

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. RECEIVED

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 3, 1943.

New Short-Wave Spook Spokesman Embarrasses OWI.....	1
Miller Hanging On, Bad News To Fly, Who Keeps Mum.....	4
American Mass Methods Speed Up Radio Production.....	5
FCC Awaits Blue Net Sale Application.....	6
House Action To Abolish OWI Planned By Rep. Barry.....	8
Only He Can Afford Free Music, Petrillo Told.....	8
Trade Notes.....	10
New Sylvania President Old Timer In Radio.....	11
WJZ Makes New Survey Of Listening Habits.....	11

No. 1550

August 3, 1943.

NEW SHORT-WAVE SPOOK SPOKESMAN EMBARRASSES OWI

Having quickly killed off "John Durfee", its invisible speaker who as "The Voice of America" insulted King Victor Emmanuel III by short-wave, mortification was added to the Office of War Information in discovering that another dummy short-wave speaker "Walter Herrick" was still on the job. "Durfee" apparently handled matters of policy which were too delicate to be credited to any one person. He was a sort of diplomatic Charlie McCarthy whereas "Herrick", supposed to be a military analyst, was the Mortimer Snurd in that particular field.

Whether any one person impersonates "Herrick" is not known but it was said that "John Durfee", who voiced the attack of Samuel Grafton on the Italian King was James P. Warburg, the well-known author, now with the O.W.I. In the meantime, the newspapers continue to fume.

"It took the world-shaking news from Rome to rattle loose from his moorings in the closet of the Office of War Information a hitherto unheard-of skeleton, by name John Durfee", says the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard). "Durfee, it develops, is an 'American political commentator' whose utterances are quoted by the OWI in its propaganda broadcasts to foreign lands. The difference between Durfee and other commentators is that there is no Durfee. He is only an articulate wraith dreamed up by the ingenious OWI - an ectoplasmic straw man beckoned out of the cosmos to serve the purposes of 'psychological warfare'.

"Elmer Davis and his assistants have often emphasized the 'factual' nature of their expensive outgivings, both for the foreign and domestic trade. They never mentioned John Durfee before. And at this writing, in spite of numerous inquiries, they have not yet been able to explain why, with all the galaxy of flesh-and-blood commentators available for quotation, they must conjure up this spook.

"The whole thing smells of dishonesty.

"John Durfee is one more reason why OWI's Overseas Division should be turned over to the State Department, which seems to know a little more about American foreign policy than the OWI."

David Lawrence, the columnist wrote:

"The mixup over the sending out as 'The Voice of America' a short-wave broadcast under the auspices of the OWI, which in a moment of delicate crisis began calling the new Italian government names, is not one that has been satisfactorily resolved and more may be heard about it when Congress reconvenes."

"The 'moronic' Italian King short-wave incident", observes Mark Sullivan, "is no momentary tempest. Understand it and you will get a light on problems and embarrassments facing us in the fighting in Europe."

Berryman had a cartoon in the Washington Star showing Robert Sherwood, the well known playwright, now head of the OWI Overseas Branch, which pulled the prize boner of the century, standing at a microphone. In the background was Secretary Hull plunking away at a typewriter. President Roosevelt was saying to Sherwood: "You do the broadcasting, Bob, but Cordell Hull will write the script and remember-- no ad libbing! This isn't play-writing. This is war."

William Philip Simms, of the United Press wrote:

"President Roosevelt's public spanking of OWI for overstepping the bounds in its radio remarks beamed abroad brought delight to foreign envoys here, together with the fervent hope that, at long last, a much-needed reform was on the way. For a long time now, the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information has been a perpetual headache, not only for many diplomats here but for their governments, mostly in exile. They say that a considerable proportion of the broadcasts beamed to their countries do more harm than good."

"The man who prompted Roosevelt to rebuke the OWI for calling Vittorio Emanuele a moron was Admiral Leacy", Drew Pearson observed. "He hotly footed it over to the White House immediately, warned the President there was no use heaping abuse on the new Italian government until it had a chance to act.

"Trouble was that OWI's broadcasts have been operated by a group of well-meaning Italian exiles who are so close to the situation they don't see the over-all long range picture."

The Washington Star said:

"Short-wave news and propaganda is broadcast by the Overseas Operations Branch of OWI after the announcer's introduction, 'This is the Voice of America, one of the United Nations'. It is obvious that the words spoken by this 'Voice of America' should be selected with meticulous care, in conformity with an over-all policy precisely defined by the Secretary of State, acting for the President. The incredible thing is that this evidently has not been the case until the OWI fumbled a foreign broadcast concerning 'the moronic little King' of Italy and brought a rebuke from the President. Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Operations Branch of OWI, conferred with Secretary Hull and indicated afterward that everything was now understood. But why was this not done in the first place? OWI has made a number of mistakes, which it has been commendably frank in admitting, in the past. But an odd thing about OWI mistakes is that the top men never seem to have realized they were mistakes until somebody else told them so."

"In the judgment of this observer, the Office of War Information, our chief agency of propaganda, fell down lamentably in its treatment of Mussolini's fall from power", William L. Shirer, columnist and radio commentator, concluded. "It muffed completely the greatest propaganda opportunity of the entire war.

"The event was stupendous, our opportunity great. And yet all this great Nation, whose armies in Sicily, whose bombers over Italy, had contributed so much to chasing the Tyrant from Rome, had to say to the world about it was that it was of no importance!

"There were the millions of enslaved peoples of Europe waiting breathlessly to hear if the news was as good as it had first seemed.

"But from the powerful American transmitters of OWI, to which so many of them look for honest and objective guidance in evaluating the day's news, all they heard was a quotation from a New York columnist: 'It changes nothing in Italy.'

"This correspondent could not believe his ears and eyes. Berlin, citadel of the Axis, was flabbergasted by the news. Dr. Goebbels, for the first time in his life, did not know what to say. That was evident to anyone listening in to Berlin. Yet the Voice of America was telling Italians and Germans and the occupied peoples that 'there is still no reason to believe that the essential nature of the Fascist regime in Italy has changed.'

"And an American commentator for OWI was informing them that 'for the American people, the resignation of Mussolini is welcome news, but it is not considered here to be an event of great importance.'

"Good God! Not an event of great importance! As Churchill was to say the next day, Tuesday, Mussolini's end marked 'the close of an epoch in the life of Italy. The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled and without attempting to prophesy, it does not seem unlikely that the entire Fascist edifice will fall to the ground in ruins, if it has not already so fallen.'

"I do not believe the American people were so stupid or uninformed as to believe that Mussolini's downfall was not an event of great importance.

"Our British friends turned out to be more astute propagandists. The first words of a BBC broadcast in German to the German people only three hours after the announcement of the Duce's end said:

"The world today witnessed the collapse of fascism in Italy, the prelude to the dissolution and end of fascism and national-socialism throughout the world.'

"The news, we are told by the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter, hit all Germans 'like a bombshell. Nobody could deny that it is the biggest shock of this war for the Germans.'

"But when there were the OWI transmitters telling them that 'it changes nothing in Italy', that the American people did not consider it 'to be an event of great importance', that 'there is no reason to believe that the essential nature of the fascist regime in Italy has changed.'"

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MILLER HANGING ON, BAD NEWS TO FLY WHO KEEPS MUM

Although credited with being one of the chief factors in the move to pry Neville Miller loose from his \$35,000 job as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission made no comment upon the failure of the latest attempt to unseat Mr. Miller. Usually three strikes are out but this was not the case with Mr. Miller, who at Chicago last week successfully resisted the third attempt to oust him from the presidency.

Likewise those about Mr. Miller had no comment to make. Although there has been considerable improvement in the handling of NAB publicity since this was taken over by Walt Dennis, an old Hearst man, not a line was given out in Washington about the Chicago meeting. Inquiries were referred to Willard Egolf, an assistant to Mr. Miller, who attended the meeting. Either Mr. Egolf was gagged or inexperienced in talking with Washington correspondents.

"You saw the resolutions that were passed at Chicago", he said.

"Yes, but what do you think - " the inquiring reporter started to ask.

"I was told to give out those resolutions", Mr. Egolf cut in, "and not to think."

One of the resolutions expressed appreciation to William B. Lewis, late of the OWI and former Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System for withdrawing his name as a possible successor to Mr. Miller. There was also reportedly a deal on for Mr. Lewis to go in as vice-president until Mr. Miller's term expires next June but the "Crown-Prince" idea apparently didn't go so well either. The feeling was that if Mr. Lewis made a fight for Mr. Miller's place, this would cause a row within the industry which might bring down the wrath of Representative Cox, of Georgia, and maybe result in the industry getting investigated so that was considerable relief when Mr. Lewis asked that his name be withdrawn. Nor did there seem to be much likelihood that Mr. Lewis would be a candidate for Mr. Miller's place in 1944. "I'd bet \$50 that he will not be", one broadcaster said. "Furthermore, I'd bet the same that Bill Lewis will have another job within 30 days."

Another resolution said the purpose of the Chicago meeting was "misrepresented to some sections of the industry as bearing on the termination of the contract of the incumbent president before the termination thereof". This was taken to be a bit of camouflage.

The NAB Board at Chicago named a Nominating Committee of six to make recommendations for a President of the Association to take office following the expiration of Mr. Miller's term next June.

The Committee members who are to report at the next regular meeting of the Board or at a special meeting called for this purpose are Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N. C.; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; Joan G. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha, Nebr.; J. O. Maland, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; James D. Shouse, WLW Cincinnati, and Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.

Notwithstanding the apparent effort to soft-pedal differences at Chicago, it is believed the Cox Committee may still ask some embarrassing questions about the meeting there but exactly what these questions will be, if any, only the hot-tempered Congressman from Georgia will be able to tell.

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AMERICAN MASS METHODS SPEED UP RADIO PRODUCTION

Quantity production of radio equipment for the armed forces was only possible after American mass production methods were applied to the diamond die industry, Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board said today.

Indispensable in the radio equipment program, he explained, is a coil of wire so fine that it is invisible to the eye. One pound of it will span a hundred miles.

This wire must be drawn through precisely drilled diamond dies. Prior to the war, there was no diamond die industry in this country making the smaller dies needed for this purpose. Our small requirements were filled in France and the Low Countries, where die craftsmen had been trained for generations.

"We were up against it", Mr. Wilson said. "We desperately needed that wire. We had to have craftsmen who could fashion the diamond dies. After a thorough search we found half a dozen and persuaded them to go to work at their old calling. There was a shortage of tools, too, but with government aid, four small workshops were set up in an effort to build this vitally needed industry.

"The next step was to see to what extent we could apply the use of machines to producing the dies on a larger scale. As a result of experiments conducted first in Britain and then in this country, we have perfected a machine which can drill from eight to 12 dies at one time, instead of making them singly, by hand, as was the Old World custom."

"WPB also set up an experimental laboratory at the Bureau of Standards to improve processes and make dies with a longer operating life", he said. "These scientists are on the road to some significant discoveries.

"The more wire we can draw through each individual die, the fewer dies we need. While this work is still going on, we have

found ways to greatly lengthen the life of the die, which was normally limited to the drawing of one pound of wire."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the die which draws as many as 25 pounds or 2,500 miles of wire is preserved as a museum piece, but added, "We're getting more of those museum pieces."

At the beginning of the year, it was estimated that the United States would need between 25,000 and 30,000 of the critical small-sized diamond dies. At the time that seemed like a hopeless task, Mr. Wilson said. Today it appears quotas will be met and next year may see the end of the many problems and fears that faced this infant industry.

"We still have production problems in radio", Mr. Wilson went on, "but we can safely say that this particular bottleneck has been broken."

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FCC AWAITS BLUE NET SALE APPLICATION

Although there is an informal understanding, the actual application for the transfer of the stations involved in the \$8,000,000 sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, the Life Saver Candy King, and former Under Secretary of Commerce, has not reached Washington. While the sale is a big victory for Chairman James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission, whose regulations brought about the sale and unquestionably the transaction will be approved, nevertheless with Representative Cox of Georgia trying to get something more on them, they are checking into the interests associated with Mr. Noble in the deal.

"Mr. Noble has taken full responsibility for the purchase, but there is some uncertainty as to what persons or interests will come in with him", Mr. Fly told a press conference. "Naturally the Commission will want to know who all of the owners are."

While explaining that he was not expressing approval of the sale, Mr. Fly said he thought disposal of the Blue Network by Radio Corporation of America represented "a fine and good example of industry cooperation with Government."

Mr. Fly was in New York when the deal was closed. Originally James H. McGraw of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company was in on it but was supposed to have backed out for fear that his being in the publishing business might conflict with the FCC's pending order on newspaper ownership.

There is still the matter of selling of Mr. Noble's Station WMCA for which he paid \$850,000 in cash in 1941. It was denied that the New York Times, which broadcasts news bulletins over the station would purchase it. There was some talk that Don

Flamm, previous owner, might try to buy it back. Mr. Flamm charged that pressure was exerted forcing him to sell the station and this was one of the charges the Cox Committee was expected to go into.

In discussing the acquisition of the Blue Network, Mr. Noble said: "I have been tremendously impressed with the Blue Network's record of public service, with the work of its management and personnel and particularly with its contributions to our Nation's War effort.

"There will be no change in the management. The officers and executives who have guided the destinies of the Blue Network since its separation will continue at the helm. The entire personnel will be retained and the Network will continue functioning as heretofore.

"The policies and practices which have been responsible for the Network's record of accomplishment will be continued. As a matter of fact, the Network officials plan to extend its services to listeners, advertisers and its affiliated stations."

Continuing, Mr. Noble said, "I accept fully the responsibility of public service which ownership of the Blue Network will place upon me. In fact, I regard this responsibility to the people much as an elected official sees his responsibility to the public. In every phase of broadcasting - public service, the all-important war service, news, information, entertainment - the Blue will continue to serve its listeners and to increase its service to the Nation."

Mr. Noble presently is the owner of Station WMCA in New York City. In this connection he stated: "The principal station of the Blue Network, WJZ, is operated from New York City. In accordance with the current policies of the FCC, I propose to dispose of all my interest in WMCA as soon as a suitable purchaser is found."

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, expressed himself as being pleased with the new ownership. "As the first Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1938-39, and as President of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University, Mr. Noble is imbued with the fundamental concept of public service. He represents the type of forward looking man that assures the continued operation of the Blue Network in the public interest", declared Mr. Woods.

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How should educational methods be revised in the post-war world to insure against another war? What steps will have to be taken to re-educate the Nazi-bred youth of Germany? These are some of the questions which will be considered when Willard E. Givens, of the National Education Association; George F. Zook, American Council on Education, and James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University, participate in a discussion on the NBC Inter-American University of the Air post-war planning series, "For This We Fight", on Saturday, August 8 (NBC 7:00 P.M., EWT).

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8/3/43

HOUSE ACTION TO ABOLISH OWI PLANNED BY REP. BARRY

That the Office of War Information is not through with its troubles on the Hill was apparent when Representative Barry (D), of New York, declared that he was framing a bill to be introduced when Congress reconvenes next month to abolish the OWI and to transfer its activities to the State Department.

Recent "irresponsible utterances" of the OWI regarding the Italian King and Marshal Badoglio, Mr. Barry asserted in a statement "might very well have caused the loss of many thousands of American lives."

"The staff of OWI appears to be filled with fellow travelers or Communists who are more interested in propagandizing their own doctrines than in winning the war", Mr. Barry said. "They are causing consternation and confusion in the occupied countries."

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ONLY HE CAN AFFORD FREE MUSIC, PETRILLO TOLD

Mr. Petrillo's free orchestra concert plan is given quite a going over in an editorial in the Washington Star:

"By waving his magic wand, President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians seems to be able to stop or start almost anything he wants to stop or start in the field of music. But he has set many people to figuring over how he proposes to carry out his plan of providing some 570 free concerts by the Nation's leading orchestras for the smaller communities lacking opportunity to hear good music. If he can do it, fine! But when he talks about donating \$250,000 - 'double that if found necessary' - for 570 concerts by the orchestras he listed, he is not talking the language of the orchestra manager who has to meet an orchestra payroll.

"The operating expenditure for the New York Philharmonic for a season of 129 concerts will run close to \$600,000. The Boston Symphony, most expensive in the country, runs higher by perhaps \$100,000. The Minneapolis Orchestra pays out more than \$250,000 for about seventy-two concerts. In recent years our own National Symphony Orchestra's operating expenses were about \$175,000 for seventy-eight concerts. So it goes. Operating costs for thirteen of the Nation's leading symphony orchestras - including all but four of those listed by Mr. Petrillo for his concert tours - for 1,124 concerts given in one recent season totaled \$3,870,000, and their operating deficits after sale of tickets and all other revenue - including the recordings, which Mr. Petrillo has banned - exceeded \$1,590,000.

