication equipment" the list defined the industry as follows: "radios and radio equipment; radar; telephone, telegraph, cable, television, and signaling apparatus."

Chairman Paul V. McNutt issued a regulation designed to put into effect Section 3 of the President's "hold-the-line" order with the approval of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization. The regulation provides:

- (1) All transfers of workers from activities not on the essential list to activities on the list will be encouraged. Such shifts contribute to the winning of the war and any worker may make such a change even if an increase in wages is involved.
- (2) No shift from work in an essential activity to an activity not so classified will be permitted if higher wages will be paid.
- (3) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and no wage increase is involved, approval is not required except for employments covered by employment stabilization plans.
- (4) In general if the shift is from one activity not on the essential list to another also not on the essential list, such a move is not yet subject to this regulation.
- (5) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and is subject to one of the WMC employment stabilization programs, the change can be made at a higher wage rate if the worker leaves his job for reasons that are consistent with the provisions of these plans. Where the terms of the plans conflict in any way with the intent of the executive order on which the regulation is based, the plans will be modified.
- (6) If the shift is from one essential activity to another essential activity and is not subject to the provisions of one of the employment stabilization plans, the change cannot be made if higher pay is involved.

An essential activity is described as one listed by the WMC to indicate those activities required in connection with the effective prosecution of the War. A list of such activities is included with the order. It now includes 35 basic activities and industries.

A prediction that women will be used more widely in the radio industry came from "Radio Today" which stated editorially:

"The bottlenecks of the tremendous radio war production program (which this year must turn out five billion dollars worth of radio equipment) are changing almost daily. As soon as one shortage is cured, it may turn into actual excess - and the another bottleneck appears!

"A few months ago steatite was on the list of critical shortages; today there is a virtual oversupply of this material and manufacturers are being asked to find uses for it.

"Today manpower appears to be the major problem even more than materials. And before the end of 1943 this shortage of manpower may be even more serious, as draft deferments of key and skilled personnel are terminated in face of the demands of the Army and Navy. As a result, we shall likely see a wider and wider use of women, in jobs for which they have not been considered before."

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#### ELECTRONIC AGENCY READY FOR BUSINESS

The Electronic Research Supply Agency is ready to receive inquiries of radio laboratories, serving the Army or Navy which wish to buy critical common components not quickly available in commercial channels, the War Production Board announced this week.

Requests for components should be addressed to Maurice Despres, who has just been appointed Agent. The address is 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The agency has just started to stock materials, but in cases of emergency will receive or accept orders for components not immediately in its possession.

Mr. Despres has been associated for years with the radio industry. Before his appointment he was employed by the War Production Board.

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Mr. George H. A. Parkman, Westinghouse construction expert, has designed the ideal war factory - a blackout, bomb-resistant, windowless building from which vital military machines and armaments would flow 24 hours a day, uninterrupted by air raids or sabotage.

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## RELIGIOUS TIME ON AIR UP TO NETS, SAYS FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said that the allocation of time to religious groups is entirely up to the networks in answer to questions put to him this week at his press conference.

Mr. Fly denied a report that he had advised the American Council of Churches "to pressure the networks" and stated flatly:

"I must say this is a field in which neither the Commission nor I could take an active part. Controversy over time on the air is one for the networks and the people concerned. It doesn't make any difference whether I am in sympathy with the particular network or not."

Meanwhile, the American Council of Churches circulated "Federal Council Issue No. 1" of the "Christian Beacon" attacking the Federal Council of Churches for allegedly opposing its request for free time on the air. Copies were sent all members of Congress, Governors, and newspaper correspondents. A second edition along similar lines was promised for next week.

Said the Christian Beacon in its lead story:

"Though the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the larger denominations in the United States, has repeatedly gone on record favoring the rights of minorities and of religious freedom throughout the world, its leaders in New York in recent weeks have been vigorously opposed to any free radio time being allotted to its one competitor, a minority in its own field, The American Council of Christian Churches. Conferences have been held between the Federal Council's representatives and the head of the Blue Network, Inc., in which they have been asked to share some of their Protestant time with the American Council of Christian Churches, and the Federal Council leaders have opposed the granting of any time to the American Council."

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## SUPREME COURT DELAYS DECISION IN NETWORK CASE

The Failure of the Supreme Court to hand down the long-awaited decision Monday, April 19th, on the Federal Communications Commission networks case, means that no decision can now be expected before May 3.

This is the tribunal's next date to decide pending litigation.

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## TWO FCC OFFICIALS DENY SUBVERSIVE CHARGE

Within the next few weeks the House will vote on whether two officials of the Federal Communications Commission are guilty of subversive activities as charged by a Congressional sub-committee.

The two officials are Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, \$6,500 Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and William E. Dodd, Jr., \$3,200 Assistant News Editor of the same FCC unit. In formal statements both struck back at their critics.

A third employee of the FCC, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, 2410 Eleventh Street, North, Arlington, Va., principal political analyst in the German section of the Analysis Division of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, salary \$5,600 per annum, was cleared of charges of subversive activities in the Committee's report.

All were in a group of 39 government employees named by Representative Martin Dies (D.), of Texas, as "un-American" in the House February 1. Dies went into the record of Schuman at length in an attempt to show Communist affiliations.

Declaring he had never "in thought word or deed attacked our American form of constitutional democratic Government", Dr. Watson said: "If this action is carried through to dismissal it will be a severe threat to freedom of thought and expression among my fellow Americans."

Mr. Dodd said:

"Paralleling what has happened in both Germany and Japan, a committee of the Congress attempts to outlaw individuals from the Government from the right to earn a living, without due process of law."

"Today", he continued, "it is 'subversive activity' as defined by the Kerr Committee which excludes patriotic citizens who have never advocated the overthrow of the democratic Government of the United States which they love as deeply as the members of the committee." Later, he predicted, a committee might take exception to the "color of one's skin, or shape of one's nose".

The committee, headed by Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, was appointed two months ago to investigate charges made against more than 30 Government officials by Representative Dies

"For 20 years", said Dr. Watson, "I have served my fellow citizens in fairly public positions as a Methodist minister, a Y.M.C.A. Research Director and as a university professor. \* \* \* For 18 months I have served in a public office and have directed the preparation of more than 100 intelligence reports which have gone to high officials in Government agencies concerned with foreign affairs. Our service has been frequently praised but never

criticized for any kind of bias. No word of criticism of my conduct in office has been mentioned by the Dies committee or the Kerr committee."

The Dies Committee, however, he charged, "have followed the fallacious argument that one who works for a worthy democratic cause which Communists also support, is tarred by a red brush."

Dr. Watson admitted association or affiliation with 12 or more organizations designated by the Department of Justice as "front organizations" and "questionable", including the American League for Peace and Democracy, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Student Union, American Youth Congress, Conference on Pan-American Democracy, Consumers Union, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Descendants of American Revolution, International Workers Order, League of American Writers, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy."

In regard to Dodd, the committee called attention to his membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy and to his continued membership in the Washington Bookshop, "which he retains to this day".

"This organization has been listed as a 'front organization' by the Department of Justice", the report continued. "Dr. Dodd testified before the committee that he knew the organization had been found to be subversive, but that he did not feel any obligation to resign his membership in it."

Mr. Dodd also testified that he entertained Harry Bridges at a cocktail party in his apartment at the time deportation charges were pending against the West Coast agitator. However, he claimed he did not know who the people were who attended the party or who finally paid the bills, but thought that a Miss Gardner, Secretary of the Harry Bridges Committee, did pay the bills.