8/3/43

"At these rates, which are perhaps typical, 570 concerts by these thirteen orchestras would cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 - four times what Mr. Petrillo was ready to pay 'if found necessary'. This is not looking a gift horse in the mouth, for if Mr. Petrillo can do something to bring more good music to the American people, he should be thanked for it. But if he does it at union scales, and under the conditions which must be met by any other symphony orchestra management, it is going to cost him more than the half million dollars he said he was ready to spend. For Mr. Petrillo has made music expensive in this country. To furnish it free is a privilege that only a czar can afford."

H. I. Phillips, N. Y. Sun has this to say about Mr. Petrillo's presidential orchestral tour:

"All out for Caesar Petrillo's Certified Saxophonists!
This way to the gala band concert by Caesar's Cruising Cornetists!
* * * * *

"Why listen to the best music in all the world in the cool comfort of your own home by merely sitting in a cozy chair and twisting a knob when you can fight your way through a sweltering mob and hear a concert by Caesar's hand-picked musickers in the flesh on the village green?
* * * * *

"Why get your melody over the air without strain, effort or suffering when you can undergo exertion and inconvenience? This-uh way-uh, ladies and gennulmen! Let that little boy and girl through! Step lively!"
* * * * *

Get ready for the above, folks! It's coming soon. James Caesar Petrillo, boss of the musicians, who has put all sorts of bans on music by air and otherwise and deprived the public of more music than you would think possible, now announces that he is going to give the people a great big break.
* * * * *

He is going to provide a traveling orchestra of 90 pieces to tour the country and make up for all you have sacrificed!
Gangway! And don't say Caesar isn't a big-hearted boy!
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A dispatch from Chicago said that Mr. Petrillo expected to begin the concerts at once. Following a similar one in Chicago for the Middle West and West, there will be a meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) in New York of Union officials from Eastern cities having symphony orchestras. Saying that the concerts were for "civilian morale", Mr. Petrillo seemed worried only about transportation facilities but thought this problem could be solved because "after all, this was President Roosevelt's idea".

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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A shortage of radio tubes is making it necessary for manufacturers of radio apparatus in Denmark to curtail their 1934-44 production, reports the Commerce Department. In order that the 1,000,000 sets now in use in the country may be maintained, dealers have been instructed that tubes supplied for repair work are not to be used for any other purpose.

No connection, of course, but the advertising slogan for the O'Sullivan Rubber Company, who will sponsor Former OPA Chief Leon Henderson in his weekly news commentaries, which begin Saturday, August 14, at 6:45 P.M., EWT, is "America's No. 1 Heel". Leon will start off with more than seventy stations on the Blue.

The case growing out of a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Davega City Radio, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York, has been ordered closed by the Commission.

The complaint alleged that the respondent in its advertising material concerning so-called special prices of radios sold by it carried in smaller and less prominent type the fact that additional charges were made for essential parts of the products. The respondent having discontinued the practice, the Commission has ordered that the case growing out of the complaint be closed without prejudice to the right of the Commission, should future facts so warrant, to reopen it and resume trial thereof in accordance with its regular procedure.

Asked about the Western Union-Postal Telegraph merger proceedings, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said he was hopeful that by Wednesday of this week the firms involved would have a complete plan ready to present on the problem of revision of international traffic.

That cupid was hovering over Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and owner of Station WGN, and Mrs. J. Fred Essary, of Washington, D. C., was intimated by Drew Pearson in his broadcast last Sunday night. Colonel McCormick was married to Annie Irwin Adams in 1915 and she died in 1939.

Mrs. Essary is the widow of the former Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun and former President of the Gridiron Club. Mrs. Essary herself is a newspaper woman on the staff of the Washington Times-Herald owned by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, a cousin of Colonel McCormick. She is popular socially and one of the beauties of the National Capital.

NBC's Radio-Recording Division closed during the past week two new and two renewal contracts for syndicated programs. KOMA, Oklahoma City, has taken 26 programs of "Flying for Freedom" for the John A. Brown Co. department store; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich., has signed for 39 programs of "The Name You Will Remember" for Sal Fayne. The advertising agency of Smith, Taylor & Jenkins, Pittsburgh, has renewed the series "Let's Take a Look in Your Mirror" for Dr. Ellis Sales Co., broadcast over WAIT, Chicago, and WRC, Washington.

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NEW SYLVANIA PRESIDENT OLD TIMER IN RADIO

Walter E. Poor, new President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has been an enthusiastic worker in the field of lighting and radio for many years. Mr. Poor's first contact with this field was made in 1909. His first contribution to the lighting industry was a low-wattage sign lamp.

Upon the combination of the Hygrade Lamp Co. and the Sylvania Products Co. in 1931, Mr. Poor was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing and continued in this position until his appointment as Executive Vice-President of Hygrade Sylvania Corp. in December, 1941. He has served on the Executive Committee of the company and has been a member of the Board of Directors for many years.

Mr. Poor succeeds B. G. Erskine, who was elected Chairman of the Board.

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WJZ MAKES NEW SURVEY OF LISTENING HABITS

A detailed study of listening habits, by Crossley, in the area covered by major New York radio stations was completed last week and results released by John McNeil, Manager of Station WJZ.

Outstanding for intensity and scope, the "WJZ Multiple Market Study" measured the dialing habits of listeners to all stations in cities of 75,000 population and over within the 1/2 mv/m contour of WJZ. Cities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Delaware came under the Crossley scrutiny. A total of 68,226 calls were made in Metropolitan New York, Philadelphia, Allentown, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Camden, Trenton, Bridgeport, New Haven and Wilmington.

The purpose of the survey was to get a much-needed comparison of the listening habits in Metropolitan New York with those of the other millions of people who live outside of New York, but still within the primary areas of the leading New York stations. Because of the diminishing signals of New York's score of independents and the widely varying degrees of signal strength thrown by the 50,000 watt stations in the outside area, time-buyers have found that the listening outside of New York cannot be compared with that in the Metropolitan Area.

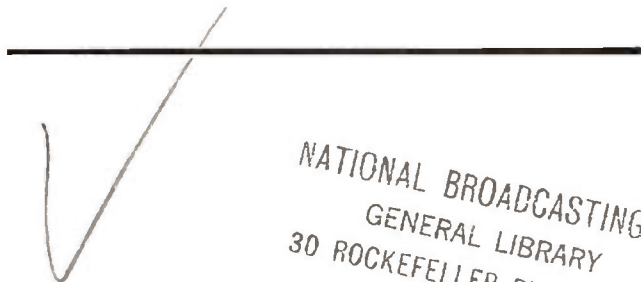
According to the "Multiple Market Study", WJZ was revealed as the dominant New York station in seven out of the ten cities surveyed. No figures are being released, however, on WJZ's standing with the local stations in the cities surveyed, as the intent of the survey was not to pose WJZ as a competitor of the stations in those particular cities.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 6, 1943.

WRC On 20th Birthday Tells How It Helped Make History.....	1
Calls Goodwin Watson et al "Three Patriotic Citizens".....	4
Minderman, New FCC Publicity Man.....	5
New Instructions To Radio Retailers On Assembled Sets.....	6
Edward Klauber, CBS Chairman, Retires.....	7
Noble Associates In Blue Transfer Under FCC Scrutiny.....	8
New York FCC Hearings Prove Good Sideshow.....	9
Radio Becomes "Voice Of New York" In Harlem Riots.....	10
Officials On Carpet For Closing Postal Offices.....	10
Trade Notes.....	11

No. 1551

WRC ON 20TH BIRTHDAY TELLS HOW IT HELPED MAKE HISTORY

Perhaps no broadcasting station in the country had a bigger story to tell than WRC, whose slogan is "First in Washington", on its 20th birthday this week. Furthermore, not to be outdone by the White House, "Official Spokesman", "D. C. Speaker" of the Associated Press, and OWI's late "John Durfee", WRC came to life and told its own story.

Also present to reminisce on the gala occasion were Fred Guthrie, now District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, who first directed WRC, and Carleton D. Smith, well-known presidential announcer, the present General Manager.

The main broadcast "When Hearts Are Young" was followed later in the evening by "WRC in the Service", participated in by those in the Capital now in uniform who had formerly worked in the station and greetings to "those away on orders", such as Lieut. A. E. Johnson, U.S.N., former Chief Engineer of WRC in Washington.

"In 1924 we presented the very first political commentator ever to broadcast", said the voice of WRC, "Frederick William Wilem the noted newspaper correspondent. That year WRC was joined by direct wire for the first time with Station WJZ in New York to broadcast a ringside description of the Dempsey-Firpo fight. Early in 1925, when people were buying all-electric radio sets, WRC originated for the network the very first broadcast of an inaugural ceremony, that of President Coolidge.

"On that memorable day", WRC said: "We are at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., to bring you by radio - for the first time in history - an eye-witness description of the Inauguration of a President of the United States. . . We are using two microphones! This broadcast is being sent to all sections of the country from the steps of the Capitol."

Describing what was one of the first eye-witness broadcasts of a great news event - the arrival of Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington after his flight to Paris, the voice of WRC said:

"Graham MacNamee told of Lindbergh's landing at the Navy Yard. Milton Cross, watching the spectacle from the Capitol Dome, John Daniel at the Treasury described the parade as it came down Pennsylvania Avenue, and Phil Carlin was at the top of the Washington Monument, the first time anybody ever broadcast from the Capitol Dome or the top of the Monument."

"Remember our 1933 broadcast of President Roosevelt's first inauguration and Parade: That was the most involved program

we'd ever had. . . a seven-hour broadcast . . . and we used five short-wave transmitters to send the program overseas", continued the voice of WRC.

"And - in 1933 - we also gave you the first broadcast of the opening of Congress . . . the first broadcast from the floor of the House of Representatives . . . President Roosevelt's first 'Fireside Chat'."

"1941 - WRC broadcast the first address by a wartime British Prime Minister to the Congress of the United States - and the first declaration of war to be broadcast by an American President!"

"After we set up in our first new home, lots of things happened", Mr. Guthrie said, taking over the story of WRC. "That was in the Riggs Bank Building at 14th and Park Road."

"And everybody said it was a wonderful location - because it was so far out in the country! WRC interjected.

"We had only one studio - but that was the very last word . . . our transmitter was right in the same building and our towers right up on the roof", Mr. Guthrie continued.

"And we had a staff of eight people - including the porter", WRC again interrupted to say.

"WRC shared time with WCAP", said Mr. Guthrie. You see the first year we were on the air, we didn't have what might be called regular hours. Did a lot of switching around."

WRC said: "But then I got a little tired of never knowing when I was to work and when I'd have some time off, so the next year we got on a regular schedule of Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings."

"I remember one night, though", Mr. Guthrie went on to say. "One of us signed off late - and one of us signed on early! So for five minutes, Washington heard two different programs coming in together on the same frequency. * * * *

"Twenty years ago tonight when we went on the air for the first time, we had a three hour program planned. But a few minutes after we were on the air I got word that I was wanted in the control room right away. The first speaker was talking and we could hardly hear him. His voice was terrible! Fuzzy and distorted! Absolutely unnatural! The engineers were blaming the trouble on the new-fangled microphone - and I didn't know what to think. One after another those speakers were worse and worse and we grew sadder and sadder"

WRC. "Our inaugural program - and we thought it was ruined! said

"Well, sir - another guest began to talk", Mr. Guthrie went on to say. "His voice was perfect. Clear as a bell - natural as life. Truth of the matter was - we had got confused as to which was the right and wrong side of the mike - and half the speakers had talked into the back of it!"

"This is a postscript to the story of WRC - a postscript about today and tomorrow", Carleton Smith said, when his turn to speak came. "We in the WRC family, like to think of our station as a living entity - as we heard tonight - not just three initials, three call letters, not just a spot on your radio dial, but an entity that lives - a voice that is welcome in your home - a voice that brings fine things in music, drama, comedy, news, education and everything else that a voice can express. Tonight WRC wants to express appreciation to the legion of Washingtonians whose loyalty and friendship have helped make this 20th anniversary such a proud one. Your support has given us real cause for celebration. And while we observe our 20th birthday, let us remember that our American system of providing universal broadcasting service without cost to the listener rests on the support of our advertisers. Our appreciation to them and to the local and network sponsors whose broadcasts furnish that financial support. * * * *

"Many people keep the voice of WRC alive. From a staff of eight, 20 years ago we have grown to 79 today. We're very proud to be able to say that 25 members of our WRC family have been with us for more than 10 years. 29 are serving in the armed forces. During these 20 years WRC has developed and trained many fine entertainers and personalities - some have gone on to other fields - opera, the concert stage and the movies.

"Our staff is responsible for more than four thousand programs transmitted from Washington each year to the NBC network and the world.

"Today as we begin our third decade of public service, we pledge ourselves to offer only the best in programs. When victory and peace come again, a bright new world of radio will begin. There will be improved transmission and better reception . . . There will be television and other new marvels of radio magic.

"All these will be part of our service to you, our listeners. But they must wait until peace and victory. Meantime we renew our pledge to bend every effort toward accurate information and fine entertainment."

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A 68-page primer intended to help the beginning understand the fundamentals of radio has been produced by the General Electric Electronics Department. It is the outgrowth of a training course in radio prepared for people employed in non-technical positions in the radio industry.

Copies may be obtained from the Advertising Division, Electronics Department, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for 25 cents in coin.

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CALLS GOODWIN WATSON ET AL "THREE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS"

In his speech to the Democratic Woman's Club in Washington last week, FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr had this to say about the now very famous Goodwin Watson case:

"The stonecutter had hardly finished carving on the base of our new memorial to Thomas Jefferson his words, 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man', when Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, William E. Dodd, Jr., of the same organization, and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, three patriotic citizens of the United States whose ancestors had fought in the war which made our Bill of Rights possible were, by legislative enactment, solemnly declared to be 'unfit' to serve their government because of their beliefs.

"No charge was made that they were lacking in competence to fill the jobs they hold or that they have failed to perform their duties loyally and efficiently. They were not accused of violating any law, of advocating any change by force in our Constitutional form of government, or of using their positions for political purposes or to further their own ideas or objectives. It was not even suggested that they had given less than whole-hearted support to the Government in the prosecution of the war. On the contrary, the evidence was uncontroverted that they had foreseen and warned against the menace of Nazism and Fascism when most of us were complacent in our belief that what happened in Europe and Asia didn't concern us. Much was said about their 'affiliation' with so-called 'Communist-front' organizations, but their real crime consisted of having expressed beliefs with which their accusers and judges did not agree. These beliefs were not expressed in the performance of their official duties or even while they were employed by the Government, but at a time when they were private citizens. Because of their beliefs, Messrs. Watson, Dodd, and Lovett were not deemed 'right-minded people'. So they were declared 'unfit' to serve their Government; not merely unfit to hold their particular jobs or to hold those jobs during this or the next fiscal year or during the war, but unfit for all time to serve the Government in any capacity, except to serve on juries and in the armed forces - small consolation for men past the age of military service, as two of them are. As 'dangersou' as these men are alleged to be, they are permitted to continue in their present jobs until next November 15th, at which time their compensation ends unless they are reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

"As paradoxical as this concession is, it is to the eternal credit of the Senate that it stood firm in its position that the legislation was unconstitutional and violated fundamental American rights, and accepted the concession as an unsatisfactory compromise only because a vital appropriations bill was at stake and important governmental functions would soon have had to be suspended for lack of funds.

"However disturbing this incident may be, I think we can take a great deal of comfort from the progress we have made since the last World War. For example, we haven't today many cases like those cited by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., in his excellent book, 'Free Speech in the United States'. We haven't yet had a case like that of Rose Pastor Stokes, who was sentenced to ten years in jail for telling an audience of women: 'I am for the people and the Government is for the profiteers.' Or like that of the woman who said with reference to the President, 'I wish Wilson was in hell', and was held to be guilty of a threat to kill the President, because, according to the reasoning of the Court, how could he be in hell unless he were dead.

"Thanks to a popular revulsion against the wave of hysteria and intolerance which came with and followed the last war, we are better prepared today to accept the attitude taken by President Roosevelt, who said shortly after we entered this war:

"We will not under any threat, or in the face of danger, surrender the guarantees of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights. We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to these commitments of the human spirit."

"We also owe much to the firm stand taken by the United States Supreme Court which, in the Jehovah's Witnesses and other cases, has carried forward into recognized law some of the philosophy expressed in the dissenting opinions of Justices Brandeis and Holmes.

"Unfortunately, even though our intentions be the best, it is not always so easy to determine on which side of an issue the right of free speech lies. Firm believers in freedom of speech may easily find themselves in direct disagreement as to how its ends may best be served. The words of the Constitution have a simple sound, but when we apply these simple general principles to specific cases, difficulties may easily arise."

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MINDERMAN, NEW FCC PUBLICITY MAN

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Earl Minderman as Director of Information. For the past year Mr. Minderman has been Director of the Division of Research and Information of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information. Previously, he had been National Director of Information of the Work Projects Administration here and State Information Director of the same organization in Ohio. Before entering Government service, he had been on the editorial staff of the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen and the Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee.