The blasting character of the verdict on Watson and Dodd was evidenced in the subcommittee's findings that the activities of both were subversive under the following definition:

"Subversive activity in this country derives from conduct intentionally destructive of or inimical to the Government of the United States - that which seeks to undermine its institutions, or to distort its functions, or to impede its projects, or to lessen its efforts, the ultimate end being to overturn it all. Such activity may be open and direct as by effort to overthrow, or subtle and indirect as by sabotage."

The House Appropriations Committee said in a formal report that it would seek to prevent use of Government funds to pay the salaries of Drs. Watson and Dodd, Jr., described as "unfit for the present to continue in Government employment" because of alleged subversive activity.

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## FOUR KEYNOTE SPEAKERS AT NAB MEETING

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will be one of four keynote speakers at the National Association of Broadcasters War Conference at Chicago, April 27-29. An attendance of 1,000 or more is expected.

In accepting the NAB invitation, Mr. Davis said: "It is a pleasure to address the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters. The industry has given great service to the war effort and I am confident that service will be continued."

As previously announced, James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, and Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, also will address the conference. The fourth speaker, a high ranking military officer, must remain anonymous until the day he speaks for security reasons.

Supplementing these four speakers will be prominent men from civilian, government and military ranks. Included among broadcasters who will address the conference are William S. Paley, President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Dr. James R. Angell, Public Service Counsellor, National Broadcasting Company, and Lindsay Wellington and William M. Newton, of British Broadcasting Corporation.

A special session on the role of advertising in time of war has been scheduled for Thursday morning, April 29. Problems involved in Government purchase of time, to alleviate the plight of smaller stations, will be fully explored at the session, following submission of a report by a special committee named by President Neville Miller.

Pro and con discussion of the advisability of Government purchase of time, opposed by OWI Director Davis but supported by some stations, resulted in Mr. Miller's decision to schedule the special session. The NAB is on record, through its special war committee, as opposed to sale of time to the Government for any purpose on the ground that it would tend toward subsidy. Disclosure of plans by Senators Bankhead (D), of Alabama, and Willis (R.), of Indiana, to sponsor a bill for a 25 to 30 million dollar appropriation for purchase of space in small newspapers by the Treasury has resulted in pleas from many small stations which have suffered economic adversities for similar treatment for radio.

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The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced that it would send 26 officials, in addition to CBS personnel attending from Chicago, from eight cities to the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago, April 26 to 29.

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## FLY WON'T STICK HIS NECK OUT ON TELEVISION

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, declined to "stick out my neck" at his weekly press conference in predicting whether or not a monopoly will control television after the war.

The question put by a reporter was:

"Mr. Chairman, there has been a lot of talk lately about the television situation - that there will be monopoly by two or three companies once television finally gets going after the war. Have you an indication that that is the case?"

Replied the Chairman:

"I am not prepared on that subject. Of course, when you say that the patents could be controlled by two or three companies, I would expect that in any event the three companies that are heaviest in the research would naturally come off with the predominant number of patents, though there will be important patents in the hands of other concerns. Then, too, it may well be that at the end of the war some of the more valuable patents will be in the hands of the Government itself. On the whole, I would hope we will find some feasible way to make all of the patents available to everybody interested in the production of television equipment. I don't want to stick my neck out any further at this time, but that is something we do hope to see in the future."

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## MILLER RAPS BAN ON RADIO REPORTERS

Criticizing the barring of radio newscasters and the press from the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, May 18, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, termed the action "a serious mistake" in a statement this week.

"I believe a serious mistake has been made in barring radio newscasters and the press from the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, May 18th. This conference is of great importance to civilians and is not military in character.

"Working under voluntary censorship, radio and the press have demonstrated that they can be relied upon not to release information giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The right of the people to the remainder of the information coming out of such a conference must not be abridged."

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## BILL HEADS NAB PUBLIC RELATIONS UNIT

Edgar Bill, President of radio station WMBD, Peoria, Ill., co-author of the National Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics, has been named Chairman of NAB's Public Relations Committee, Neville Miller, NAB President has announced this week.

Other members of the newly-appointed committee are: Kern Tripps, Manager, KPRC, Houston, Texas; Craig Lawrence, Vice-President and General Manager, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines; John F. Fatt, General Manager, WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; Leslie Joy, General Manager, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar H. Twamley, Director, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, NBC, and Dr. Frank Stanton, Vice-President, CBS.

First meeting of the Committee will be held at the NAB War Conference Monday, April 26 at 2 P.M. under direction of Willard D. Egolf, NAB assistant to the president.

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## FM RELAY STATIONS CONNECTING WHOLE COUNTRY FORESEEN

Remarking that war is a tremendous stimulant of new discoveries, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson of the General Electric Company, said:

"Frequency modulation has already been well established, but it has still far to go. We can foresee chains of relay stations on mountain tops, so that the whole country can be connected up in a system of frequency-modulated broadcasting. Such relay chains may be combined with television, which will come into its own when it can acquire a large enough audience."

Discussing further post-war developments, Dr. Alexanderson continued:

"Television in color will follow, when circumstances permit. The growth of television is likely to have indirect effects in other fields, because it contains so many new ideas which will be useful for other purposes. The relay chains will lead to the utilization of sharp radio beams and still shorter waves.

"Here is a basis for radio trails which will cross the continent like highways, so that the aviator can fly above the clouds and see his way in three dimensions by radio vision, as unmistakably as if he were looking at rows of street lights on a clear night. Ships will see each other in a fog, and their radio lights will be as indispensable as the red and green lights are now for navigating on a clear night."

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## STORY OF ARMY'S FIRST RADIOPHOTOS FROM AFRICA TOLD

The story behind the recent inauguration of the Army Signal Corps' new radio-telephoto transmission service from North Africa, which brings battlefront news pictures to U.S. newspapers a few hours after the action takes place, was told by the Editor & Publisher as follows:

"It represents the climax of many months of planning and testing by the Signal Corps and a young civilian engineer, L. A. Thompson, employed by Acme Newspictures, and is a story of typical American inventive skill and speed pitted against a seemingly impossible task.

"The designing and construction of the new radio-telephoto equipment were accomplished in Acme's Laboratories in Cleveland, where Thompson has been telephoto engineer for several years.

"Thompson already had designed and perfected the Acme Telephoto Transceiver for two-way transmission over land wires - the system now used by Acme - so he was assigned by the Signal Corps to convert existing telephoto equipment to radiouse.

"Military need for equipment to reproduce facsimile diagrams and photographs was seen in December, 1941, by Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, then Signal Officer of the Third Army, stationed at San Antonio, Texas. General Stoner, Lieut. Col. Carl H. Hatch, and Thompson carried out the project from its inception, developing equipment for military land-line transmission under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead.

"Adaptation of equipment to transoceanic radio transmission took two and a half months of intensive laboratory research. During that time Thompson had not only designed but built the initial Signal Corps machines which would send a picture across the Atlantic without too much distortion from atmospheric and other disturbances.

"Signal Corps non-coms and commissioned officers, who have had long experience as photo syndicate men in civil life, had to be trained in the special problems of operating the delicately synchronized apparatus.

"Capt. Lawrence D. Prehn flew to Africa to install and test the equipment there. Three weeks of testing were necessary to reach the quality which Army Pictorial Service considered satisfactory. Certain types of photographic printing and developing were found necessary for the best transmission. A test picture was sent across the ocean more than 100 times - a print of Jinx Falkenburg playing tennis. At least the picture came through so clearly that it even showed the detail of the racket strings. The news-picture service was ready to launch.

"Photographs of the capture of Gafsa were sent by courier to the radio station, and put on a radio channel. Seven minutes later the negatives were being stripped off the machine in Washington for speedy printing and distribution to the newspapers.

"In future, the important news pictures and battle photographs taken by Signal Corps combat photographers will be rushed by plane or motor courier to the transmitting station for publication



within an hour or two. Use of one of the vitally-needed military radio communication channels for this purpose is an example of the Army's anxiety to tell the public everything possible about our military operations.

"Additional Signal Corps radio-telephoto circuits will be established to the other front as soon as possible. Two-way transmission of pictures is provided, and it will be possible to send news pictures to the front for distribution in camp publications."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Maj. John H. Phipps, U. S. Air Corps, now stationed in Washington, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for the purchase of Station WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla., for \$22,500. Major Phipps' grandfather was one of the founders of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

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Henry Blanchard and William Harding have been named Assistant Directors in CBS' Network Operations Department, Horace Guillotte, Manager of Network Operations, has announced.

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Mark Woods, President of the BLUE Network, has been named Chairman of the Professional Group of the Manhattan Committee for the Greater New York Fund. The goal of the Manhattan Committee is \$4,250,000, with \$5,125,000 the total goal for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

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Station WOR, New York, has set up a Post-War Planning Committee and is studying means of bringing greater listening pleasure and increasing operation efficiency after the war has been won. The functions of the Committee at the moment are exploratory in nature, but it has several post-war personnel, engineering and business problems under consideration.

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A Program Development Division, headed by Wyllis Cooper, noted author and producer, has been created by NBC, C. L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, announces.

"This Division", Mr. Menser said, "will be concerned with the development and organization of new programs, the consideration of new ideas, and the development of new talent," as well as with the constant review of programs already on the air.

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Senator Perry B. Duryea and Assemblyman William S. Hults, Jr. Republicans of Nassau County, recently introduced a bill in the New York State Legislature which would make libelous any broadcast about another person which, if published in writing, would be a libel. It adds a paragraph, 1344-A, to the Penal Law, declaring "Any person who, himself or through his agent, makes orally by a radio broadcast a statement about another person which if published in writing would be a libel, shall be deemed to have made and published a libel and shall be punished accordingly."

The measure would take effect Sept. 1, 1943.

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## RCA AND FEDERAL CORPS. WIN ARMY-NAVY "E"

A new Army-Navy "E" pennant carrying a star for six months continued production achievement has been won by Radiomarine Corporation of America, the company was informed this week by Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards.

"The men and women of the Radiomarine Corporation of America have achieved a signal honor by continuing their splendid production in such volume as to justify this renewal of their award", Admiral Bloch stated. "In the first instance, it was difficult to win the Army-Navy "E", and by meriting a renewal the management and employees have indicated their solid determination and ability to support our fighting forces by supplying the equipment which is necessary for ultimate victory."

Radiomarine's original Army-Navy "E" pennant was presented to the company and its employees in December, 1942. In March, 1943, the U. S. Maritime Commission presented Radiomarine with the Maritime "M" pennant and Victory Fleet Flag in recognition of its production record in supplying radio equipment to cargo vessels.

The Army Navy "E" also was presented to the Laboratories Division of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Newark, manufacturing affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Col. Ira H. Treest was the principal speaker.

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## NEW RADIO RELAY ANTENNA DEVELOPED BY G. E.

A new radio relay antenna for studio-to-transmitter service has been developed by engineers of the General Electric Electronics Department at Schenectady, N. Y. It is designed for relaying FM programs from studio to the main transmitter via any one of the 23 assigned channels centering on 337 megacycles. One of the new antennas is in operation at Schenectady where it is installed atop a building to relay programs of FM station W85A, with studios in the building, to the station's main transmitter in the Helderberg Mountains, 12 miles away.

According to M. W. Scheldorf, G-E electronics engineer, "The antenna concentrates its radiation in a narrow beam in the desired direction only, in accordance with well defined and narrow limitations of the Federal Communications Commission. The antenna consists essentially of five sets of simple dipole antennas, properly mounted and connected electrically in a manner to achieve the necessary radiation pattern. The entire electrical system is mounted within a non-metallic housing which protects it from rain, snow and ice. It is made to mount easily on a single metal pole."

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
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No. 1524

April 27, 1943

## WPB FIXES RULES FOR REPAIRING RADIOS

"Tube for tube" and "radio part for part" are the rules which hereafter will govern the repair of radio sets.

Limitation Order L-265, issued last Saturday by the War Production Board, requires that the owner of a radio set turn in an old part when he buys a new one or when a new one is installed by a repair man. It makes exception, however, for cases in which the return of a part is impractical.

In issuing the order, WPB officials emphasized that owners of radio sets need not secure priority ratings to replace old parts. In some localities repair men demand such unobtainable ratings in order to sell more expensive servicing.

WPB officials said that dealers should be able to supply tubes and other radio parts to their customers as old ones are turned in. It was pointed out that tube production, available for civilian radio maintenance, is close to peace-time levels. Existing shortages will be remedied as manufacturers concentrate production on types most in demand and, by exchanging tubes among themselves, round out their own stocks and those of their dealers.

The order makes allowance for rural set owners who can buy only by mail and for those who have lost the part which is to be replaced. Such a buyer must "certify that the part(s) specified on this order are essential for presently needed repair of electronic equipment which I own or operate".

The radio repair man or dealer must collect a part or certificate when he sells a part to a consumer, but need not pass that part along to his supplier. Instead, he must certify that he has collected either components of the kind being ordered or certificates for them. Such certification must be made both by the repair man who sells a part to an owner of a set and by the supplier who sells to a repair man or to another jobber. Dealers must take used parts to scrap heaps or salvage stations within sixty days of receiving them.

WPB officials pointed out that the dealer is free to develop his own bookkeeping system in balancing the receipt of parts and certificates against purchases. They stated that the order will be enforced through checks made in the field. Records of sales and purchases must be kept. In most cases, this will not require changes in bookkeeping practice, officials said.

The order applies generally to electronic equipment, radios and phonographs, but exceptions are made to permit the sale of entire radio sets, phonographs and sound motion picture projectors completed before April 24th. Hearing aid devices, electric batteries and power and light equipment are not covered by the order. L-265 supersedes L-44 and L-44a, incorporating the prohibitions of those orders against the manufacture of new radio sets, phonographs and the like.

The order also supersedes L-183, which required a minimum rating of A-3 for transfers by manufacturers of electronic equipment, and raises this rating to A-1-a. However, purchases against parts or certificates do not require ratings. L-265 prohibits the manufacture of electronic equipment, except to fill orders of the Services, orders rated AA-4 or higher, or to the extent that the manufacturer has received his materials under the Controlled Materials Plan.

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#### DURR DEFIES COX COMMITTEE ON PERSONAL ACCOUNT

Federal communications Commissioner C. J. Durr last Friday refused to provide the staff of the House Cox Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission with a record of his banking transactions or any investments he might have made in the past five years and other phases of "personal and private financial affairs".

The Commissioner made public correspondence between himself and Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel for the Committee, revealing that he had suggested that if the Committee had any evidence justifying such an inquiry it should be turned over to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Garey had requested, in a letter dated April 20, according to the correspondence, the following information:

"1. The name(s) and addresses of all banks, trust companies or other depositaries employed by you since January 1, 1937, for the deposit of funds and the name(s) in which such account(s) was carried.