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NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO RADIO RETAILERS ON ASSEMBLED SETS

Retailers were cautioned Thursday by the Office of Price Administration against selling new "assembled" radios and phonographs without tags which must be attached by the assembler to indicate the officially-sanctioned retail ceiling price of each item.

Because the manufacture of complete radio receiving sets and phonographs is prohibited by wartime conditions, new sets now appearing on the market are assemblies of parts likely to have been gathered from a variety of different sources. Assemblers, who have been reporting their new prices to OPA for approval now have begun shipments to the trade.

If the retailer receives any "assembled" radios or phonographs, shipped by the assembler after July 25, 1943, and these sets have not been tagged and labeled properly prior to shipment, he must withhold these from sale until he has contacted his District OPA office and the assembler; and until these "assembled" sets have been properly tagged and labeled.

Maximum Price Regulation 430 (Assembled Radios and Phonographs) makes it obligatory for assemblers of new radios and phonographs to attach a tag to each item sold, stating (1) the retail ceiling price of each set, (2) the assembler's stock number for that particular set, (3) a notice that the set has been assembled and priced in accordance with MPR 430, and (4) a statement that the set is guaranteed for a minimum of 90 days (unless a special price has been authorized by OPA under Section 12, in which case no guarantee is required.) This Price Regulation 430 became effective July 26, 1943.

Secondarily, the regulation requires assemblers to affix on the inside of every cabinet of an assembled radio receiving set or phonograph a label clearly showing (1) the circuit diagram of the chassis, including the location of tube sockets properly marked with the corresponding tube number, (2) the original manufacturer's name and model number of the chassis and phonograph (3) the assembler's name and address, and (4) his stock number for the item.

Retailers also were reminded by OPA that, regardless of any former practice, every person selling an assembled radio receiving set or phonograph in the course of business is required to furnish the purchaser with a sales slip, invoice, or some similar evidence of purchase, showing the assembler's stock number, date of sale, price charged, a statement showing whether the set is or is not guaranteed, and the name and address of the purchaser.

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EDWARD KLAUBER, CBS CHAIRMAN, RETIRES

There was a solemn moment when the Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, accepted the resignation of Edward Klauber as a Director and as Chairman of the Executive Committee, last Wednesday. Mr. Klauber, who had made a big name for himself in the newspaper field as an editor of the New York Times and even a bigger success in radio, was forced to retire on account of ill health.

"I know you will join with me in a feeling of profound regret that Mr. Klauber cannot continue his work with us", William S. Paley, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System said addressing the Directors, "and in a feeling of deep appreciation for his many years of service and his outstanding contribution both to the success of the company and to the development of the radio broadcasting industry."

In a letter accompanying his resignation, Mr. Klauber asked that the following message, from him, be transmitted to the organization:

"Because of my ill health the Board of Directors has accepted my resignation from all official connection with CBS, and I have been allowed to retire.

"It is a matter of real regret that I cannot say a personal good-bye to all of you with whom I was associated for so many years.

"Since I am resting in the country I take this only available means of saying 'so long and good luck', and I do hope to see very many of you individually when I come back to New York."

The CBS Board declared a cash dividend of thirty cents per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on September 3, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1943.

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PETRILLO SPRINGS HYDE PARK DEBUT AS WLB BEGINS PROBE

The news came almost at the same time that James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, hoped to launch his series of free concerts in smaller communities at Hyde Park, New York, summer home of President Roosevelt, and that the War Labor Board had named a three man panel to hold hearings on the Petrillo broadcast record ban.

It was said further that if the Hyde Park plan worked out, the President, whose idea the small community concerts is said to be, would be invited as the No. 1 guest of honor. The series of 570 concerts will begin within a couple of weeks and the union expects to spend at least a half a million dollars putting them on.

The War Labor Board denied a request of the 7 transcription manufacturing companies that the AFM be ordered to call off its strike pending the determination of the case.

The Chairman of the panel appointed by WLB is Arthur Meyer, head of the New York State Mediation Board and Vice Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board. Other members are Henry S. Woodbridge of the American Optical Company, representing industry, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL), representing labor.

This particular case involves only the making of large-size broadcasting disks and not the standard-sized records for home and juke-box use, although Petrillo ordered his musicians to stop making all types of recordings.

There was a meeting in New York of the executives of the transcription manufacturing companies and three networks to consider a new proposal to settle the strike, the general idea of which, it was reported, called for payment by the radio stations of a fee not only to the musicians' union, as demanded by Mr. Petrillo, but also to the record companies. Mr. Petrillo was not available for comment but several days ago he acknowledged that he was having continuing sessions with Decca officials who were among those attending the Thursday New York meeting.

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NOBLE ASSOCIATES IN BLUE TRANSFER UNDER FCC SCRUTINY

In authorizing the transfer of ownership of the Blue Network stations to E. J. Noble, the Federal Communications Commission will go over those backhanded transactions very carefully. This was indicated by Chairman James L. Fly. He said that Mr. Noble has taken full responsibility for the purchase and that there is some uncertainty as to who will come in with him. Asked if James H. McGraw, of McGraw-Hill, had been dropped because he was a publisher, Mr. Fly said:

"As a matter of fact I didn't know that Mr. McGraw had been dropped from the picture. I had no part in the negotiations."

The Chairman was asked how the entrance of McGraw, a publisher, into the network field would be regarded and he replied: "I don't want to meet that question until we come to it.

"Nor do I want to be taken as expressing any approval of this particular sale. That is something that will come before the Commission, and neither the Commission nor I have had any opportunity to pass upon the merits of this sale. That will be considered in due course. I do want to say, however, that the mere fact that a sale has been made and that RCA has moved to effect the disposition of the Blue is, I think, a constructive thing and it does represent an example of industry cooperation with Government."

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NEW YORK FCC HEARINGS PROVE GOOD SIDESHOW

The House sub-committee hearings in New York held the newspaper head-lines all week which is quite a feat in wartime. Apparently the inquisitors, Representatives Edward Hart (D), of New Jersey, and Richard Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, were occupied in New York longer than they had expected to be and as a result it was not known at this writing whether or not the main hearings scheduled for Monday, August 9, would be resumed at that time or would have to be postponed.

James A. Guest, head of the Federal Communication Commission's New York office, testified that the FCC had no power to "throw anybody off the air" but that action taken under his supervision had been followed by the disappearance of an announcer from WHOM, a foreign language station.

Mr. Garey quoted Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, as saying the test of a Communist was "his behavior between August 22, 1939, when Germany and Russia signed their non-aggression treaty, and June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia." He asked Mr. Guest if he was in accord with that statement and Mr. Guest replied affirmatively.

Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, produced a letter in which the Office of Censorship stated its refusal to join with the FCC and the Office of War Information in the circulation of three questionnaires. The censorship body noted the growing antipathy to questionnaires in general, and declared it felt that information sought in the documents would be unnecessary to an adequate censorship. Further, the Bureau said that it felt some of this information went beyond its proper scope.

Gene T. Dyer, operator of two foreign-language broadcasting stations in Chicago, testified that he had dismissed three announcers and lost \$18,000 worth of business because he understood they were "repugnant" to the Federal Communications Commission, and feared that if he retained them it would have an adverse effect on renewal of his license.

The stations are WGES and WSBC. Dyer was told by his Washington representative, he said, that if the two announcers were not put off the air "it is possible that we will be called to account on two purely technical charges. The two charges will be based on irregularities found in our books and our equipment."

Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey asked Dyer if there actually was anything wrong with his books and equipment. Dyer replied the equipment was brand new and the books were in good shape.

Joseph Lang, General Manager of Station WHOM, New York City, testified that one of the reasons why he removed Elsa Maria Troja as one of his broadcasters was because of the insistence of an official of OWI.

8/6/43

Mr. Lang was a witness for the Cox Congressional Committee which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission. Early in 1942, Lang said, Lee Falk, Chief of Radio Foreign Language Division of OWI, had on several occasions insisted that Miss Troja be removed from Station WHOM. Finally in June 1942, Lang took her off the air.

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RADIO BECOMES "VOICE OF NEW YORK" IN HARLEM RIOTS

The radio stations of New York City, backed Mayor LaGuardia to the limit in his effort to quell the Harlem riots. The Mayor went on the air repeatedly and his talks were carried not only by the four big network stations - WABC, WOR, WJZ and WEOF - but every other station which had time available. Those which couldn't clear at the moment made recordings which were rebroadcast immediately afterwards.

As a result of the good teamwork and cooperation between the Mayor and the broadcasters, there was high praise for radio and its value in such an emergency was well demonstrated. Westbrook Pegler said that entirely too much credit had been given to Mayor LaGuardia. A correct proportion would be about .01 percent for the Mayor and 99.09 percent for the New York police who faced the mob. If that is true, then quite a large percent of credit should also go to the broadcasters of New York City.

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OFFICIALS ON CARPET FOR CLOSING POSTAL OFFICES

The Federal Communications Commission ordered an investigation into the recent closing of Postal Telegraph offices in connection with the firm's proposed merger with Western Union.

The action followed a complaint filed by the American Communications Association (CIO) that such closures were causing "discontinuances, reductions and impairment" of telegraph service.

FCC records indicated that approximately 100 Postal offices had been closed, but the union representatives contended the number was higher.

Postal has acknowledged closing of several of its branch offices, but denied any violation of the law. It contended the action was taken as an economy move, since the company is losing money.

Both Postal and Western Union officials testified at recent hearings that the closings had not resulted in any impairment of service.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Dr. L. Grant Hector, Chief Engineer of the National Union Radio Engineering Company of Newark, New Jersey, has been appointed Production Consultant on miniature tubes in the Radio Division of the War Production Board.

Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Operations, yesterday announced that Leo C. Rosten has resigned as a Deputy Directory of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, to resume his activities as an author.

"Mr. Hoyt said: "Mr. Rosten has been with the Office of War Information and its predecessor agencies since Pearl Harbor and has completed a thoroughly commendable series of information projects. I am glad to say that Mr. Rosten has agreed to let us call upon him in the future as a consultant of OWI."

Among those receiving the Maritime Commission "M" for outstanding production achievement was E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories of Chicago.

A new-type program traffic schedule, developed over a year's time by Arthur Whiteside, WOR Production Manager, has been put into operation at the Station and has proved to be a success, saving time, simplifying operations and cutting the possibility of errors. WOR will make this available to any station desiring to adapt it for its own use. The new chart enables master control technicians, engineers, production men and announcers to note almost instantly the station's and network's complete 24-hour operations.

The Zenith Radio Corporation was the winner of a citation and a Victory Award from the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company on August 2nd. The citation read "For outstanding achievement in the field of industrial safety. This citation is given in recognition of a praiseworthy record in the prevention of accidents, resulting in the conservation of manpower while speeding production essential to the nation's war effort."

Arthur Godfrey, early morning monologist over WABC, Columbia's New York key, remarked to listeners during one of his broadcasts last week, according to Variety, that if they had any complaints about his performance they could call Circle 7-5700 and ask for Mark Woods. "He'll be glad to hear it", added Godfrey.

The office of the Blue Network's president did hear from some of these listeners and the answer was, "Who is Arthur Godfrey?"

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 10, 1943

FCC Employees Congress Fired To Fight Back In Court.....	1
Marshall Field Appeal Not Expected To Sway Petrillo.....	2
Radio ResistorExpansion To Meet All Military Needs.....	4
Storer Group Apply For New 50 KW Detroit Outlet.....	5
Short-Wave Overseas Service Blacked Out By Sun Spots.....	5
Fly And Cox Continue To Slug It Out Publicly.....	6
U. S. Probes 11 More Named As Jap Radio Propagandists.....	7
Capital And Labor To Fight It Out On Air And Screen.....	8
Trade Notes.....	9
Maritime Gold Star To Federal Telephone And Radio.....	11
Mutual Billings Up 104 P.C.....	11

No. 1552

August 10, 1943

FCC EMPLOYEES CONGRESS FIRED TO FIGHT BACK IN COURT

The first definite action to fight for their jobs in the courts was taken this week-end by Robert Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the same service. Dr. Lovett is on leave of absence and is expected to arrive in Washington today (Tuesday, August 10) to outline plans for the court test.

Charles A. Horsky, of the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb is handling the case. Expectation is that Mr. Horsky will seek in the District of Columbia Supreme Court sometime this month a declaratory judgment holding the act of Congress unconstitutional.

The plan is to attack the congressional statute on the ground that it is an unconstitutional assumption of the power of appointment, vested in the Chief Executive by the Nation's basic law.

Another contention is that the statute violates the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder. But usurpation of the appointive power is expected to be the central issue on which a test will be sought.

Taking issue with President Roosevelt on the latter's stand in the case, Westbrook Pegler writes:

"The rider in an appropriation act by which Congress has tried to shake loose from the pay roll three political house pets of the New Deal may be a bill of attainder, as President Roosevelt has said, but if Congress has erred in this matter, the motives of those who voted so were purely patriotic. This was a protest, voiced in exasperation against the persistent sympathy of the New Deal for Communists and Fellow-Travelers, who have burrowed into the very walls of Government in Washington and in the bureau out through the country.

"It was also a general rebuke to the defiant impudence of many men and women who have flatly expressed or convincingly indicated their hatred of the economic system, meaning capitalism, on which the American Government is based and the only system under which those freedoms can exist which we are supposed to be presenting, with our compliments, to all the other peoples of the world, with the notable exception of our Russian comrades in arms, who have other preferences.

"The Dies Committee has been blackguarded and derided for years * * * * Nevertheless Dies has put the finger on many a covert mutineer on our ship of state and that fact, more than his methods, has been the cause of the uproar against him. Dies has accumulated an enormous file of information on thousands of individuals, including Nazis, Fascists and bigots of one kind and another but including also many friends and political proteges of the New Deal who have identified themselves with Communist organizations. In the course of his inquiries he has had very little cooperation from the departments and bureaus of the Government and, at one stage of the game, was openly opposed by Mrs. Roosevelt who took it upon herself to rebuke this committee of Congress by entertaining some of the individuals under investigation at lunch in the White House.

"In attacking the action of Congress with regard to Lovett, Watson and Dodd, Jr., as usurpation of the executive function, the President may be legally correct but, remembering his own usurpation of the legislative function in the case of the salary limitation within the last year, it is easier to believe that the effect is more offensive to him than the quality of the act. The effect is to publicize to the people the strong affection of the New Deal for people who see little good in and less hope for the preservation of the form of government which was intrusted to Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and who have tried to junk or alter it and with considerable success to date. Mr. Roosevelt may be able to keep on the pay rolls the three relatively unimportant and harmless individuals who were signled out for the special attention of Congress but the country of course will wonder why he is so devoted to them when he has a choice from so many Americans whose ideas are strictly orthodox and whose associations are above suspicion."

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MARSHALL FIELD APPEAL NOT EXPECTED TO SWAY PETRILLO

Although Marshall Field is known to have the backing of President Roosevelt in many matters, it is not believed James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, will grant the request of Mr. Field, who as President of the Board of Directors of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, asked Petrillo to lift the ban on Philharmonic broadcast recordings. As far as the President is concerned, Mr. Petrillo in giving the free orchestra concerts, supposedly at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, may feel that he too may have the personal interest of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Field's letter was in response to a request from the AFM president that the Philharmonic Orchestra participate in the concerts that the union proposes to give in the smaller cities with the union musicians of leading symphonic organizations.

Although reported that the War Labor Board panel hearings would begin in New York next Monday (August 16), it was said at WLB that the date as yet had not been definitely set. The panel is

composed of Arthur Meyer, Vice-Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board in New York City, Henry S. Woodbridge, Assistant to the President of the American Optical Company and Max Zaritzky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL. Since most of the parties concerned are in New York, panel hearings will likely be held there but if there is another Board hearing, as there most probably will be, that would take place in Washington. All hearings will be public.

The proposal said to have been made by Mr. Petrillo and considered at a meeting of radio and transcription officials in New York last week, was understood to have been rejected. The plan provided for payment to the union of \$18,000,000 over a five-year period in exchange for which the federation would cooperation with the recording companies in seeking new copyright legislation.

The new legislation would presumably enable both the musicians and record companies to collect fees from radio stations using the disks.

"The Philharmonic Society desires", Marshall Field wrote Mr. Petrillo, "in fact requires, the royalties from its recordings in order to insure the continuance of the orchestra which you are proposing to borrow. The other great symphonic orchestras of this country are similarly situated. Their very existence is threatened by the loss of recording symphonies."

Mr. Field said he thought his society would go along with the free concert idea provided that it involved no cost to the society; that cities on the tour be approved by the society; that performances be given in the orchestra's name; that conductors chosen be approved by the society - and that none of the concerts be broadcast "or recorded in any way".