"2. The source of all funds received by you during such period and whether such funds constituted income or return of capital.

"3. In the event any portion of such funds constituted a return of capital please submit in respect thereof a brief statement of all facts connected therewith.

"4. Whether at any time during the period stated you carried funds belonging to you or in which you had or claimed an interest (direct, beneficial or otherwise), with any person, firm, associa-

tion or corporation, banking or otherwise, other than those institutions named by you in answer to paragraph 1, supra, and whether carried in your own name or otherwise.

"5. Whether, during the period stated, you have had any safety deposit box(es) and, if so, state the name(s) and address(es) of the institution from which the same was rented.

"6. Whether, during the period stated, you have acquired by purchase or otherwise, any real property, and, if so, state the details thereof.

"7. Whether, during the period stated, you have any investment(3) of any kind, and, if so, state the details of such investment(s).

"8. Whether, during the period stated, you had acquired or sold any stocks, bonds, or other securities, and if so, state the details of each such acquisition or sale."

Commissioner Durr's reply, after a brier acknowledgment of the request, said:

"While I have absolutely nothing to conceal from the committee, it seems to me that the information you are requesting is of an entirely personal nature unless it is for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not I have been guilty of accepting bribes or of similar misconduct in the performance of my official duties. If you have any information which would lead you to feel that further inquiry along this line is warranted, it is suggested that you refer the matter to the Department of Justice."

The Investigating Committee is headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D.), of Georgia, long a bitter critic of the FCC.

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PHILCO GRANTED CONDITIONAL TELEVISION PERMIT

Station WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., this week was granted a license to cover construction permit in part for commercial television broadcast station, on condition that licensee will take steps to comply fully with the rules, regulations and standards of the Commission when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so. It was also granted modification of construction permit to extend completion date to June 1, 1943.

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## FCC GRANTS RENEWALS DESPITE VIOLATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission last week proposed to issue temporary licenses for a period of six months for the operation of Stations WDSU, New Orleans, La., WMIS, Natchez, Miss., and WGRM, Greenwood, Miss., despite recognized violations of FCC rules.

The proceeding arose upon the applications of WDSU, Inc., (WDSU), Natchez Broadcasting Co. (WMIS), and P. K. Ewing (WGRM), for renewal of licenses, and upon the application of WDSU for reinstatement of construction permit, as modified, which authorized an increase of day and night power of Station WDSU from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts, the installation of a new transmitter, changes in transmitter location, and the employment of a directional antenna for both day and night operation.

The Commission took cognizance of various and numerous - and on occasions repeated - violations of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, but concluded:

"It appears that public interest would best be served by the issuance of temporary license for a period of six months for the operation of these stations and, if during that period no violations of the law or the Rules and Regulations of the Commission are disclosed, that license on a regular basis should then be issued to them. However, if further violations should be disclosed, the matter should be opened for introduction of evidence on such violations and the cases then finally determined upon the enlarged record.

"The application of WDSU, Docket No. 6331, to reinstate its construction permit, should be held in abeyance until the expiration of the temporary license period, herein proposed, and then granted if the application for renewal of license is finally issued for the operation of Station WDSU."

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Apprised that Blue Network employees in Chicago have decided to buy a \$25,000 light tank through purchase of Second War Loan bonds instead of subscribing to a general network fund, and were preparing to inform New York headquarters to that effect, Edgar Kobak, Blue Executive Vice-President notified the "indy City workers that their colleagues in New York are not only going to buy a tank of their own but have raised their sights sufficiently to insure purchase of a \$64,000 heavy tank.

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## NEW SOURCE OF METAL USED IN TUBES FOUND

The Nation's war plants will have an increased supply of rare tantalum for radio tubes, special carbides, and electrical equipment as the result of a discovery of tantalum ore in New Mexico by a private geologist, and research work conducted by the Bureau of Mines in its pilot plant at Rolla, Missouri. Tantalum, a metal scarcer than gold, is noted for its extremely high melting point and its acid-resisting qualities.

While examining a mine in New Mexico, the geologist found a tantalum mineral in the pegmatite deposit of the area. He submitted a sample of the ore to the Bureau's pilot plant at Rolla. A high percentage of tantalum was indicated and E. D. Gardner, regional engineer at Rolla, proposed that more ore be sent for metallurgical tests.

Four tons of ore were used in early beneficiation tests by the Rolla chemists and engineers and pilot plant "runs" were continued until all the kinks in the treatment process had been ironed out. Altogether, 30 tons of ore were handled and more than three tons of high-grade concentrate were produced in the Bureau's pilot plant.

Today the concentrate is being stockpiled at Rolla awaiting removal by the Metals Reserve Company, a Federal agency, which is paying the geologist \$3.50 a pound, or \$7,000 a ton, for the beneficiated material. The geologist reports that he plans to develop his property and install equipment to utilize the Bureau's process in turning out concentrate if sufficient reserves are indicated.

In past years much of the tantalum used in the United States has been imported. Because of its rarity, tantalum remained a laboratory curiosity for a long time. Its first commercial use was in filaments of electric light globes, and then it leaped to prominence because of its widespread use in radio tubes. Carbides of tantalum are used in wire-drawing dies, in steel-cutting tools, in wear-resistant parts of machines, and in dies for cold-nosing artillery shells. Because of its power to resist corrosion, tantalum is in high demand by manufacturers of surgical and dental instruments, electrical contacts, pump and valve parts, and temperature control apparatus.

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Effective May 15, Station WJLS, Beckley, West Virginia, will join the Columbia network as a special supplementary station, available with CBS' Basic Network.

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## FCC UPHOLDS DODD AND WATSON

Defying a Congressional Committee, the Federal Communications Commission by a formal 4-3 vote Monday adopted a report warmly praising two of its employees whom a Congressional Committee called "unfit" to hold office, and also decided to keep them on the job.

The two are:

Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., 220 Greenbrier Street, Arlington, Va., son of the former Ambassador to Berlin, and now Assistant News Editor in the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service at \$3,200 a year.

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson of New York City, Chief Analyst at \$6,500 a year in the same branch.

The Commission's action sharply contradicted the finding last week by a five-member House Appropriations subcommittee that both men were unfit to hold office because of connections with "subversive" activities. The House group said it had been unable to substantiate similar charges against a third employee, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, political analyst, of 2410 Eleventh Street, Arlington, Va., and the Commission's report praised his work, too. It said, in part:

"Watson, Schuman, and Dodd enjoy the full respect and confidence of their superiors, associates, and subordinates. The removal of any one of them would result in a direct reduction in the efficiency and quality of the essential war activity carried on by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"All three, by reason of their close contact and exhaustive study of world affairs, perceived earlier than many of their countrymen the rising menace of the Nazis, Fascists, and Japanese.

"Spurred on by this insight, they sought by speech, by writing, and by cooperation with others working toward similar ends to awaken their countrymen to the peril which became manifest to all at Pearl Harbor.

"In practical effect these men have only been farsighted and aggressive in opposing Naziism and Fascism. Their citizenship and the legality of their conduct have not been brought into question in any court of law.

"We find no basis or reason for the dismissal of Watson, Schuman or Dodd. . ."

The three dissenting members were Commissioners Norman S. Case, George Henry Payne, and T. A. M. Craven, with the majority made up of Chairman James Lawrence Fly, Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and Clifford J. Durr.

It was indicated that all three of the dissenters questioned the strategic advisability of stepping into the case before Congress had determined finally what to do about Watson and Dodd.