"My plea to you", said Mr. Field in his letter, copies of which were sent to heads of other large symphony orchestras in the country, "is that you will immediately lift your ban on the recording of symphonic music and by so doing contribute to the availability of symphonic music throughout this country in a manner that not even your proposed concerts can accomplish."

"We have the word of the Army and Navy officers, as well as civilian officials in Washington, that the continuance of recording is necessary for the maintenance of military and civilian morale, one of the primary purposes stated by you for your own concerts."

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More than half of the 134 students who completed six weeks' courses offered by the second NBC-Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute had signed up for positions in the industry before receiving their graduation certificates July 29th. The radio stations to which they will go are scattered from Vermont to Texas and from Florida to Oregon.

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RADIO RESISTOR EXPANSION TO MEET ALL MILITARY NEEDS

Prospective expansion of radio resistor facilities will provide sufficient capacity to meet requirements of the armed services during the remainder of 1943 and the first half of 1944, it was indicated at a meeting of the Fixed and Variable Resistors Industry Advisory Committee with War Production Board representatives in Washington recently.

However, all plants must operate at capacity and proper distribution must be maintained in order to achieve these goals, Daniel J. Connor of the WPB Radio Division told the meeting. The industry's rate of production of resistors showed a slump of approximately 15 percent in June, the Committee was informed. Asked for an opinion on the causes of the June slump, Committee members variously attributed it to hot weather, vacations, absenteeism, lack of adequate supervision, lack of orders, and high labor turnover.

Scheduling procedure under Order M-293 was explained by Oscar W. McDaniel of the Radio Division. Where scheduling is applied, the Committee was told, material to meet the schedule is allowed. Listing in M-293, even though scheduling is not instituted, indicates that every effort will be made to provide material for the listed items, it was pointed out.

Discussing change orders, Elmer R. Crane of the Standard Components Section and Government Presiding Officer at the meeting, urged the early placement of orders. WPB has continually urged contractors to place orders early and follow up with change orders later, if necessary, he said. Resistor manufacturers also should order their materials promptly, the Committee was told.

The Radio Division recommends that manufacturers accept orders only to the extent of their ability to produce, Mr. Crane said. Under Priorities Regulation 1, he pointed out, manufacturers may refuse orders which they cannot deliver because of commitments on equal or higher rated orders. If this practice is followed, purchasers will be forced to sources which are in a position to make delivery, the load will be spread, and scheduling will be unnecessary, he stated.

Standardization of resistors should benefit both the industry and the armed services, Col. G. C. Irwin of the Army Signal Corps Standard Agency told the Committee. The primary importance of standardization is to insure that men in the field are able to obtain repair parts that will fit the equipment in use, he stated, and the benefit to production is a secondary factor.

The progress on resistor specifications is entirely satisfactory except for the length of time it has taken to develop the program, Colonel Irwin said. The Standards Agency does now seek to dictate the standards, but is providing a meeting ground for industry and the services to develop the most suitable specifications. When an agreement has been reached, the standards will be issued as war standards and will be processed immediately as Army, Navy or joint Army-Navy specification, Colonel Irwin explained.

STORER GROUP APPLY FOR NEW 50 KW DETROIT OUTLET

President of the Fort Industry Company already operating a well-known group of mid-western stations, Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, in the Naval Reserve, is the head of a new company seeking a 50,000 watt outlet in Detroit. The application was filed by William J. Dempsey, former Chief Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission and is made in behalf of a newly formed organization - the Detroit Broadcasting Company - of which 90% of the stock is owned by the Fort Industry Company and 10% by Commander Storer.

Full time on 1220 kc. is sought. An application for 50,000 watts on the same frequency filed by WGAR, Cleveland, now is pending before the FCC following a hearing.

The Fort Industry stations, whose slogan is "You Can Bank on Them" are WSPD, Toledo, WAGA, Atlanta, Ga., WLOK, Lima, Ohio; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia, and WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Commander Storer continues to be stationed in Chicago; J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Co. Vice-President and General Manager, is on leave and serving as Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio in Washington.

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SHORT-WAVE OVERSEAS SERVICE BLACKED OUT BY SUNSPOTS

An almost complete blackout of short-wave broadcasts between the United States and Europe occurred Monday. Observers of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York said that all radio stations on the Continent were out and that the London overseas radio had been forced off the air for the first time in Columbia's monitoring history.

The overseas service of Radio Corporation of America was halted at 3 P.M. Monday and still was blanketed seven hours later. RCA said there had been no interference in domestic broadcasting, but slight disruptions in telegraph and teletype facilities had been reported.

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. reported that all radio service had been halted, except to the West Coast and to South America, since late afternoon. There were no disruptions of cable service, the company said.

All observers attributed the short-wave blackout to periodic sun-spot disturbances.

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FLY AND COX CONTINUE TO SLUG IT OUT PUBLICLY

There has been no let-up in the public slugfest between Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission and the Cox FCC Investigating Committee. Although the hearings of the subcommittee in New York were only supposed to last a few days, they occupied an entire week with so much ground yet to be covered that Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, called off the scheduled session of the full committee in Washington today (Tuesday, August 10) and instead has gone to New York to conduct the remainder of the hearings there personally.

In the meantime the ire of Chairman Fly was aroused by Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel for the Cox Committee saying that testimony taken in New York during the past week showed the FCC and Office of War Information had built up "a hive of alien ideologies" in foreign language radio stations.

Mr. Garey asserted the FCC and Office of War Information had set up in the domestic foreign language stations ideologies "alien in fact, alien in purpose, to the people of the United States and to impose the ideologies on the American people and tell them what our war aims and purposes should be."

He stated "a large majority of the foreign language staffs of the stations had been in the United States only from 5 weeks to 18 months at the time of their appointment, and that evidence showed the program was undertaken at the direction of the FCC.

The attorney said neither the FCC nor the OWI had legal power to "do what they are doing" in respect to hiring or firing of broadcasters in the foreign language stations.

Mr. Garey expressed fear "the censorship", which he claimed existed, might carry through to religious programs and that "the next thing will be the press".

Chairman Fly branded as false the statements made by counsel for the Cox Committee at the hearings in New York denying the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to keep an eye on the operation of our foreign language broadcast stations. Mr. Fly drew attention to the fact that neither he nor any other representative of the Commission has been permitted to take the witness stand to give to the Committee or the public the full facts regarding these matters. Mr. Fly said:

"These irresponsible charges of the Cox Committee counsel follow the pattern of 'judicial' conduct which has characterized this whole proceeding. It is somewhat startling to see the Cox Committee counsel step out publicly in favor of pro-Fascist broadcasts in this country and, at the same time, charge this Commission with endeavoring to force its 'political' beliefs on the broadcasters.

"The Commission would be derelict in its duties as provided in the Communications Act, especially in time of war, if it did not check on these domestic stations broadcasting in the enemy's own language. The reason for this obligation is obvious. With one hundred seventy stations broadcasting foreign language programs - many in enemy tongues and directed at the millions of our people of foreign origins - it is imperative for the national security that the Federal Government exercise some degree of caution to guard against the use of the public's own airways to promote the interests of our enemies. The stations, almost without exception, have welcomed this service as a protection to themselves and as an assistance in their efforts to promote war activities and have cooperated wholeheartedly. The Commission has never censored any program of any broadcasting station, and it is a fortunate circumstance that it has not found it necessary to revoke a single station license to prevent these grave abuses.

"This latest line of attack is typical of the reckless methods that have characterized the whole Cox investigation up to date. Mr. Garey's statement is simply a reiteration of the conclusions announced in advance of a hearing and which, after a week, he has utterly failed to prove."

Commissioner C. J. Durr said that the FCC "has not attempted to dictate to any station with reference to the hiring or firing of foreign language broadcasters".

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U. S. PROBES 11 MORE NAMED AS JAP RADIO PROPAGANDISTS

As a follow-up to the recent indictments against eight Americans in Europe for treason, nearly a dozen more are under study by the Department of Justice on the same charge for serving as Japanese radio propagandists.

The Office of War Information gives their names as follows:

Frances Hopkins, believed to be a former missionary; Mrs. Henry Topping "the most loved and honored American in Japan", who has been there since 1895; Charles Hisao Yoshii, American-born Japanese, graduate of the University of Oregon, formerly did some newspaper work and radio broadcasting in this country; Frank Watanabe (radio name), who is believed to have lived in Los Angeles prior to taking up present radio duties; William Axling, preacher, who is not a member of the staff, but is quite frequently heard over Radio Tokyo; Edward Kuroishi, San Francisco-born member of the regular Radio Tokyo staff; Fumikio Saisho, graduate of the University of Michigan, member of the regular radio staff, who also writes commentaries and programs; Herbert Moy, New York born Chinese, mainstay for news and comments on Jap-controlled radio, can easily rate the most brilliant, fluent and persuasive of the renegard crop; Don Chisholm, American-born and American citizen was news announcer and commentator

over Jap-controlled radio in Shanghai; Shoichi Murata, now broadcasting for Radio Tokyo.

The list also contained the name of Carl Flick-Steger, who was said to be known in Providence, R. I., where he was born of German extraction. The memorandum stated, however, that Flick-Steger has already renounced his American citizenship and is under German influence entirely. He is a manager of a radio station in Shanghai, Jap controlled.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR TO FIGHT IT OUT ON AIR AND SCREEN

In the first all-out fight ever made utilizing the three outstanding show biz media, labor and capital will slug it out this Fall and Winter via a series of stage, screen and radio presentations, aimed at reaching their respective millions of sympathizers, Variety reports.

Plans for the campaign have been quietly shaping up during the past few weeks and, on the basis of what has been accomplished thus far, it'll be no pollyanna slugfest. As far as labor is concerned, the CIO is projecting itself into the show biz picture on a big scale to let the people of America know it's a battle for survival.

Through the educational division of the UAW-CIO, a radio series is in the making which will have definite political overtones, with labor taking a stand on the rollback of prices and fighting the subsidies. While it's realized they're late in getting into the battle via the CIO-sponsored radio presentations in countering the air programs of anti-labor monied interests, it's felt that much good can still be accomplished by the time Congress gets back to Washington.

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This cheering news from a bulletin of FM Broadcasters, Inc.:

"We note that static - according to its summertime wont - is on the increase, making ordinary radio reception sound like the battle of Midway these sultry nights. Folks with FM receivers don't know anything about this, of course. Lightning could blast the top of the house off, but FM still flows in unruffled, minus crashes, devoid of crackles. The many thousand families who had frequency modulation receivers last Summer, and even the Summer before that, have come to accept the phenomenon. They almost take noise-free reception for granted, except when they go out to play bridge with the Joneses and sit through a barrage of static-ridden background music."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The American Communications Association (CIO) indicated it may carry its fight to block the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph to court if the proposed plan is approved by the Federal Communications Commission. Chairman Fly of the FCC has warned the Western Union the FCC would not approve its proposed merger with Postal Telegraph if all Postal offices are to be closed.

The \$5,500,000 cut made by Congress in the appropriations of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, has caused OWI to reduce its staff from 1300 employees to 495, it was learned from Palmer Hoyt, new Director of the Division.

Lieut. John H. Garey, a former guide on NBC's Guest Relations staff, was reported missing after his plane failed to return from a mission over Hanover, Germany, on July 26.

Tony Wakeman, Sports Editor of WINX in Washington, D.C., lost his appeal for occupational draft deferment.

The gross income of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries from all sources for the first six months of 1943 totaled \$141,001,366, a jump of \$51,565,900 over the first half of last year, the Financial Editor of the New York Times notes. This sharp gain in revenues reflects the accelerated tempo at which the RCA organization is turning out war materials for the armed services. But, despite this gain, net income for the six months of this year actually ran lower than a year ago, the report showing a net of \$4,918,794, against \$4,966,017, a decrease of \$47,223. Taxes are not entirely the cause of this result although they increased \$4,770,100 to \$14,204,800.

Approximately 45,000 radio sets, valued at 90,000,000 pesetas, were produced in Spain in 1942. A foreign technical journal states that 170 companies there are now engaged in manufacturing radio apparatus.

Jeff Sparks, formerly in charge of night operations at WABC, has resigned to become Program Director for an overseas Red Cross unit and leaves shortly for Washington.

Station WBEZ, the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill., was granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to construct a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to use frequency 42,500 kilocycles with power of 1 kilowatt, limited time for frequency modulation.

A 24-page nontechnical book titled "How Electronic Tubes Work" has been produced by the General Electric Electronics Department at Schenectady, N.Y. It is designed primarily for industrial engineers. The book is available free on request to Dept. 6-215,

8/10/43

Publicity Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Since he first made the offer three weeks ago, Alfred W. McCann, conductor of WOR's "Pure Food Hour", has received 13,031 requests for his booklet on home canning.

Led by record business in June and July, WOR's dollar sales volume for the second quarter of 1943 has topped every figure chalked up by the Station during that period in the past.

According to Eugene S. Thomas, WOR Sales Manager, the new record was the result of an unusually heavy placement of Fall orders, presaging one of the busiest Falls in the station's history. WOR's dollar volume sales were 11 percent over the second quarter in 1942.

Theodore Gamble, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has been added to the list of speakers, including Palmer Hoyt of OWI, and Edward M. Allen, President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who will address the nation's retailers on August 10 over a closed circuit to NBC affiliates when groups of retailers will meet in local studios to hear authorities explain plans for the coming War Bond Campaign.

I. J. Kaar and G. W. Nevin have been appointed managers of the Receiver and Tube Divisions, respectively, of General Electric's Electronics Department. The Receiver Division is located in Bridgeport, Conn., while the headquarters of the Tube Division are located in Schendctady, with manufacturing plants in four cities.

Mr. Kaar, a California, was formerly Managing Engineer of the G.E. Receiver Division and graduated from the University of Utah.

Mr. Nevin, hailing from Idaho was formerly Chairman of the Management Committee of the Tube Division of the Electronics Department.

The contents of the current issue of "Radio Age" for October, published by the RCA Department of Information, include:

"Radar - Wartime Miracle of Radio", "Lower Distribution Costs Sought", by E. W. Butler; "'For This We Fight' looks Ahead, by Dr. James R. Angell; "RCA War Production", Picture Story of Manufacturing for War; "With RCA - North of the Border", by A. Usher; "Daytime Programs Change" by Edgar Kobak; "'Sewing' by Radio Shown", Machine Developed by RCA Laboratories; "RCA Lifeboat Sets Save 84"; "RCA Develops Stethoscope"; New Role Seen for Radio"; "Stations Built for Allies"; "Future Linked With Science", Sarnoff in University of Air Broadcast; "Testing Radio '7 Miles Up'"; "Outlook of Post-War Television Is Bright".

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MARITIME GOLD STAR TO FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO

Award of the first gold star to be added to the "M" Pennant of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been made by the United States Maritime Commission in recognition of Federal's continued outstanding production achievement.

Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T., was advised of the new honor by the following telegram from Admiral H. L. Vickery, Chairman of the Maritime Commission's Board of Awards.

"In recognition of your continued outstanding production achievement the Board of Awards of the United States Maritime Commission has awarded Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation its first gold star to be added to your "M" Pennant."

The Maritime Commission "M" Pennant and Victory Fleet Flag were awarded previously to Federal for outstanding performance in the development and production of radio equipment for ships of the Liberty and Victory fleets.

E. H. Price has been appointed Manager of the Marine Division of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to fill the vacancy resulting from the recent death of Walter V. Russ.

The Company also named James T. Chatterton, former District Manager of its Washington, D. C. office to succeed Mr. Price as Commercial Manager, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Price has served the company as District Manager of its offices at San Diego and Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon, and later as Commercial Manager in San Francisco.

Mr. Chatterton was formerly chief operated and later District Manager in Chicago and in 1942 was transferred to Washington, D. C. as District Manager.

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MUTUAL BILLINGS UP 104 P. C.

The Mutual network gross billings continued the upward trend first made evident in April, 1943, when the July gross billings marked the third consecutive month of over million dollar sales for the network. The gross billings for July, 1943, totalled \$1,088,809, an increase of 104.9 percent over July 1942, when the figure of \$531,305 was reported.

The seven months cumulative billings for 1943 totalled \$6,991,727, a 19.2 per cent increase over a similar period in 1942 when the figure was \$5,866,408.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 13, 1943.

Blasting Cox, Fly Puts Wall Street Tag On FCC Probe.....	1
RMA Plans Postwar Study; New Committees Appointed.....	2
Fulton Lewis, Jr., Rebels Against OWI's Latest Boner.....	4
Jersey City, Tampa Power Increases Denied; Miami O.K.....	5
Probe Of OWI Broadcasts To Be Asked Of Congress.....	6
Anti-Petrillo Fight Gains Congressional Support.....	7
Way Cleared To Construct Or Change Local Stations.....	8
Cox-FCC N.Y. Hearings To Continue Through Next Week.....	9
Blue Network Sale Now Awaits FCC Approval.....	10
WMC Manpower Revision May Include Radio.....	10
Trade Notes.....	11

No. 1553

BLASTING COX, FLY PUTS WALL STREET TAG ON FCC PROBE

Continuing the most amazing spectacle the Capital has ever seen of a Bureau Chief repeatedly talking back to a Congressional Committee investigating him, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, challenged Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, in New York this week conducting subcommittee hearings with:

"Again I want to raise the oft-repeated question as to when, if ever, the Commission will be heard on the witness stand and when will it be permitted to put in its evidence?"

Chairman Fly said the Cox Committee hearings had been grinding along now for about two months but no FCC Commissioner or anybody who had a good word to say for the Commission had been given an opportunity to be heard. He said Representative Cox was running the investigation "like the old shell game".

"The public has heard of the silent star chamber proceedings and of the refusal to permit the Commission to be heard", Mr. Fly went on. "The public knows also that we are not permitted to buy copies of that star-chamber testimony. Perhaps it has not observed that the Investigating Committee counsel nevertheless reads carefully selected portions of that stuff into the record as 'evidence'."

Likewise the irate Chairman proceeded to put the Wall Street hall-mark on his inquisitors.

"I notice that the Cox Committee has now publicly announced its Wall Street headquarters", Mr. Fly continued. "At least the daily press reported that Committee counsel had had a press conference at 63 Wall Street, announcing once more what the Committee had concluded on the basis of the 'evidence' presented to date. With no responsible evidence in the record, Counsel made known the Cox Committee's conclusion as to the impropriety of the Communications Commission keeping an eye on these broadcasts to our own foreign-born citizens in enemy languages. It should be of some interest that Congress has specifically appropriated funds to cover this work of the Commission. It is also to be noted that all of the men affected have very definite and convincing pro-Fascist backgrounds and alliances. If the Cox Committee is going to formally adopt the conclusions announced from Wall Street headquarters, it must be prepared to accept a grave public responsibility. I must say that this most recent device adopted of having counsel call a press conference at Wall Street headquarters and announcing Committee conclusions from there seems to be somewhat of a new departure. The Wall Street connection has always been obvious for various apparent reasons."

Asked if the FCC would have the same right to investigate personnel of stations which are not carrying foreign language broadcasts, Mr. Fly replied:

"We would have the same rights, except, of course, there would be less cause in time of war to wonder about the American speaking broadcasts - less cause to wonder about these than the foreign language programs particularly where the enemy language is used. In other words, you have the authority and the duty in either case but it is a simpler problem with our English speaking broadcasts."

Questioned as to whether there had been any indication that Attorney General Biddle intended to press the case against Representative Cox charged by the FCC with taking \$2500 as a lobbying fee in connection with a Georgia station, Chairman Fly said that he had not been in touch with the Attorney General about it. He added the FCC had had a formal acknowledgment from Mr. Biddle however.

Commenting upon this phase of the case, Drew Pearson, columnist, wrote:

"President Roosevelt is quoted by friends as having remarked pointedly to Attorney General Biddle at one Cabinet meeting: 'Well, Francis, when are you going to prosecute Cox?'"

Along the same line the Washington Post remarked editorially:

"Nothing the Cox committee has been able to turn up, moreover, matches the shocking conduct of Congressman Cox himself in accepting \$2,500 from Station WALB for legal expenses after he had importuned the FCC to grant that station a license. Every new charge that Mr. Cox and his aides bring against the Commission has the effect of emphasizing his own misconduct. Each new smear that the Committee devises puts Speaker Rayburn deeper into hot water for allowing Mr. Cox, a stockholder in a broadcasting company seeking renewal of a license, to persecute the Government's broadcast regulating agency in the name of the House of Representatives. Each new smear also advertises the pusillanimity of the Attorney General who refuses to submit the Cox case to a grand jury in accord with the law of the land. The Cox Committee is succeeding only in bringing into contempt those weak-kneed officials who lack the stamina to stand out against corruption and smearing when politics are involved."

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RMA PLANS POSTWAR STUDY; NEW COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The radio manufacturers are taking definite steps with regard to postwar readjustment problems. Paul Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has appointed R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Chairman of a special Postwar Planning Committee.

The new Committee's work on industry economic problems will be correlated with that of the technical planning agency now being

organized by RMA and the Institute of Radio Engineers. The Committee is authorized to organize subcommittees or panels and to deal with such subjects as: Liaison Planning with Government and Industry Agencies; Reconversion to Civilian Production; Public Relations - Promotion and Advertising; Distribution Problems; War Contract Termination; War Inventory Disposal; Problems re Government Plants; Reemployment and Labor Relations; Market Analysis - Research; Patents and Licensing; and Export Markets.

The members of the Postwar Planning Committee in addition to Mr. Cosgrove are: W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; John Ballantyne, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Victor Division, Camden, N.J.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Gardner, Colonial Radio Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Leslie F. Muter, The Muter Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Nance, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Ross D. Siragusa, Continental Radio & Television Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Ray F. Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

President Gavlin has appointed the Association's new standing and special committee Chairmen, as follows:

Standing Committees:

By-Laws and Organization - Leslie F. Muter, Chicago, Ill.

Credit - T. A. White, Chicago, Ill.; Eastern Vice Chairman, H. A. Pope, Newark, N.J.; Western Vice Chairman, E. G. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.;

Engineering Department - Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.; Assistant Director, Virgil M. Graham, Emporium, Pa.

Export - Walter A. Coogan, New York, N. Y.

Legislative - J. J. Nance, Chicago, Ill.

Membership - Roy Burlew, Owensboro, Ky.

Service - F. E. Smolek, Chicago, Ill.

Traffic - O. J. Davies, Camden, N.J.

Special Committees:

Organization of Radio Technical Planning Board - A. S. Wells, Chicago

Postwar Planning - R. C. Cosgrove, Cincinnati, Ohio

Replacement Parts - Robert C. Sprague, North Adams, Mass.

RMA-OEW Export - Walter A. Coogan, New York, N. Y.

The new Legislative Committee will have general jurisdiction over radio legislation, both Congressional and State. Included are several pending measures of special industry interest such as the revision of the war contract renegotiation and patent laws and the bill of Senator Kilgore for Federal mobilization of technical resources.

Ray F. Sparrow, head of the Radio Parts Division, has named the following Parts Section Chairmen:

Capacitor - S. I. Cole, Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Coil - Monte Cohen, The F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; Fixed Resistor, D. S. W. Kelly, Allen-Bradley Company, Milwaukee, Wis.;

Instrument - R. L. Triplett, Readrite Meter Works, Bluffton, Ohio;
 Socket - Hugh H. Eby, Hugh H. Eby, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.;
 Switch - H. E. Osmun, Centralab, Milwaukee, Wis.; Transformer -
 George Blackburn, Chicago Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Variable
 Condenser - Wm. J. May, Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N.J.;
 Variable Resistor - J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Company, St.
 Marys, Pa.; and Wire - R. G. Zender, Lenz Electric Manufacturing
 Co., Chicago, Ill.

A meeting of the RMA Executive Committee is planned for next month.

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FULTON LEWIS, JR., REBELS AGAINST OWI'S LATEST BONER

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual commentator, has apparently kicked a memorandum clear over the moon which the OWI sent out to try to line the boys up for a big hurrah over the 2nd Anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, Saturday (August 14). Mr. Lewis charged that OWI had attempted to induce the radio industry and commentators to propagandize a false interpretation of the Charter, and that while he approved of the Charter in principle, nevertheless he refused to go along with the phony version and accordingly served notice on the Office of War Information to that effect. Mr. Lewis was reported to have received many telegrams and letters from listeners backing him up.

The Office of War Information denied it had attempted to induce broadcasters to accept an erroneous interpretation.

The Washington News (Scripps-Howard) going to the bat for Mr. Lewis said:

"The latest OWI boner is an instruction sheet for radio stations advising them how to help celebrate the second anniversary of the Atlantic Charter next Saturday. These instructions say, among other things, that the Charter 'has been formally adopted by all the United Nations.'

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., of the radio, points out correctly that the Charter has not been 'formally adopted' even by the United States. The Charter was signed by F.D.R., but he can bind the United States to nothing without the consent of the Senate or of the whole Congress."

The OWI memorandum was sent to individual news commentators of radio forums, program directors of radio stations, and others in the world of radio entertainment, asking them to advertise and promote the anniversary. It proceeded to give its interpretation of what the Charter promised, including "the guarantee" to every person of freedom from want and freedom from fear.

"That, of course, is not what the Atlantic Charter said at all", Mr. Lewis told his audience. "What it did say was that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations . . . assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

"That is a long, far cry from any guarantee.

"The memorandum also says that the Atlantic Charter has been formally adopted by all the United Nations. That is a flat, diametric misstatement of fact. The Charter has not been formally adopted even by us, the United States. For the United States, it was signed by President Roosevelt, who can bind the United States to nothing whatsoever without the consent of the Senate of the United States and the specific approval of Congress as a whole in carrying out whatever material program is involved.

"On the part of Russia, it was signed merely by Maxim Litvinoff, the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and it was not approved by the Russian Soviet at all. The same thing is true in almost all of the nations involved, including Britain."

"To summarize", said Mr. Lewis, "the OWI - a Government bureau supposed to deal in facts and facts only - is asking the entire radio industry to launch a propoganda campaign, to sell the American people on the idea that the Atlantic Charter meant, not what the President said; not what the Charter said; but rather something entirely different, which the OWI perhaps would like it to mean."

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JERSEY CITY, TAMPA POWER INCREASES DENIED; MIAMI O.K.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the application of the Bremer Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of Station WAAT, Jersey City, N.J., for a construction permit to increase power from one to five kilowatts, install a new transmitter and effect changes in its directional antenna system for night use. WAAT is presently licensed to operate on 970 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, with a directional antenna at night.

At the same time, the Commission denied the application of The Tribune Company, licensee of WFLA, Tampa, Florida, for a construction permit to increase its power from 1 to 5 kilowatts during nighttime operation and to make correspondent changes in its directional antenna. WFLA now operates on 970 kilocycles with power of 5 kilowatts day and 1 KW night, with directional antenna, unlimited time.

The Commission's action on both these applications followed its policy with respect to the use of critical materials during the war period.

In another action, the Commission adopted a Decision and Order modifying a construction permit granted December 9, 1941, to

the Miami Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WQAM, Miami, Florida, so as to permit utilization of its present transmitter site and antenna, with 5 kilowatts power, subject to certain specified conditions. WQAM is now operating on 560 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt day and night, unlimited time.

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PROBE OF OWI BROADCASTS TO BE ASKED OF CONGRESS

Congress having lopped off the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, it will be asked to lop off the Overseas Branch by Representative J. William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Recalling assurances to Congress that the OWI Overseas Branch would adhere to the purpose for which it was created, Mr. Ditter said:

"Now in spite of those assurances we find the OWI again browbeating the radio industry into deluging the American public with distorted propaganda based upon the coming anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, Saturday. It in effect tells radio stations and networks to broadcast that the Atlantic Charter frees the world from fear and want.

"Such an intimidation is sheer nonsense. It would have the radio listeners told that the Atlantic Charter has been adopted by all of the United Nations, and that is a plain misstatement of fact. It seeks to intimidate the broadcasters by asking that the amount of time devoted to Atlantic Charter propaganda be made known to OWI in a special report. Obviously OWI is up to its old tricks."

"It is conceivable that the 'Moronic little King' broadcast delayed the capitulation of the Italian government and thereby added to American casualties", Representative Ditter said.

"Congress, I am convinced, will not continue to tolerate such activities on the part of the Office of War Information. If that office is to be maintained, it must remove all semblance of political partisanship; it must rid itself of such stupidity as made the Italian broadcast possible."

Elmer Davis, Director of OWI just returned from overseas again denied that he would resign.

Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Division, said Bureau personnel reductions included:

Special services, from 281 to 88; motion pictures, 130 to 14; radio, 69 to 53; graphics and printing, 74 to 25; news 189 to 146; publications, 37 to none; program coordination, 50 to 44.

Mr. Hoyt said that the Domestic Division had cut 777 employees from a 1,269-man staff to conform with Congressional reduction of its operating budget to \$2,250,000 from the \$8,800,000 it had asked.

Four major curtailments saved \$4,450,000 of the \$5,550,000 cut from the Division's budget by Congress. Elimination of the field bureaus saved \$1,500,000 and cut off 370 employees. The motion picture bureau was allowed \$50,000 for current operations and \$950,000 was saved. The Division abandoned poster and pamphlet publication at a saving of \$2,000,000, Mr. Hoyt said.

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ANTI-PETRILLO FIGHT GAINS CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

Further Congressional interest in ending the Petrillo log jam that bars making of broadcasters' discs, was shown when Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R), of New York, said Thursday that he would back a bill introduced by Representative Hugh Scott, Jr. (D), of Pennsylvania, which would bring recordings under the copyright law entitling the performer to royalties if his records were broadcast. Representative Baldwin said he believed there might be similar action in the Senate.

Along with this development there came an announcement today (Friday) that the War Labor Board panel, which will hear the Petrillo case, will probably convene in New York City, Monday, September 6th, with the possibility of a short preliminary session the Thursday before.

Trouble was apparently indicated for Mr. Petrillo when some 700 members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, one of his own unions, expressed themselves as opposed to the plan of Petrillo for free concerts in small communities. While the musicians made it clear that they were not fighting the recording ban, they said they had noted that Mr. Petrillo had declared repeatedly that its purpose was to aid needy musicians.

"Last week, in an apparent desire to gain the public good will, the Federation announced that it would spend \$500,000 on a program designed to bring good music to small communities", their petition set forth. "Are the musicians who are to be so used unemployed? No! Famous symphony orchestras have been designated to do this work."

Also taking a wallop at the Petrillo-FDR free concert plan and at Petrillo personally, the New York Times says:

"Marshall Field, as President of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Symphony Society, has asked James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to lift immediately his ban on the recording of symphonic music.

"My plea to you, and I am sure it will be the plea of the management of every symphonic orchestra in America', Mr. Field wrote, 'is that you will immediately lift your ban on recording of symphonic music and by doing so contribute to the availability of symphonic music throughout this country in a manner that not even your proposed concerts can accomplish.'

"This plea has the merits of understatement. Mr. Petrillo, through the use of irresponsible private power, is denying music to millions by his ban on recording, while he ostentatiously offers 'free concerts' as a special favor to a few thousand. Why should the country be placed in the position of pleading with Mr. Petrillo to remove a ban that he ought never to have had the power to impose? Mr. Petrillo has this power only because Congress and the Administration have in effect delegated such power to him. If they will revise our ill-considered labor laws, which give Mr. Petrillo the power to impose ruinous boycotts against individual musicians as well as concert halls, theatres, restaurants, transcription companies and radio stations, nobody will have to appeal to Mr. Petrillo not to abuse his powers. They will no longer be his to abuse."

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WAY CLEARED TO CONSTRUCT OR CHANGE LOCAL STATIONS

Upon consideration of a report and recommendation of its Committee on Critical Radio Materials, the Federal Communications Commission has determined that under certain stated conditions it would be in the public interest to grant applications for permits involving the use of idle equipment to increase power of 100-watt local channel standard broadcast stations to 250 watts and for construction of new 100-watt or 250-watt local channel stations.

Applications for permits to construct new 100-watt and 250-watt local channel standard broadcast stations in cities or towns where no station is located at present and not located in metropolitan districts already served by radio stations, and applications to increase power of local channel stations to 250 watts may be granted upon a satisfactory showing that:

1. All required materials, except vacuum tubes, may be obtained without priority assistance. (The Commission is informed by the War Production Board that building construction requires a clearance which may be obtained only when that agency is satisfied that a direct contribution toward winning the war is clearly indicated.)
2. Such applications involve no inconsistencies with the Commission's Rules and Regulations.
3. Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles, offer substantial improvement in standard broadcast service, and
4. Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

8/13/43

Applications for local channel stations or changes in such stations which have been dismissed without prejudice, pursuant to the policy announced April 27, 1942, may be reinstated for consideration in the light of the new circumstances upon submission of a petition within thirty days of this date showing (1) that such application is in conformity with the foregoing enumerated conditions; and (2) any and all changes with respect to facts and circumstances as represented in the original application.

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COX-FCC N.Y. HEARINGS TO CONTINUE THROUGH NEXT WEEK

The sub-committee hearings in New York of the select committee headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, investigating the Federal Communications Commission which were only expected to last a few days are scheduled to continue for at least another week. No date has as yet been set for the resumption of the meetings of the full committee in Washington.

Reports of how the FCC and the Office of War Information allegedly cooperated to influence hiring and firing of foreign language radio personnel were read into the record at the New York hearings.

Robert K. Richards, Executive Assistant for Broadcasting in the Office of Censorship, quoted Sidney Spear, FCC attorney, as saying the FCC helped force removal of radio station personnel objected to by Lee Falk, head of the OWI's foreign language broadcast section. He also quoted Mr. Falk as asking censorship to notify him in advance of any plan to remove an individual from the air so the OWI could recommend a successor.