It was recalled that a year ago, the House followed the lead of its Appropriations Committee in declining funds to pay Watson, but the Senate saved his job.

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#### U. S. FLIERS ASK TOJO TO IMPROVE S-W BROADCASTS

Complicated international postal arrangements permitting, General Hideki Tojo, Premier of Japan, is scheduled to receive shortly a strange and remarkable letter from a group of radio listeners, asking for the general improvement of the quality of radio programs over Radio Tokyo.

The listeners are American flyers stationed somewhere in the Pacific. They have carefully prepared a letter listing their complaints about Radio Tokyo and mailed it to Tojo through the International Red Cross, of Berne, Switzerland, a neutral nation, in accordance with the established procedure in dealing with the Japanese enemy.

It isn't a mere coincidence that the letter of the American flyers is addressed to Tojo, in care of Air Raid Shelter 42, Tokyo, Japan. One of the flyers knows the real significance of the word "forty-two" through his knowledge of the Japanese language. One way of saying "forty-two" in Japanese is "shini", which also means "death". The natural Japanese antipathy for this word will be thoroughly emphasized in the case of Premier Tojo, who knows that "shi-ni" is an accurate description of the fate that awaits all tyrants of the Axis world-oppression program. Here is the letter written by the American flyers, which they are hopeful will reach Tojo:

"Dear Tojo:

"due to conditions beyond our control, it is sometimes our misfortune to listen to your programs over Radio Tokyo. However, we are not complaining too much, because the Japanese version of the truth in your newscasts is always good for a laugh, and Radio Tokyo is throwing the world into a convulsion of laughter these days. However, as inadvertent listeners to your programs, we feel we are entitled to better service, so we would appreciate getting it. Here is one of our complaints: (1) Either change the name of your Radio Tokyo theme song of 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean', or have your piano tuned. Of course, the Japanese war machine probably could not spare a few yen for piano-tuning, so our next best suggestion is to get someone who can play 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean' without massacring it. You are even torturing your allies with your musical presentation of 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean'.

"(2) We also suggest that some of your radio announcers either do a little studying of the English language, or be provided with new sets of false teeth, so they can at least approach reasonable accuracy in the pronunciation of English words and terms.

"(3) We further recommend that you make some effort to establish a musical library of popular pieces which can be obtained from any good American music store.

"If you can take care of these minor adjustments for only a short time, we will attend to the matter ourselves when our own radio technicians and announcers get to Tokyo. Of course, you may not be in a position then to enjoy your own programs, because 'The Star Spangled Banner' will supplant 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean', as a Radio Tokyo theme song.

"In the meantime, we recommend that you and other members of your military clique who seek world domination begin a thorough study of both the words and music of 'The Star Spangled Banner' because, after a United Nations victory, we are going to recommend that you, Mr. Tojo, lead the community singing of America's national anthem in a worldwide network hookup from Radio Tokyo. This will constitute your first lesson in Freedom and Democracy.

"So long, Tojo! We'll be bombing you.

(Signed A Squadron of American Flyers."

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#### WERS ENTERS LIST OF ALPHABET SERVICES

WERS is the latest addition to the wartime services, the Office of Civilian Defense discloses in a Fact Sheet just released.

The War Emergency Radio Service, WERS, is a new system of two-way radio communication for use of Civilian Defense and other defense forces in local areas. WERS can be set up only by specific authorization of the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC has assigned to WERS a number of frequencies, the more important being from 112 to 116 megacycles. Within this range OCD recommends that operation be planned for three bands of several channels each. At need there would be available 14 distinct channels so that there is no practical limit to the system's flexibility.

1. One band connects the local Civilian Defense control center with the district control center and so reinforces the community's outside communications.

2. A second band connects the local control center with local fixed points such as wardens' posts, fire houses, hospitals, public utilities, and industrial plants.

3. A third band connects mobile forces like fire trucks and emergency medical teams with the control center. This band can also connect with walkie-talkies.



WERS transmitters use a maximum of 25 watts input power, which gives an effective communicating range to Civilian Defense forces of approximately 10 miles, the longest distance ordinarily necessary for this type of service. Transmission of this limited range cannot help the enemy. It is useless for direction finding or interception of messages.

"There are three main advantages of WERS," says OCD:

"1. Wide coverage - WERS can reach many points simultaneously, once its channels are put on the alert. One district warning center can reach all local control centers. The local control center can simultaneously notify all wardens' posts of air raid signals, for example. The need for telephone chain calling is eliminated.

"The system also has a value in the case of calls to only one point. All sets are listening in, and operators can break in to give advice or information, or can guide their own forces better through knowing the current situation.

"2. Invulnerability - It is virtually impossible to put the new system out of action. At most a few sets may be destroyed, which can easily be replaced. All other means of communication depend on cables, wires, and exchanges vulnerable to bomb hits and partial or total destruction. A bomb hit anywhere between the two points of communication will usually put all lines out of commission. Radio needs no wire or cable.

"3. Contact with moving units - The new system can reach defense forces in motion. WERS gives all mobile forces a continuous central command and allows them to be shifted from one incident to another without returning to the base. Walkie-talkies extend this two-way contact. Walkie-talkies are small portable sending and receiving sets carried by the defense forces. By means of these sets an incident officer or a fire chief or chief of any emergency unit can direct his squads easily and quickly from a vantage point at the scene of disaster.

"The new emergency radio system is of direct use to many strategic centers and installations in the community, such as hospitals, industrial plants, railroad yards, docks, bridges, and public utilities.

"Thousands of volunteers are helping set up the new WERS system. Amateurs otherwise banned from the air are today helping to build and operate thousands of two-way stations needed throughout the country. In community and Nationwide drives, attics and back rooms of radio repair shops are ransacked for junked sets and unused material - it is the existence of this material which puts the United States out in front as the country most ready for the rapid setting up of this fool-proof communications auxiliary. With the materials gathered, volunteer groups construct stations which become the property of the defense forces. Not only amateurs, but qualified repairmen, electrical trade unionists, and persons holding commercial radio operators' licenses, including radio engineers employed in broadcast stations, are joining in this work.

"All the defense personnel who will operate the newly constructed stations must be trained, and each one specifically who will operate a station must obtain a permit from the FCC. This permit is not hard to get - after training, it means the passing of an elementary FCC test. Many Defense Councils have organized classes in WERS operation.

"Under OCD's recommended plan, blanket licenses are obtained from the Federal Communications Commission for all the Civilian Defense radio stations within one area of operations. Thus one WERS system covers a district warning area, and the equipment and operators of the entire district are available to any stricken community. This prevents 'freezing', for under law, operators in one separately licensed community cannot work in any other unless they bring equipment with them.

"Licenses are issued only to municipal or local governments, such as cities, towns, townships, or counties. They are not issued to police departments, fire departments, or Defense Councils as such.

"WERS is invaluable not only in war disasters, but in the fearful and sudden catastrophes of civilian life - flood, fire, hurricane. Civilian Defense forces can rapidly be called out, warning can rapidly be given, outside help can be summoned."

OCD Director James M. Landis declared: "Thousands of Defense Councils, particularly those in target areas, can now substantially increase the effectiveness and flexibility of their defense forces through the WAR Emergency Radio Service. OCD strongly recommends that every community take steps immediately to give itself this added protection in case of enemy attack or local catastrophe."

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#### FTC ISSUES COMPLAINT ON S-W DIATHERMY

United Diathermy, Inc., 1537 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with the dissemination of false advertisements concerning the device designated "United Short Wave Diathermy" which it sells in interstate commerce.