Mr. Spear was quoted in the Richards report as saying that when Mr. Falk objected to a broadcaster he would tell the FCC, and when the station applied for a renewal the FCC would "tip off" Mr. Falk, who then would call upon the station manager and suggest that the employee be fired.

Then the manager would be given "some time to think this over", Mr. Richards further quoted Mr. Spear, and "after a couple of weeks he would begin to notice he was having some trouble getting his license renewed * * * He would fire (the employee) and very shortly after this his license would be renewed."

Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel to the Cox Committee, told the sub-committee:

"If the radio can thus be controlled in August of 1943, there is nothing to prevent the same control from slanting our political news."

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8/13/43

BLUE NETWORK SALE NOW AWAITS FCC APPROVAL

The application to transfer the licenses of the three Blue Network stations - WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago - to the new company known as the American Broadcasting System, headed by Edward J. Noble "Lifesaver" candy manufacturer, has been received by the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission may consider the matter at its next meeting Tuesday, August 17th.

The Blue Network was sold to Mr. Noble for \$8,000,000. He is President of the American Broadcasting System and sole owner of its \$4,000,000 of capital stock, according to data filed with the FCC.

Assets of the American Broadcasting System were reported to the FCC as \$8,000,000, including the \$4,000,000 capital stock and the loan is contingent on FCC approval of transfer of the Blue Network.

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WMC MANPOWER REVISION MAY INCLUDE RADIO

It is believed some radio jobs, as well as those in the motion picture and other entertainment industries, may be reclassified when the War Manpower Commission announces a completely overhauled program, probably next Sunday (August 15th).

Scheduled to be announced as part of the new line-up are:

1. A lengthened nondeferable list. Workers whose jobs are added to the nondeferable list will be denied further deferment from the draft unless they shift to war work within a reasonable period of time.
2. A brand new list of "critical" occupations.
3. A revised "controlled hiring" program. Controlled hiring or "job freeze" programs have been adopted in many labor shortage areas. The revision will attempt to standardize the various programs throughout the country as part of a renewed attack on labor turnover.
4. A thawing of the wage control sections of existing manpower orders to permit workers to change jobs for higher pay.

It is estimated 200 different jobs may be classified as critical.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The recent recall of the nomination of Commissioner George Henry Payne by President Roosevelt evidently continues to puzzle insiders. "I don't believe even George Henry himself knows why the President withdrew his name", a high official said.

Commissioner Walker of the FCC on August 10th granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for consent to transfer control of Southern California Broadcasting Co. (KWKW), Pasadena, Calif., from Marshall S. Neal, individually and as Trustee of all other stockholders to L. W. Peters.

The WPB Radio and Radar Division has asked the RMA to advise manufacturers that all electronic components now classified as "B" items under CMP procedure are being continued in such classification despite the wide discussions of future CMP changes.

Representing a 525% increase over business signed in July, 1942, the WABC bookings were not only greater than any other July but were the second all-time high for any month, Arthur Hull Hayes, General Manager, said. The all-time monthly record was set in August, '42.

Stockholders of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph have approved the merger of the two companies. The final decision is with the Federal Communications Commission, which is continuing its hearings. Actual unified operation is expected to take place about October 1st.

"Hams" are heroes in the eighth of a series of real-life dramas, "Not For Glory", to be presented on the NBC Network at 5 to 5:30 P.M., EWT, Saturday, August 14. This weekly feature of war on the home front, presented by the National Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, turns this Saturday to Fort Wayne, Ind., and the service of its radio amateurs during the flood there last May.

Station WTRC, Elkhart, Indiana, will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station. Effective August 23rd, Station WBLM, Macon, Georgia and effective Sept. 19, Station WGCM, Gulfport, Miss., will also join the Blue Network.

Beverly M. (Bevo) Middleton, Sales Manager of WABC, will leave August 20th to join the Army. John H. (Jack) Field, Jr., who joined WABC last April as an account executive, will succeed Mr. Middleton as Sales Manager.

Construction of the new WJZ transmitter at Lodi, New Jersey, will start next Wednesday, August 18th, at 12:00 noon, when Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network will break the ground. WJZ will complete its new transmitter building, and will reconstruct its 640-foot tower which will go into operation by the latter part of the year

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 17, 1943

Short-wave Boners May Doom What Is Left Of OWI.....	1
Weiss Rebukes Self-Appointed New Deal Censor.....	2
FCC N.Y. Hearings Continue - Flamm Case May Come Up.....	3
Calls It The "Cox Persecution Committee".....	4
New Policy To Keep Up Radio Sets.....	5
Hearings Of Blue Network Sale May Be Public.....	5
FCC "Fear" and "Terrorism" Exaggerations, Fly Charges.....	6
Bankhead Defends U. S. Ads In Newspapers.....	7
Set Makers Post War Board Initial Meeting Sept. 15.....	8
Silencing "Undesirable Broadcasters" Proves "Shock".....	9
Rochester Station Asks Court Relief From Petrillo.....	9
U.S. Now Has Say-So Over Broadcast Engineers.....	10
Paul Porter Goes Step Higher As Assistant ESD.....	10
Radio Encourages Young Americans To Write Soldiers.....	10
Trade Notes.....	11

August 17, 1943.

SHORT-WAVE BONERS MAY DOOM WHAT IS LEFT OF OWI

With Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, and Representative Barry (D), of New York, on the warpath and others in Congress sure to follow, it looks as if what was left of the Office of War Information after Congress so mercilessly swung its axe may also be a goner. It seemed to be the idea after that first terrible blow that if Elmer Davis could be eliminated from the picture temporarily by having him take a little trip abroad, things would quiet down. And they probably would have if during his absence the Overseas Branch hadn't insulted the King of Italy by short-wave - the most colossal boner in the history of diplomacy. As if that hadn't been enough, the OWI ideologists later followed through, in the words of Representative Ditter, "by browbeating the radio industry into deluging the American public with distorted propaganda about the Atlantic Charter anniversary".

This touched off the critics anew. "It is not merely the brazen effrontery of the Office of War Information that is causing so much concern", George Rothwell Brown, one of the best known of the Capital correspondents wrote in the Washington Times-Herald. "It is the increasing evidence of its unreliability, the unsoundness of its philosophy, its disregard of truth, and its lack of sound judgment that is developing a strong feeling in Congress that it should be completely reorganized, even to the point of abolishment.

"Whether Elmer Davis can continue to hold it together much longer through the personal prestige which he still maintains is problematical.

"The 'moronic little king' incident has been followed by others even more disquieting.

"During the period of Mr. Davis' absence abroad OWI appears to have got completely out of hand. Under date of August 2, John Hymes, Chief of the Stations Relations Section of the Domestic Radio Bureau, issued an official request to war program managers to ballyhoo the second anniversary, so called, of 'Atlantic Charter Day' - a 'day' incidentally, which has no more existence than John Durfee, OWI's fraudulent 'Voice of America'.

"This communication to the war program managers was predicated on a bare-faced falsehood so serious as to impugn the general veracity of this Government propaganda agency. That falsehood - as T.R. would have said, it would even be possible to use a 'shorter and uglier word', was as follows:

"The Atlantic Charter has been formally adopted by all the United Nations and thus has become the most important single document in setting forth the principles for which we are fighting."

"The deception here must have been deliberate. It constitutes an obvious effort to 'persuade' radio commentators to promulgate an untrue statement. The Atlantic Charter, so called, has not been formally adopted by all the United Nations. In particular it has not been adopted by the United States. It could not be 'adopted' by the United States without the consent of the Senate. It has not even been submitted to the Senate.

"The Atlantic Charter is not even a charter. It is merely the expression of a pious hope by two of the world's most brilliant politicians, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. It has a political purpose and a political use, but it is not an official document.* * *

"Before the Cox Committee, in New York, allegations have been made of a tieup of OWI and the Federal Communications Commission that reveal an attempt to control radio through the hiring and firing of foreign broadcasters with the desired ideological 'slant'.

"OWI needs a thorough going-over by Congress. It has embarrassed the President. It has embarrassed the State Department. We shall be lucky if it has not embarrassed the British government.

"From information available here, it is clearly indicated that if Mr. Davis does not do a job on OWI, and pronto, Congress will"

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WEISS REBUKES SELF-APPOINTED NEW DEAL CENSOR

George Myers, secretary of the Los Angeles County Democratic Committee is evidently a little wiser than before he encountered Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System. Mr. Myers advised Mr. Weiss that the Committee had passed a resolution taking cognizance of the fact that many commentators were critical of President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Furthermore, the resolution set forth that such broadcasts were made possible by sponsors who were able to purchase the best time on the air and that the Los Angeles Democratic Committee proposed to "disseminate information" about these critical commentators in a letter to sponsors. There was also a complaint about alleged misstatements Fulton Lewis, Jr. had been making.

Mr. Weiss, replying to the Committee, wrote, in part:

"Upon receipt of the letter to the sponsors, I became aware of the device that your Committee evidently intends to employ by intimidating, if you can, all personalities on the air who do not happen to hold the same political beliefs that you do. I need hardly point out to you how undemocratic and even brazen, the implications of your communications are, and do not believe that it would redound to the credit of your Committee if I were to expose the threats of free speech contained in them."

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FCC N.Y. HEARINGS CONTINUE - FLAMM CASE MAY COME UP

There is every indication that the subcommittee hearings of the House FCC Investigation in New York, which were only expected to last a few days but are now entering their third week in New York, may continue even longer. No one in the office of Chairman Eugene Cox, of Georgia, at the Capitol, would venture an opinion as to when the sessions might be resumed in Washington but it was said there was a possibility of a sub-committee meeting here if the New York proceedings had not finished by that time, a week from Wednesday (August 25).

It is believed sensational charges may be made at the New York hearing in connection with the proposed sale of WMCA by Edward J. Noble, whose purchase of the Blue Network has necessitated his disposing of WMCA so as not to have two stations in New York City. Mr. Noble purchased the station from Donald Flamm. Last week Mr. Flamm brought an action in the State Supreme Court to rescind the sale of WMCA in 1941.

Mr. Flamm, who received \$850,000 for the property, sold January 17, 1941, charged he "was an unwilling seller and was coerced by various threats on the part of defendant and his agent into agreeing to the sale." Mr. Flamm not only wants the station returned to him, but he is asking for an accounting of the profits, explaining he incurred \$200,000 expenses in the negotiations.

Motion for a temporary injunction was heard Friday when Supreme Court Justice David Peck granted a stay order until a decision is handed down probably this week. Regardless of how the Court decides the Flamm case will probably be made a Roman holiday in the Cox-FCC investigation with plenty of charges made by all parties concerned.

There was a lively time in New York last week when Chairman Fly, who "just happened to be there" and still not given an opportunity to testify, answered charges made at the hearings by issuing statements to the press but at the same time charging the opposition with "trying their case in the newspapers".

The principal bone of contention was the FCC War Problems Division, Mr. Fly asserting it had been discontinued, and Eugene L. Garey, Cox Congressional Committee attorney, declaring it "has been changed in no way except in name".

Mr. Fly told an interviewer that the Division existed for about a year and was discontinued about six months ago "largely because some members of the House questioned it." He added that "there may have been some feeling against two or three members of the Division."

Mr. Garey, at his law office, later said that functions of the Division, dealing with supervision of foreign language radio stations in the United States, "are still being carried on. No change has been made except in name."

The War Problems Division entered the testimony at the subcommittee hearing when Robert K. Richards, Executive Assistant for Broadcasting in the Office of Censorship, said that "broadcasters who have talked to me fear mainly one division of the FCC."

"The War Problems Division?" Mr. Garey asked him.

Mr. Richards replied affirmatively.

The House subcommittee recessed over the weekend but are scheduled to resume the New York hearings today (Tuesday).

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CALLS IT THE "COX PERSECUTION COMMITTEE"

Taking another swat at Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, Drew Pearson, widely syndicated columnist, writes:

"Congressman Cox's spite investigation of the Federal Communications Commission continues to reach amazing lengths in flouting established legal procedure. Latest flouting of the law is to cross-examine witnesses without any member of the Cox Committee present.

"Actually, a Congressional investigation is supposed to be what it says - an investigation by Congress. Congressional members of a committee are supposed to be present and do the job themselves. But since other members of the Cox Committee apparently regard this as a personal vendetta by Cox against the FCC (the FCC accused him of taking an illegal lobbying fee), they don't come around to many hearings.

"The other day, for instance, Lucien Hilmer, former Assistant General Counsel of the FCC, was called before the alleged Cox Committee. When he arrived, he found two paid minions of the committee, Fred Walker and Ernest Hauser, but no Congressmen. So when they attempted to give him the oath, Hilmer refused.

"This subpoena is returnable before a committee of Congress', he said, 'and no Congressman is present.'

"So after some embarrassed telephoning, Chairman Cox arrived. He tried to make Hilmer swear that he would tell the truth to the 'Committee or its agents', but again Hilmer refused. He pointed out that he was supposed to testify before the committee, not before its agents.

"So Cox finally gave him the correct oath, and sat for a few minutes while Hilmer testified. Then apparently bored with his own inquisition, the little Georgia Congressman departed.

"As soon as he stepped out of the room, Hilmer stopped testifying. So after more scurrying and telephoning, Congressman

NEW POLICY TO KEEP UP RADIO SETS

A policy to maintain radios, automobiles, refrigerators and other electrical appliances "essential" to the civilian economy, was indicated in the tentative program for production of essential consumer goods presented by WPB, Arthur D. Whiteside, Vice Chairman of the Office of Civilian Requirements, advised. No details as to additional goods which may be authorized for manufacture, however, were indicated, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports. Among the basic policies announced were:

"Adequate repair parts, replacement parts and labor must be made available to maintain existing essential equipment in the hands of civilians in operating condition."

"The distributive and service trades must be maintained to the extent necessary to make essential goods and services available to civilians when and where needed.

"Every effort will be made to economize the use of resources and to conserve the goods now in civilian hands."

"The emphasis on distribution will be substantially increased", was another policy announced, indicating that OCR has not solved the difficult problem of distribution so that consumers in all localities will have a proportionate share of scarce items, and it was stated that a principal problem facing OCR was 'inadequate distribution of scarce goods', as well as manpower and shortage of critical materials."

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HEARINGS OF BLUE NETWORK SALE MAY BE PUBLIC

It was intimated by Chairman James L. Fly that the Federal Communications Commission hearings to be held before the sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble are approved would probably be public. Mr. Fly said he couldn't speak for the whole Commission in the matter but the Blue Net sale was of such importance that it wouldn't surprise him if there would be a complete public record of it.

Mr. Fly said the question of whether or not there would be a public hearing might be decided at the regular FCC hearing today (Tuesday).

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The New York Fire Department has set a precedent by appointing two women as radio operators at the Fire Department Station WNYF. Their duties will be to get in contact with fireboats, rescue companies and to keep in touch with all branches of the department and broadcast all developments.

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FCC "FEAR" AND "TERRORISM" EXAGGERATIONS, FLY CHARGES

Fresh from the scene of his guerrilla warfare with the Cox FCC Investigating Committee in New York, where he was on the outside looking in, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his press conference Monday in Washington continued to talk back to Representative Cox and his associates. Congressional Committee, or no committee, Mr. Fly said, the FCC was going to keep an eagle eye on the foreign language broadcasting stations. He reiterated that the War Problems Division, which was charged with throwing announcers objectionable to the Government off the air, was no longer in existence but said with considerable emphasis that the Commission still is.

"We have in the monitoring of foreign language stations a duty to which we shall devote ourselves", Chairman Fly said. "I think the charges of 'fear' and 'terrorism' in the broadcasting industry raised by the Cox Committee seem to have sprung from the exaggerated description of this foreign language station scrutiny. Anybody who knows anything about the industry or the Commission knows that the average broadcaster has not the slightest ground for worrying about having his license taken away from him."

Mr. Fly said he had been Chairman of the FCC for almost four years and not a single station had ever been off the air on account of its program.

Someone asked if the Chairman meant by that, general approval of the programs of all 900 stations.

"No, I did not mean to say that I approve all program content", Mr. Fly answered. "It is not up to me to say that I approve of the program content and in general it is not up to me to disapprove it. I think there are many cases where the quality of the program can be improved. I think the industry in the interests of its own welfare has in recent months devoted considerable attention to that very program of notching up the level of the programs. That, of course, is their job and not mine."

To a question as to when the Cox Committee might conclude its hearings in New York brought the Communications czar retort that he had no word from the Cox Committee and never had any word from them giving him any information. All he knew about the hearings was what he read in the papers.

"In New York while the Congressional subcommittee hearings were going on, the Associated Press called up mentioning some facts which had been referred to in my press conference the day before", Mr. Fly said. "They wanted to know why those matters have not been cleared up in the hearing. They said that it would take only a few minutes to put in these facts and documents, etc., and why weren't they cleared up at the time of the hearing. I was a little bit shocked that there was anyone connected with the news services following this that did not completely understand that we have not had a chance

to put in a word or a document. In fact that was one of the main points I tried to cover before - there was no opportunity for any sort of hearing. That's one thing that is most discouraging about the whole procedure."

Asked if he thought the FCC would ever have a chance to give its side, the reply was:

"I am very discouraged about the whole business. So long as they are willing to follow the practice of letting their counsel read one paragraph of a letter and not putting the balance of the letter into the record at that time; so long as they take these star chamber records and read four lines from them into the record and refuse to put the balance of it in, and in no case permitting us to see the balance of the document or the balance of the transcript of the star chamber proceedings, and when they put in one letter refusing to take the response to that letter when the response clears up the whole matter - that sort of proceeding as is carried on from day to day - you can't look forward very optimistically for any hearings at all, and certainly there is no prospect of one in the near future. If there were any desire at all to get the full facts, the time to get a letter is the very time when the few lines are read into the record from that letter."

Asked if letters received by the Commission about the Cox hearings were favorable or otherwise, Mr. Fly replied:

"I think consistently so. Particularly since the Committee has so publicly and recurrently demonstrated the attitudes and methods which are going to control the Committee throughout."

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BANKHEAD DEFENDS U. S. ADS IN NEWSPAPERS

There was a lively defense of the bill for the Government to spend \$25,000,000 in newspaper advertising by its co-author Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama. There is a belief if this bill were passed the next move would be to vote a similar subsidy to radio stations.

"It seems strange that some people believe that advertisements sponsored and paid for by business corporations do not threaten the independence of the press', he said, 'but that paid advertisements by the Government create a terrible menace. That position is absurd", Senator Bankhead declared.

"Corporations are in a position to select the newspapers from whom they buy space and to withhold future advertisements if the editorial attitude of a newspaper does not suit them", he said. "Under the Bankhead-Cannon bill the Treasury has no discretion about placing or withholding advertisements.

"The Treasury must allocate advertisements under regulations prescribed in cooperation with representatives of newspaper associations and advertising agencies."

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SET MAKERS POST WAR BOARD INITIAL MEETING SEPT. 15

Final arrangements have been made by the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association for a conference of the joint committee to consider postwar radio products and services. It is to be known as the Radio Technical Planning Board and the meeting will be held in New York City Wednesday, September 15th.

The "R.T.P.B." will be a technical advisory body to formulate recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission and other government and industry agencies on the technical future of radio developments, including spectrum utilization and systems standardization for many public services, such as television and frequency modulation. The new group will develop studies, investigations, recommendations and standards as are required, submitting them to the FCC and other agencies having final authority.

Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC originally proposed the industry technical organization now being established. The R.T.P.B. will be a representative, all-industry body. Initial sponsors, in addition to RMA and I.R.E., now being invited to participate in its organization meeting, include:

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Physics, American Radio Relay League, F.M. Broadcasters, Inc., National Association of Broadcasters, National Independent Broadcasters.

Other major, non-profit radio organizations, as well as communications, aeronautical and similar groups concerned also may be included later.

The respective RMA and IRE Chairmen are A. S. Wells, of Chicago, and Haraden Pratt, of New York, who now are submitting the plans to other industry groups prior to the formal September 15th meeting.

The other members of the RMA Committee are H. C. Bonfig, Camden, N. J.; W. R. G. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. C. Cosgrove, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter Evans, Baltimore, Md. and Fred D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. The other members of the IRE Committee are Alfred N. Goldsmith, New York, N. Y.; B. J. Thompson, Princeton, N.J., and H. M. Turner, New Haven, Conn.

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The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch has inaugurated a new 15-minute radio program. Its purpose is to broadcast a preview to Columbus and Central Ohio, of the food pages appearing in The Dispatch Friday editions. The announcement says:

"Local radio support is the most recent addition to services offered advertisers who use The Dispatch exclusively."

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SILENCING "UNDESIRABLE BROADCASTERS" PROVES "SHOCK"

Expressing its opinion of disclosures of the Cox Committee New York hearings, the Editor & Publisher said:

"Disclosure that officials of the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of War Information used the former's licensing powers as a means of shutting out 'undesirable' broadcasters should be read with a sense of angry shock, called by its right name and prevented for all future time. The admission by one official that the tactics were 'extra-legal' and that he had to wrestle with his conscience to accept them is just so much chatter. The tactics were not extra-legal, they were plainly illegal, violating a specific dictum of Congress.

"It is intolerable that appointed minor officials should assume the power of final judgment over the utterances of radio speakers. If broadcast statements are treasonable, the law provides measures for dealing with them. If they are subversive or harmful to the national interest we have war time statutes which can be readily invoked. Neither of these smacks of the near blackmail which is implicit in the methods freely admitted in testimony before the House committee.

"Press and radio should stand as one on this issue. If one government underling can assume and get away with the power of gagging a radio speaker, we can be sure that others will try the same schemes in other directions. The postal regulations by which a number of publications have been silenced are already a danger to free publication; let them be administered in the manner described before the Cox Committee this week, and the menace to free journalism will be positive and constant."

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ROCHESTER STATION ASKS COURT RELIEF FROM PETRILLO

Station WSAY at Rochester, N. Y., has turned to the courts to regain its Mutual net programs. The station petitioned for an injunction against Petrillo and Leonard Campbell, presidents, respectively of the A.F.M. and Rochester Musicians Protective Association, seeking to restrain them from pressuring Mutual to prevent the net from supplying the programs. The petition was scheduled for Supreme Court hearing Thursday (12).

It charges unlawful interference with the station's business. It declares the station's owner, Gordon P. Brown, is willing to hire musicians whenever needed at union rates, but he is unwilling to hire unneeded musicians. The union asked that he hire a five-piece orchestra.

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U.S. NOW HAS SAY-SO OVER BROADCAST ENGINEERS

Broadcast engineers were the only ones in the industry included in the critical list issued by the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service last Sunday. Otherwise radio's classification as an essential industry remains unchanged.

Broadcast engineers will have to be engaged through the U. S. Employment Service and other radio personnel will be forzen into their jobs when regional and local stabilization agreements are adjusted to comply with the new regulations.

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PAUL PORTER GOES STEP HIGHER AS ASSISTANT ESD

Paul A. Porter, formerly counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, has been made Assistant to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director. Recently OPA Chief of Rent Control, he was boosted to chief aide of Marvin Jones. In connection with the last promotion, a well-informed person observed:

"The real food czar is now Paul Porter, who has joined the White House staff."

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RADIO ENCOURAGES YOUNG AMERICANS TO WRITE SOLDIERS

An article in Liberty Magazine captioned "A Million Kids Take Pen in Hand", says:

"Upon her return to America after four and a half months in the North Africa war theater, Martha Raye, of motion-picture fame, declared, 'The troops' only complaint was that they didn't get enough letters from home. That's what they want most.' If letters from home are what our fighting men want, 1,200,000 American kids are going to see that they get them!

"A few months ago Jack Armstrong, the redoubtable All-American Boy, who may be heard on your Blue Network station any week-day afternoon, organized the Write-A-Fighter Corps. At present it boasts amembership of more than 1,200,000 boys and girls between the ages of six and sixteen. The Corps has grown with a snowball-down-hill impressiveness, and ranges from coast to coast and border to border."

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::::TRADE NOTES::::
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Speaking of post-war developments, Senator Harry S. Truman (D), of Missouri, had this to say of television:

"Television is on the threshold of great development. It is true that there are many technical and commercial difficulties which must still be overcome. But the day cannot be far off when our homes, schools offices and automobiles will be equipped with television sets."

Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Year to May 31:
Net income \$394,430, Or 37 cents each on 925,715 common shares in contrast to net loss of \$51,512 in previous fiscal year.

Station KFMB, San Diego, California, will become affiliated with the Blue Network on September 1, as the San Diego outlet, replacing Station KFSD.

Walter E. Schneider, Associate Editor of Editor and Publisher, will join the NBC press staff September 1, as Magazine Editor.

Western Union informed the Federal Communications Commission that all "unnecessary duplicating branch offices and tributary offices" will be consolidated if the pending plan for merging its system with Postal Telegraph is approved.

A new book is "Radio Networks and the Federal Government" by Dr. Thomas Porter Robinson, published by Columbia University Press, \$3. Dr. Robinson is an economist at present connected with the Office of Price Administration.

A new line of two-bearing (ball), 3600-rpm motor-alternator sets in integral ratings up to 5 kva, single-phase, has been announced by the Motor Division of the General Electric Company. Compact and light in weight, these alternator sets are designed for converting direct current to alternating current for various uses. These include any applications which require a-c power, such as radio and other electronic equipment of standard a-c design.

At the head of the editorial column of the Westmoreland Observer, a weekly newspaper published in Westmoreland County, Pa., this slogan appears:

"Get your news from the radio
Get your ideas from us."

Station W6XYZ, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., was granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized new experimental television broadcast station.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AUG 20 1943

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GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK E. MULLEN

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 20, 1943

G.O.P. To Fight To Get Its Side To Soldiers By Radio.....	1
Army Needs And Will Buy Civilian Radio Equipment.....	2
Weiss Political Censorship Fight Attracts Wide Notice.....	3
Radio To Play Important Part In Capital War Exhibit.....	4
Broadcasters Would Re-Define FCC's Power.....	5
Fly Gets More Publicity Than If Allowed To Testify.....	5
FCC Sets Sept. 10 For Public Hearing On Blue Net Sale.....	7
Charges Ohio Station Used Smith-Connally Act To Censor.....	8
Claims FCC Gave License Only When 2 Announcers Fired.....	8
FTC Cites Another Short-Wave Diathermy Concern.....	9
Trade Notes.....	10

No. 1555

G.O.P. TO FIGHT TO GET ITS SIDE TO SOLDIERS BY RADIO

It has been learned that Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and his colleagues will put up the biggest kind of a fight to combat the fourth term short-wave radio campaign among the soldiers. The necessity for this was brought home to the Republicans by President Roosevelt's recent outline of post-war benefits for service men. The War Department explained that only 200 words of the speech were broadcast to the soldiers but the Republicans quickly countered by asserting that these 200 words covered the President's program of aid for the soldiers when they are mustered out. Chairman Spangler made a heated protest but up to now it apparently has gone unheeded. The Republicans obviously were caught napping and in some confusion but campaign strategy with regard to reaching the boys by radio in the future in whatever part of the world they may be will be one of the important topics of discussion when the Republican Postwar Policy Advisory Council meets at Mackinac Island, Mich., Monday, September 6th.

This may even be one of the subjects included by Mr. Spangler in his address which will be broadcast over the NBC and possibly other networks when the Mackinac convention opens.

When queried about the demand of Mr. Spangler that he be allowed to answer President Roosevelt, Elmer Davis passed the buck by saying that broadcasting to troops is now in the hands of the Army. Secretary Stimson, himself a Republican, as yet, however, has not only refused to make amends for the President's alleged fourth term appeal to the soldiers, but has kept mum as to what might happen if another such speech were made. Nor has Secretary of the Navy Knox, also in a strategic position with regard to overseas communications, and himself likewise a Republican, been heard from.

Newspaper commentators in the meantime have kept the pot boiling.

"The episode excited much political acrimony", Mark Sullivan wrote. "This acrimony will recur when the President makes his next radio address. And it will recur with especial bitterness if and when the President becomes a candidate for a fourth term.

"The war creates a special condition. Soldiers abroad are not ordinarily reached by the regular radio networks, nor by newspapers. They are cut off from the ordinary sources by which public opinion is made and communicated.

"But it is necessary that there be means of reaching them for military purposes, for what is called 'indoctrination', for

morale, for amusement and the like. To do this special facilities are set up by the Government. These facilities are operated and controlled by Government officials.

"If soldiers abroad are to be enlightened about the matters that compose political issues, they cannot be restricted to hearing speeches from the President; they must also hear what is said by the Administration's critics."

Said Gould Lincoln in the Washington Star:

"Chairman Spangler of the Republican National Committee issued a statement at the time denouncing the President's address as an attempt to make political capital with the armed forces.

"He requested that his statement be sent to the armed forces, making the request of both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, both Republicans, by the way. So far as is known, the request has not been and will not be granted. If such a policy is continued, it will be a lopsided political campaign next year so far as the armed forces are concerned, with the Democrats holding all the cards."

Much along the same line George Rothwell Brown of the Washington Times-Herald added:

"Secretary Stimson did not cause to be broadcast to the fighting forces the Republican protest that the President in outlining this program at this time had plainly indulged, for his own political benefit, in fourth-term propaganda.

"Mr. Stimson's action thoroughly confirms the charge of political motive in the President's radio address, if any confirmation were needed.

"But if Mr. Harrison Spangler, the Republican National Chairman, thinks he can accomplish anything at bawling out the President for being what he is and long has been, a clever and resourceful politician, he is going to find himself sadly mistaken."

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ARMY NEEDS AND WILL BUY CIVILIAN RADIO EQUIPMENT

Hundreds of short wave sets and other items of amateur radio equipment are now being used by Signal Corps units of the Army Service Forces. There is need, however, for even greater quantities of this type equipment. The Emergency Purchase Section, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, 5000 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is charged with the purchase of such items from civilians desiring to aid the war effort by offering them for sale.

Insofar as radio equipment is concerned, purchases are confined to certain high grade or scarce instruments which are no longer manufactured or which are needed in greater quantities. The list of "wanted" instruments ranges from standard and commercial short wave sets to ordinary meters. The greatest need, however, is for testing equipment, such as oscilloscopes, signal generators, tube-checkers, etc. All material is shipped to troops overseas, to Army training schools or allocated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Army will buy the following radio equipment from private individuals:

Standard and commercial built short wave transmitters (such as Hallicrafters HT-1, etc.; Temco and Collins Model 32 and 30) and Standard and commercial built short-wave receivers (such as Hallicrafter, National, RCA, RME, Hammarlund or Howard); AC and DC Voltmeters, Ammeters, Milliameters, Radio Frequency Meters and Volt-ohm-milliameters; Oscilloscopes 2-3 inch; Audio signal generators, 30-15000 cycles; RF signal generators 15-215 megacycles; late model tube checkers and other test equipment.

It is emphasized that owners who wish to sell radio equipment to the Army Signal Corps should not send it in without prior request from the Emergency Purchase Section, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District. A letter to that office listing the equipment that individuals wish to dispose of will receive prompt attention and full details of how the transaction is consummated will be supplied.

Price consideration is based upon your net cost less reasonable depreciation for use, age and condition of equipment. Inasmuch as all equipment is being purchased FOB Philadelphia, cost of packing and shipping can be shown separately so that an allowance for the costs can be made when material is accepted.

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WEISS POLITICAL CENSORSHIP FIGHT ATTRACTS WIDE NOTICE

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System and Vice President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, refusing to be bluffed by the political censorship threats of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee and his expose of their attempt to muzzle West Coast radio stations attracted country-wide attention.

As reported in our last issue, George Myers, Committee secretary, in whose name the ultimatum was delivered, was quick to call the incident a "misunderstanding with no intention to intimidate anyone". However, Mr. Heiww, whose network operates 33 stations on the Pacific Coast had received the threat in black and white and didn't mince words in denouncing the attempt of Myers and the Committee in its effort to kill off anti-New Deal comment.

A lengthy dispatch to the New York Times from Los Angeles describing the battle for free speech said, in part:

"The Democratic Committee adopted a resolution asserting that a condition existed in the broadcasting industry 'by which a large number of commentators are expressing views diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"A copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Weiss, followed a few days later by a copy of a letter sent to the sponsors of the Fulton Lewis broadcasts. This second letter stated that the sponsors must accept equal responsibility for 'misstatements' by the commentator.

"It called upon the sponsors to instruct Mr. Lewis, when 'misstatements' were made in his critical remarks about government bureaus, to devote 'five times as much of his radio program to acknowledging and correcting his errors as he used erroneously presenting his misstatements as facts.'

"Radio executives asserted that the letter carried implications of a secondary boycott, as in its notice that if the sponsors concurred in the demands this would be evidence that 'your company merits support.'

"In reply to the letters, Mr. Weiss wrote:

"I became aware of the device that your Committee evidently intends to employ by intimidating, if you can, all personalities on the air who do not happen to hold the same political beliefs that you do.

"I need hardly to point out to you how undemocratic and even brazen the implications of your communications are, and do not believe that it would redound to the credit of your committee if I were to expose the threats to free speech contained in them."

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RADIO TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN CAPITAL WAR EXHIBIT

Equipment of the Army Signal Corps including the latest radio devices will be displayed at the 18-day War Department Exhibition in Washington, beginning Thursday, September 9th. It is described as the biggest public exhibition ever attempted by the Army and will be held to promote the war bond drive.

There will be a grandstand seating 10,000. The show will be spread out over an area of approximately six blocks on the Ellipse and Mall just back of the White House. It will extend from Fourteenth Street to what would be Sixteenth Street if it were cut through and from Constitution Avenue to a depth of about three blocks.