The respondent's false representations made in newspapers, illustrated booklets, radio continuities and other advertising media, the complaint alleges, are to the effect that the device, when used by the unskilled lay public in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments by individual self-application in the home, is a safe, harmless and effective method for the relief of pain in chronic conditions of rheumatism, arthritis,

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bursitis, lumbago, sciatica, and sinus trouble, and that its use will have no ill effects upon the body.

According to the complaint, the device does not constitute a competent treatment for the conditions enumerated in the respondent's advertisements, and its use may result in further swelling of inflamed tissue, thereby increasing the congestion of the inflamed part and spreading the congestion to adjacent tissue and allowing the absorption of toxins, if present.

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#### PEABODY AWARDS TO BE MADE MAY 1

Presentation of the Peabody Awards, the "Pulitzer Prizes" of radio, will be made Saturday, May 1, at 8 P.M. at the Ohio Radio Educational Conference, University of Ohio, Columbus, by Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor, University System of Georgia, the National Association of Broadcasters has announced.

Doctor Sanford was to have presented the awards at the NAB Radio War Conference, April 27-29, in Chicago, but it was decided to transfer the presentation to the Ohio conference, April 30-May 3, to fill the NAB portion of the agenda.

The George Foster Peabody Awards are jointly administered by NAB and the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia. Dean John E. Drewry will represent the Grady School, while Earl Glade of Salt Lake City, NAB Code Committee Chairman and member of the Awards Committee, will speak on "What is 'Public Interest, Convenience and Necessity'?" as applied to radio.

Awards will be presented this year to NBC Pacific Coast network; CBS network; Charles Collingwood, CBS news correspondent; Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va.; Station WHA, Madison, Wisc., and Station KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.

The Ohio conference will be attended by public service program producers, station and network operators, and Government officials.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1525

April 30, 1943

PHILADELPHIA STATION MANAGEMENT PLAN PUT UP TO NAB

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presented to the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters a report which had been made to him on a wartime plan of operation which Philadelphia stations are now said to be successfully carrying out. The report to Mr. Fly was written by Samuel R. Rosenbaum, Chairman of Philadelphia Radio Station Managements and reads, in part, as follows:

"We appreciate the interest evidenced by your request for information regarding the operation of the joint union-management broadcast-technician training-plan now being conducted in Philadelphia.

"Approximately two years ago Charles C. Smith, a member of American Communications Association, Eastern Branch, Broadcast Local #1, and a broadcast technician in one of the Philadelphia radio stations, first pointed out that the demands of war industry upon the manpower of the Philadelphia radio stations were rapidly increasing, and that war itself might be imminent, in which event the armed services would make further demands upon our manpower.

"He proposed that the union should set up a training plan in order to add to the pool of available men the union had on its waiting list for employment. In December 1942, the joint plan now in effect was formally announced.

"The plan, in general, consists of two departments (a) practical and (b) theoretical. The Practical Department is open to applicants whose names are obtained from the local office of the FCC and who are persons who hold licenses from the Commission of a type which permits their employment as technicians in broadcast radio stations, but who have not had practical experience in this work.

"Of such licensees, Mr. Smith and his committee selected, only such men as were not employed in essential defense industries and not in draft classifications rendering them eligible for Selective Service call. These persons were allocated on a carefully constructed roster among the eight Philadelphia radio stations joining in the plan in such a manner that they received one week of practical training in each of the eight stations in turn, or 120 hours of practical training over the eight week course, such training being conducted by experienced members of the technician staffs of the respective stations.



"Of the first group of eight men so assigned, four were placed in permanent employment in Philadelphia radio stations and the other four are in allied industries where their training has proved to be useful in the war effort.

"In the Theory Department, applicants were obtained by announcements on the radio stations and by personal solicitation and were accepted only after personal investigation and examination as to their previous education, business experience, employment in essential industry, draft status, adaptability to the work of broadcast technicians, and willingness to accept employment if proffered upon successful completion of the course.

"Mr. Smith obtained remarkable cooperation for this department from the local and Federal authorities as well as from broadcast stations. The School District of Philadelphia made available the necessary physical facilities in the Murrell Dobbins Vocational School. In this splendidly equipped, modern building, a large classroom and several laboratory rooms were set aside free of any charge for rental, light, or electrical power. Books for the students were supplied by the War Production Training Project of the Federal Office of Education which also assisted in procuring the technical equipment required for the laboratory procedures. Work tables, work benches, and electrical instruments and equipment of every type needed in a thorough theoretical training course by laboratory demonstrations were donated by the Philadelphia radio stations, the Dobbins School, and the Federal Education Project. Equipment of a total value of at least \$3,000 was assembled in this way without any expenditure.

"The Philadelphia School District supplied and paid one lecturer, a laboratory instructor, and a custodian for equipment, and this staff was assisted continuously by Mr. Smith himself, who acted as the head of the school and general supervisor of its program committee.

"The Theory Department commenced operation at the Murrell Dobbins School on January 4th, 1943, and has been in session five nights each week from the hours of 7 and 11 each night. Each session consists of a two-hour lecture and two hours' laboratory demonstration on the subject of the lecture covering the same evening. A group of 29 students was accepted for the Theory Department out of a total of 207 applicants. The students accepted were all men whose educational background included completion of a high school course and many of them had study in courses designed to prepare them for electrical or engineering or management activities. They range in age from 24 to 49 with a median age of about 33.

"Although the first semester of the training course was only completed last week, thirteen of the students have already obtained employment: eight have been accepted by Philadelphia radio stations, one received a commission in the Coast Guard, one in an RCA transmitter test laboratory, a vital war industry, one in a Philco electronic laboratory, one with the electronic department of the aircraft division of the Budd Manufacturing Company

and one is a monitor operator for the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration of the U. S. Department of Justice in Philadelphia. Having replaced the reclassified students, the course has now produced an additional sixteen graduates who are now eligible to take their examination for license for radio broadcast telephonic operator, after obtaining which, they will immediately be assigned to the Practical Department of the course for an additional eight weeks of practical training experience in the Philadelphia radio stations.

"The second semester of the Theory Department with a new group of 33 students, chosen from a field of several hundred applicants, began April 19th. While they are not of as high promise as those accepted for the first semester, nevertheless there is every expectation of developing satisfactory results.

"In the Practical Department, no second group of trainees has yet been assigned to the radio stations due to the difficulty of finding in this area persons already licensed who need only the practical experience for employment.

"At all times the station managements have found the union training plan committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Smith, eager and practical in its willingness to seek out students, investigating them and maintaining their interest. The students have been made no charge for the benefits they have received. The instructors receive modest compensation from the Board of Education for their services.

"In our judgment, this course is producing results in a period of twenty-two to twenty-four weeks which are comparable to the results shown by many of the special war training courses in periods of from one to two years. This is due to the fact that the instruction is all given by practical and experienced broadcast radio technicians with years of service behind them and also to the fact that the radio stations themselves provide the practical experience which is so invaluable and exceeds in benefit even the splendid laboratory facilities provided by the Board of Education in this instance.

"In reply to your question as to whether the system we have devised in Philadelphia provides a pattern that can be adopted in other parts of the country, I would say that it can be adopted in other centers where similar facilities are available."

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For its sponsorship of the Metropolitan Opera Saturday afternoon broadcasts on the Blue Network, the Texas Company has received the music award in the ninth annual poll of the Women's National Radio Committee. The series was chosen as the musical program which has best served the war effort during the past year.

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## MBS NOT FIGHTING ANYONE, SAYS McCLINTOCK AT CHICAGO

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, told an audience of network station affiliates meeting preceding the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago that "Mutual is going to build a character of programming second to none, the kind of operation it is our duty to give the American listener."

Also the network executive said: "We of Mutual are not fighting anyone. We are against no one. We are pledged only to serve you, the advertiser, and the listener. The worst thing that could happen would be the destruction of the broadcasting industry, the newspapers, and magazines, each a symbol of the fundamental right to speak freely. We must not tear down the fabric of which we are a part."

Another speaker was Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Mutual and President of WOR, New York. "The best is yet to come and the toughest experiences are behind us", Mr. McCosker said.

Sales Manager Ed Wood, Jr. then reported on the network sales picture and traced the volume rise of Mutual. He predicted a 30% gain in gross time billings in 1943 over the 1942 total figure. Mr. Wood pointed out that in 1940 Mutual's average gross billings a month were \$300,000; in 1941, \$600,000 and in 1942, \$800,000. He said that the April billings will be the largest of any April in Mutual history and the May billings for 1943 will be the greatest month of the network's history.

The meeting was climaxed by a preview of the new Koda-Chrome sales promotion presentation showing an examination of Mutual sales advantages as they will soon be exhibited to advertisers all over the country.

Increased participation in the operations of MBC by the network's affiliated stations was approved by the Board of Directors and stockholders meeting in Chicago April 26th.

The Board likewise approved President McClintock's appointment of three affiliated station functional committees to deal with the subjects of (1) station service; (2) programming, and (3) sales and merchandising. Mr. McClintock stated that station representation of these three committees would be by geographical allocation and by balance of station power.

The network's President leaves for the West Coast today (April 30) accompanied by Lewis Allan Weiss and Lester Gottlieb, Publicity Director for Mutual. On the Coast Mr. McClintock begins a series of speaking engagements before eight advertising clubs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus.

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## DISREGARDING CONGRESS, FLY STILL ENDORSES DR. WATSON

Dr. Goodwin Watson, political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, alleged "Red", who along with William Dodd, Jr., occupying a similar position and charged with similar subversive leanings, was found by a Congressional sub-committee to be "unfit to continue in Government employment" still looks good to Chairman James L. Fly, head of the Federal Communications Commission.

At Mr. Fly's press conference, a correspondent ventured the question:

"The Commission stands very strongly about Mr. Watson, and has for a period of over a year as I recall."

"Yes", the Chairman replied, "and in the meanwhile Mr. Watson has been rendering very valuable and efficient service and has received the commendation of various interested Government departments who have received and scrutinized his work. Yes, I do think that regardless of what we do or what we are required to do, there is one factor that was not gone into; it is the fact that they have been in the service and have done a good job, competent, loyal and the fact that any tendency to distort or mislead would be readily detected; on the contrary, we have a number of commendations of them."

In the meantime, members of the House Appropriations sub-committee charged that the FCC had tried to "whitewash" Watson and Dodd.

"The character of the FCC's investigation of these men will be aired before the House and will be found most interesting", said Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D), of New Mexico. "It was a whitewash pure and simple."

Representative Albert Gore (D), Tennessee, former Tennessee school official, said he had been "prejudiced in favor of Dr. Watson because of his reputation as an educator" at first, but that "the evidence was overwhelming".

One member of the sub-committee said Dr. Watson repudiated some of his own writings in which American conversion to communism was advocated, by testifying that the writings no longer represented his views.

That member also said that FCC Chairman James Fly testified that Mr. Dodd, son of the former Ambassador to Germany, did not belong to certain organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General, only to be contradicted by Mr. Dodd himself, who admitted his membership. This same member said Mr. Dodd told the committee he was deferred as an essential war worker, but "he admitted a schoolboy could do his work."



## U. S. DROPPING PETRILLO CHARGES JOLTS NAB CONFAB

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington that the Justice Department has decided to drop the action it instituted against the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians and the union's president, James C. Petrillo, to prevent enforcement of the Union ban on making recorded music, was bad news to the Chicago Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters. Neville Miller, its President at the time was denouncing Petrillo's recording ban as "political" and declaring the radio industry "wants to solve this problem once and for all now".

It was freely predicted that when Thurman Arnold went out that would be the end of the Petrillo prosecution.

A Justice Department official was quoted as saying Wednesday in Washington that the Federal Court at Chicago will be asked, probably today (Thursday) to dismiss a second injunction suit against the union and Petrillo.

The second suit was filed after the Chicago court dismissed the first action, ruling that the case constituted a labor dispute and that no injunction could be issued. That decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

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## PALEY SEES PROGRAMS BASIS OF POST-WAR JUDGMENT

Post-war public judgment of the radio industry will be based almost solely on how closely the programs it presents now aid the war effort and coincide with the public interest, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, declared yesterday (Thursday) before the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago.

Laying special stress on radio programming, Mr. Paley said, "Our programs are today the symbol of our participation in the war."

"It will be through our programs", he added, "that we must build the post-war prestige and justification of privately licensed broadcasting."

Mr. Paley reviewed radio's wartime accomplishments in the last year, asserting that "thousands of individual broadcasts and scores of networks and local stations alike have been of incalculable assistance to the better understanding and prosecution of the war."

Mr. Paley continued:



"Elevating standards and striving for new fields to conquer must be the spirit of radio, if we are to take advantage of our great opportunities and discharge our great obligation to the American people.

"The lifeblood of American radio is an awareness on the part of the radio broadcaster that his first duty is to serve the best interests of the people and the nation. That awareness is a spring-board for action and the action consists of programs designed to inform, to entertain and to educate the people of this country.

"It is up to us now to concentrate on and to develop to its fullest possibilities the art of broadcasting. Our future freedom, our future rewards, our future satisfaction will depend on how well we do this."

Program quality, Mr. Paley said, is the first of "the four most important challenges which broadcasters, looking toward the future, face today." The other three he outlined as follows:

"First is the continuing change in our relationship with Government, which may be effected by regulation or by legislation or by both.

"The second is the challenge of our own public relations, in the broadest sense of informing the public about this importance of broadcasting as an instrument of daily service and of democratic freedom. We have informed the public expertly about almost everything under the sun, except broadcasting itself.

"Third is the challenge of technical change which lies ahead. This includes the probable change in whole or in part from our present broadcast band into the higher frequencies, both for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, and probably facsimile broadcasting."

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#### RADIO SPONSOR QUILTS OVER FDR 4TH TERM TOPIC

Because the issue of a fourth term for President Roosevelt has been selected as the topic for Town Meeting of the Air broadcast, George A. Blackmore, a Pennsylvania industrialist, has resigned his chairmanship of the local committee sponsoring the program, it has been learned.

Mr. Blackmore, who is Chairman of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, said he has severed his connection with the Committee because he did not wish to be a party to any movement furthering the political ambitions of President Roosevelt.

He not only withdrew from the Committee but turned over to the new U.S.O. canteen \$1,600 which he and men working with him had raised to finance the broadcast, it was disclosed. The money was reported to have been obtained through subscriptions from 37 industrial leaders, all of whom are said to have contributed in the past to Republican political campaigns.

Reorganized after Mr. Blackmore's withdrawal, the local committee was able over the week-end to raise enough money to guarantee the broadcast, it was said.

The scheduled speakers are Gov. M. M. Neely, of West Virginia, a Democrat, and Sen. Styles Bridges (R.), New Hampshire, who will debate the affirmative and negative sides, respectively, of the question "Should the President of the United States have a fourth term?"

According to reports Town Meeting officials in New York submitted the proposed debate topic to the White House, which gave its approval to the subject as a topic of public debate. The local committee was first informed the title would be "Should a President of the United States Have a Fourth Term?" but later a telegram arrived stating it should read "the President" instead of "a President", it was said.

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#### FCC OFFICIAL READY TO GIVE PROBERS FINANCIAL DATA

Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner, said Thursday that he was prepared to tell a Congressional Committee about his personal financial affairs, without being subpoenaed.

Eugene L. Garey, counsel of the select House Committee to investigate the FCC, said he was prepared to subpoena Mr. Durr, and also to subpoena the information. If Mr. Durr is called, he said, it would be to a closed hearing for the present.

Mr. Durr had rejected a questionnaire from Mr. Garey by saying that while he had nothing to conceal, the information demanded was of a personal nature. Mr. Garey replied that appropriate procedures would be taken to compel Mr. Durr to answer.

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A new electronic time-interval meter for accurately measuring extremely short intervals - as low as 100 microseconds - has been announced by the Special Products section of the General Electric Company. Specifically, the meter is designed for measuring the time interval between two events which can be converted into electrical impulses, such as the elapsed time between the closing of two controls; between two impulses to a phototube; and between an electrical impulse and a light impulse.

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## FCC CHAIRMAN OPPOSES PAID GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission addressing the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago said that broadcasters had now adequately demonstrated that they could survive under private ownership even in war time. This, he said, he had forecast they would.

Prime sufferers during war time, said Mr. Fly, have been the smaller stations. While the broadcasting industry as a whole had its best year in 1942, he said, 168 of the 900 American stations, mostly low powered, lost money.

Mr. Fly said that he was opposed to the proposals of paid Government advertising on such stations.

"They would be trading their freedom for a mess of pottage", he asserted, "a pretty small mess of pottage, too." He also said that RFC loans would merely be "shots in the arm" and would probably prove the swiftest method of getting the Government into broadcasting operation - something not to be desired, he said.

Chairman Fly commended the networks for adding more of the smaller stations to their chains and suggested that if national advertisers would channel a very little of their advertising to the smaller stations, which, he said, in many instances served important segments of the public, they could be kept from closing down.

Marshall Pengra, of Rosenberg, Ore., representing the smaller stations was against Government subsidies saying it was up to stations to solve their own problems.

Mr. Pengra charged that the Bankhead bill, which would provide \$38,000,000 to allocate paid advertising to newspapers in distress, appeared to be discriminatory to radio, adding that unless broadcasters are included the industry should prepare to take up cudgels against the measure.

H. Andrew Dudley, a spokesman for the Office of War Information, stated that the OWI is opposed to paying for advertising on the radio or elsewhere. The OWI is requesting and receiving millions of dollars worth of radio time without payment.

Harold Thomas, Vice Chairman of the Advertising Council, indicated that advertisers as a group looked on the subsidy play with more favor than broadcasters.

"You are getting along all right", said Byron Price, "but don't be too smug about it. Radio and the press could make no greater mistake than to suppose that voluntary censorship has become a definite and final success and that the worst is over. The worst will never be over until the war is over."

## MANFRED TOEPPEN, NEW FCC ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Manfred K. Toeppen, of Detroit, Michigan, as Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Common Carrier Division, succeeding Lt. Comdr. Gerald C. Gross, USNR, now on active duty. Mr. Toeppen has been with the Commission since May 1, 1935, when he was appointed Principal Engineer on the Special Investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. On January 1, 1937, he was appointed Chief of the Communications Property Section. In October, 1941, he was designated Assistant Chief, and in January, 1943, he was named Acting Chief of the Common Carrier Division.

Mr. Toeppen is a graduate of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., receiving the degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1908, and has pursued graduate study in Economics and Government at American University. From 1908 to 1920 he was engaged in the operation of public utilities, principally in the telephone field, in St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. From 1920 to 1924 he was with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission first as Valuation, then as Chief Engineer.

Mr. Toeppen participated in several State-wide investigations of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company between 1920 and 1934; in the Michigan Commission's 1931 rate reduction order directed against the Detroit Edison Company. In 1934 he was Chairman of the Industry Advisory Committee which prepared the first rules for production, transmission and distribution of natural gas in the State of Michigan. During his employment by the Federal Communications Commission he has, while on leave, assisted the Michigan Commission, the City of Detroit, and Wayne County, Michigan, in the presentation of testimony before the Michigan Public Service Commission and the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Toeppen is Federal Communications Commission representative on the Telephone and Priority Liaison Committees of the Board of War Communications.

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ASKS IF IT IS CONGRESS OR A CLUB?

Ripping into Representative Cox for his inquiry into the Federal Communications Commission, a leading editorial in the Washington Post reads:

"The general counsel for Representative Cox's Committee, Eugene L. Garey, has attempted to justify the high-handed fishing expedition into the private financial affairs of the Federal Communications Commissioners on the ground that the Communications Act provided that no member of the FCC shall be financially interested in any phase of the communications industry. The personal questions, posed to the Commissioners, he contends, were "designed to elicit information in respect to whether you have violated any



of these provisions of law". Why, then, do they cover a period extending back to 1937, when some of the Commissioners, including the Chairman, were appointed much more recently?

"The fact remains that the implications of this inquiry, in the absence of any evidence of guilt, are highly offensive. This was properly the attitude of Commissioner Clifford Durr. He was named to the FCC only in 1941. And he had the intestinal fortitude to decline to answer questions so obviously malicious and impertinent. The history of this attempted persecution needs recital for the benefit of Congress. The FCC had the temerity, or the misguided zeal, to inquire into the acceptance of a \$2500 fee by Representative Cox who, despite membership in the National Legislature, saw fit to represent a Georgia radio station in its application for a broadcasting license. This would be a violation of Section 113 of the Criminal Code.

"Now Representative Cox happens to be a popular and influential member of the Cloak-room Club. Naturally his fraternity brothers resented this reflection on the propriety of his behavior. They manifested their own high sense of propriety by putting Mr. Cox in the chairmanship of a committee to investigate the FCC. Mr. Cox promptly demonstrated that his own sense of propriety was not such as to forbid his making use of this committee to implement his personal vindictiveness against the FCC commissioners. He demanded of the Commissioners indiscriminately a detailed accounting of all their personal financial and business affairs since 1937.

"The fraternal devotion among Congressmen which makes possible this sort of persecution may seem to them very touching and beautiful. But to the American people it is likely to seem nothing less than a conspiratorial use of public office for private ends. These are ends, moreover, which reflect little credit upon the men who further them. The House of Representatives, by lending its authority and position to such practices, is in danger of becoming known as a political club instead of a national legislature.

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Shareholders of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. approved a refinancing plan which increases authorized common stock by 165,000 shares. This is to be sold to provide capital to retire the outstanding preferred stock. Action took place at an adjourned session of a special meeting held in place of the annual meeting.

On or about May 1, 1943, Station KIL0, Grand Forks, North Dakota, will become affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a bonus station for network advertisers using Station KDAL, Duluth.

The tax calculations on sales of new phonograph records that result in fraction of cent should be reduced to nearest lower cent if less than one-half cent, and may be increased to nearest higher cent if fraction is one-half cent or more OPA said with issuance of Amendment 3 to MPR-263, effective May 4.

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