There will also be personal appearances of some of the leading radio and screen artists.

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BROADCASTERS WOULD RE-DEFINE FCC'S POWER

The broadcasting industry is strongly united in the demand for new legislation re-defining the powers and scope of the Federal Communications Commission, Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, said this week, following a meeting of the NAB Legislative Committee in Washington last Tuesday. Reports from meetings in nearly half the 17 NAB districts, the first since the Supreme Court FCC network decision of May 10, were reviewed.

"Most of the meetings have resulted in the passage of resolutions and the appointment of District Legislative Committees. Recognition of the industry's peril is evident in these moves", Mr. Miller concluded.

Continued formulation of plans and policies occupied the Committee during its all day session, including discussions of the White-Wheeler bill, scheduled for hearings in September, and the Holmes Bill, recently refiled in the House of Representatives.

Committee members present were: Nathan Lord, WAVE, Louisville, Ky.; Clair McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Joseph Ream, CBS, New York; William Barlow, appearing for James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed. Yocum, Billings, Montana; and G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.

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FLY GETS MORE PUBLICITY THAN IF ALLOWED TO TESTIFY

If Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission had been allowed to testify in the regular way in the FCC Investigation, he would have been in the newspapers a day or two and then out. With Representative Cox slamming the door in his face and Fly flying back every day or so with a press statement although he has never been on the witness stand, he has been continually buzzing around Cox and getting as much if not more publicity as Congressman Cox.

A typical example was last Wednesday when the Federal Communications Commission was charged with having caused the dismissal of George Brunner a German language announcer on the foreign language station WBNX in New York. W. C. Alcorn, Manager of the station, was said to have let Mr. Brunner out after hearing from Lee Falk of OWI.

Henry F. Wolfgang was charged with supplying information about Brunner to the FCC prior to Falk's action. Wolfgang, described as a narcotic addict, according to the evidence, was listed by the New York City police as a potential Nazi spy. He had posed as a refugee, it was brought out, and was employed by the publication PM for two months, to write special articles.

Under the usual procedure, Chairman Fly, desiring to enter a denial, would have done so a day or so later on the witness stand but instead issued a denial to the press so speedily that it almost got into the same edition of the newspapers with the original charges.

"The FCC had nothing whatsoever to do with the dismissal of George Brunner as an announcer for Station WBNX", the FCC Chairman declared.

"FCC's interviews with Henry H. Wolfgang had nothing whatsoever to do with the dismissal of Mr. Brunner.

"Mr. Brunner was dismissed in June, 1942 - one whole year before any representative of FCC ever met Henry Wolfgang.

"It was in May, 1943 - one year after the Brunner dismissal - that Wolfgang came to the FCC legal office in New York and told the sensational story concerning alleged Nazi radio activities. FCC agents in conjunction with the FBI investigated his charges immediately. They discovered the New York police record which listed Wolfgang as a potential spy with definite indications of working for the Gestapo, and his history as a narcotic addict, and dropped the man at once.

"The record will substantiate each of these facts."

Making the point that Capital opinion is not flattering to the FCC Congressional investigation, Variety had this to say:

"Whether or not Rep. Eugene Cox's probe of the Federal Communications Commission is a 'washout' as Chairman Fly of FCC suggests, on Capitol Hill the undercurrent of opinion is that Congress sacrificed some integrity by placing the Georgia member in charge of the inquiry. The Washington Post, a liberal Republican paper, has been bitter in its condemnation of a Congressional inquiry where the chairman serves as judge and jury over a Federal agency that has frankly accused him of irregular practice.

"Speaker Rayburn and House Majority leader John W. McCormack could have blocked the appointment of Congressman Cox had they been so disposed, and a petition to the House Judiciary committee pointed out the weaknesses in having a man under charges by the FCC conduct an inquiry into its administration. Nothing was done about the petition and those who defend Cox say that the Washington Post is dealing in politics with its purpose to discredit a Democratic House committee.

"In the Senate and House press galleries, the comment is that Congressman Cox picked a real master in public relations when he knocked the chip off Fly's shoulders. Although the Cox committee has been guided in its procedure by a recognized publicity expert, Chairman Fly has been able to compete with him for newspaper headlines and frequently beats him to the printed punch. Fly has a strong supporter in Drew Pearson, whose syndicated column 'Washington Merry-Go-Round' circulates in some 600 newspapers, and who is continually

prodding Attorney-General Biddle to take some action on the charges preferred against Congressman Cox, now pigeon-holed at the Department of Justice. Biddle seems reluctant to cross swords with the anti-administration and Republican bloc in Congress."

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FCC SETS SEPT. 10 FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON BLUE NET SALE

As had been expected, there will be a public hearing by the Federal Communications Commission on the proposed \$8,000,000 sale to the American Broadcasting System, organized by Edward J. Noble, the Lifesaver Candy king. This announcement came from the Commission earlier in the week:

"In view of the national importance and general public interest in the proposed sale of the Blue Network, Inc., licensee of three radio stations and operator of a major network, the Federal Communications Commission has designated for public hearing on September 10 next, the application for consent to transfer control of the Blue Network Company, Inc., from Radio Corporation of America to the American Broadcasting System, Inc.

"Under Section 310(b) of the Communications Act, the Commission must act upon the transfer of control of the three stations - WJZ (New York City), WENR (Chicago), and KGO (San Francisco) which are licensed by the Blue Network, Inc. Also involved in the transfer and subject to Commission approval are 48 relay stations licensed to the Blue and authority to transmit programs to Canada.

"The procedure of public hearing on this application, it was noted, will provide opportunity for presentation of all material evidence and enable the Commission to obtain full information regarding the proposed transfer. The full Commission will preside at the September hearing."

By way of acquainting the executives and department heads of the Blue Network with Mr. Noble, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, gave a luncheon for him at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York last Thursday.

The new American Broadcasting System, with a Delaware charter, has Mr. Noble as President; Earle A. Anderson of Upper Montclair, N.J., as Vice-President and C. Nicholas Priaulx, Yonkers, N.Y., as Secretary-Treasurer.

The application shows that Mr. Noble personally put up \$1,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 involved in the sale and will hand over the rest when the FCC gives its approval. He is believed ready to put up another \$3,000,000 and has arranged to borrow \$4,000,000 from three New York banks. The new corporation has a capitalization of 500,000 shares of common, with \$10 par value. Four hundred thousand shares will be issued when the deal is closed.

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CHARGES OHIO STATION USED SMITH-CONNALLY ACT TO CENSOR

Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), reported to Washington that an Ohio station had used the Smith-Connally anti-strike act to keep him from making political references.

The speech, prepared for delivery over Station WHKC at Columbus, Ohio, Frankenstein said, included a criticism of Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, and Representative John M. Vorys (R), of Ohio, "for their antilabor, anti-Roosevelt, anti-farmer voting records in the Seventy-eighth Congress." Frankenstein had planned to praise Senator Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, for a "far-sighted approach" to American foreign policy.

"I was advised by the program director of the station, John Moses, that all references to political figures must be deleted", Frankenstein said in a statement. "This is the first known instance of a radio station using the Smith-Connally law to prohibit a union official from making a political speech."

The CIO official said he was turning the censored copy of the speech over to the Federal Communications Commission, asking that the FCC authorize station WHKC to allot time for a reading of the uncensored script.

Mr. Moses based his interpretation of the Smith-Connally Act on a syndicated newspaper column by David Lawrence, Frankenstein said. In a letter to the FCC, Frankenstein said "we trust that the Federal Communications Commission will not permit the radio stations of the United States to base their broadcasting policy on David Lawrence's column."

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CLAIMS FCC GAVE LICENSE ONLY WHEN 2 ANNOUNCERS FIRED

Only after foreign language Station WGES in Chicago had discharged two announcers at the request of the Federal Communications did the Commission renew the station's license, Arnold B. Hartley told the Cox FCC Investigation sub-committee in New York Thursday. The names of the announcers who thus allegedly had to walk the plank were Stefano Luotto and Remo Conti.

Hartley, now a program director at Station WOV, New York, testified the owner of the Chicago station, Dr. John Dyer, sent him to Washington last October to find out why the FCC would not give the station a renewal of its license.

He said two officials of the FCC's War Problems Division, Jerome H. Spingarn and Nathan David, told him the FCC had received complaints about the two announcers.

Eugene L. Garey, counsel to the subcommittee of the Cox Congressional Committee, read into the record a letter Hartley said he wrote to Dr. Dyer after talking to Springarn and David.

"Luotto and Conti will have to go. They will have to get off the air.

"If we don't clean up, it is possible that we will be called to account on two purely technical charges, since the FCC will not in all likelihood fight the case of the Luotto issue."

He said he was aware at the time that the FCC had no authority to ban station personnel, but that the two announcers were dismissed last March, and afterward Station WGES received a renewal of its license.

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For Release Tuesday Afternoon, August 24, 1943.

FTC CITES ANOTHER SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY CONCERN

Charles Shapiro, trading as Modern Home Diathermy, 505 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, selling and distributin diathermy machines designated "Vitatherm Short Wave Diathermy", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and false advertising.

In advertisements in newspapers, pamphlets and other media, the respondent has made the following representations, among others, concerning his product:

"VITATHERM Short Wave Diathermy In Your Home!"

"Electro-Magnetic Waves generated by the oscillator of the Vitatherm produce a thorough, regulated heat directly within and throughout the body part under treatment. . ."

"These physiological responses of the body to Short Wave Diathermy have aided in relieving thousands of medically diagnosed cases of arthritis, asthma, bronchitis, lumbago, neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, sinusitis and many kindred disorders. Eminent medical practitioners regard Short Wave Diathermy as a great contribution of modern science to the treatment of disease and the alleviation of pain."

The complaint charges these representations are grossly exaggerated, false and misleading, and that individual self-application of the device by the unskilled lay public in the home, under conditions prescribed in the advertising or under such conditions as are customary or usual, is not an effective treatment nor does its use constitute a competent remedy for any of the ailments enumerated.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Chicago Theatre of the Air (WGN and MBS) will try out a new radio operetta Saturday, September 11th, written by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press. Its scene is laid on the new Alaska Highway.

The Board of Directors of the American Guild of Musical Artists, has voted in favor of merging with the American Federation of Radio Artists. Lawrence Tibbett is President of both unions, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The radio union is scheduled to act on the merger proposal at its annual convention next Saturday in Chicago.

According to a report of the Blue Network's progress in 1943 made to Fred Thrower, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, the sales curve will shoot sharply upward during the second half of the year, in view of the ten additional programs signed up for July, August and September and the six regular programs due back on the air in the Fall after a Summer hiatus. The outlook for the second six months of the year promises an even more favorable record than the first half, when one-quarter of the Blue's lineup of 36 sponsored programs were newcomers to the network.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied without prejudice the application of R. O. Hardin and J. C. Buchanan, doing business as Nashville Broadcasting Co., for a permit to construct a new local broadcasting station at Nashville, Tenn., to operate on a frequency 1240 kilocycles, with power of 250 watts, unlimited time.

Ensign John Robertson, son of Mr. Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice-President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, was married last week to Miss Marjorie Davidson of River Forest. Lieut. Hugh Robertson, Jr., also of the Navy acted as best man. Ensign Robertson is in the Naval Air Force and recently returned from active duty in the South Pacific war theater.

The Philco Corporation announced this week that its consolidated net income last year of \$2,209,992, or \$1.61 a share, remained unchanged following final renegotiation of its war-production contracts for 1942. Under the agreement, the company said, it had been necessary to make a net adjustment of \$220,350, but this was provided from the \$1,000,000 reserve for contingencies established last year. The reserve for contingencies established now is \$779,650. Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock; previous payments this year were a similar amount in June and 15 cents in March.

The Federal Communications Commission designated for hearing the application for renewal of license of Georgia School of Technology (Station WGST), Atlanta, Ga. Chairman Fly and Commissioner Craven voted "no". This case has attracted considerable attention because of the interest in it by former Governor Townsend of Georgia and Representative Eugene Cox, Chairman of the present FCC Investigation.

Following the resignation of Oscar Turner, Program Manager of NBC's Radio-Recording Division, who goes to the Office of War Information, Norman Cloutier has been appointed Manager of Thesaurus programs and will have charge of all matters pertaining to the programming of Thesaurus. He will also continue to be responsible for all recording copyright matters. Morris W. Hamilton will become Program Manager.

 Zonite Products Corp., Chrysler Bldg., New York, engaged in the sale of Forhan's Toothpaste, a cosmetic preparation, and Erwin, Wasey & Company, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, advertising agency, which has participated in the preparation and dissemination of advertising matter for Forhan's Toothpaste, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation, in advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, by radio continuities and other means.

 Finch Telecommunications, Inc.; Four months to April 30: Net profit, \$120,199, equal to 52 cents each on 231,100 shares, which is in contrast to the deficit of \$12,462 reported for the year ended December 31, 1942.

 Station KOAM, The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kansas, denied request for Special Service Authorization to operate unlimited time, power of 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, for the period ending February 1, 1944.

 First step toward the construction of the new WJZ transmitter was taken Wednesday when Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, broke ground at the site on Route 17 in Lodi, New Jersey.

 The official ground-breaking was the high point of a gala celebration attended by representatives of the Blue and WJZ, the Mayors of five New Jersey cities and officials of Bergen County. The new transmitter building will be completed within the next four months and the 640-foot tower will be reconstructed and in operation by the end of the year.

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The last three paragraphs which were inadvertently omitted as the continuation of the story "Calls It The 'Cox Persecution Committee'" in the issue of August 17th, are as follows:

"As soon as he stepped out of the room, Hilmer stopped testifying. So after more scurrying and telephoning, Congressman Louis Miller, St. Louis Republican, arrived. But he also was either busy or bored, and refused to stay to hear Hilmer testify.

"So from 2 P.M. until 4 P.M. Hilmer had to sit, twiddling his thumbs, waiting for the Cox Committee lawyers to drum up another Congressman. Finally at 4 P.M. they got Miller to come back.

"That is just one example of how Cox's 'persecution committee' is operating."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 24, 1943

Fly Buzzes Too Close To Rep. Cox To Be Swatted.....	1
New OWI Radio News And Policy Group To Meet Soon.....	3
CBS Offers To Withdraw WNYC Opposition For Duration.....	4
WU-Postal Merger Hearings Expected To End Soon.....	5
Praise For Wartime Radio Crystal Research.....	5
Sees Democrats' Approval Of Weiss In OWI Appointment.....	6
NAB Pays Tribute To Women Technicians.....	7
Increase Of 35% In War Radio Output Seen.....	8
Visions Post-War Telegrams By "Telefax".....	8
Miss Kelsey Presents "Radionics Trail Blazers".....	9
Trade Notes.....	10
Blue Opens Own News Room.....	11
Ship Named After Victor Herbert, ASCAP Founder.....	11

No. 1556

August 24, 1943

FLY BUZZES TOO CLOSE TO REP. COX TO BE SWATTED

Despite the fact that the Cox-FCC Investigating Committee pulled up stakes in Washington and has been holding its meetings in New York, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has apparently been sticking uncomfortably close to it. Thus far denied a hearing by Chairman Cox and his Committee, Mr. Fly has been banging back at them with press statements and finally finding it "necessary" to go to New York on "other business" held a press conference in New York which got more space than the Cox Committee charges which prompted it.

As if that weren't enough to put his side of the case before the public, Mr. Fly over the week-end exploded a depth-bomb in the form of a three-column letter to the editor of the New York Times, which the Times printed Sunday and which took up half the editorial page.

At about the same time, Drew Pearson, who has one of the most widely syndicated columns in the country, wrote another blistering "Cox Persecution Committee" comment (a previous one having been reprinted in our August 17th release), which read:

"The Cox 'persecution' committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, doesn't like the publicity it is getting in the newspapers. So it has hired James K. Leftwich of a New York advertising firm as its publicity mogul. Leftwich has been going around slapping newsmen on the back, suggesting that they haven't mentioned the name of Committee Counsel Eugene Garey often enough.

"Recently Garey held a press conference in which he explained that the reason the Cox Committee had moved its hearings from Washington to New York was because the publicity was bad in the Nation's Capital. Washington newspapers, he explained, were all controlled by the Administration.

"Page certain Washington publishers who have fought Roosevelt to the bitter end!"

Chairman Fly wrote to the Times, in part:

"I do not wish to go into the matter of the \$2,500 check Congressman Cox received from Radio Station WALB in Albany, Ga. for 'legal services' he purported to perform in connection with that station's application for a license from the Commission. This matter is now in the hands of the Attorney General and the facts are widely known to the public. The relation of that item to the origin

of the investigation and the scurrilous remarks regarding the Commission which were made by the Congressman on the floor of the House even before the investigation began are likewise relegated to the background. At this juncture, however, one may well inquire as to the character of 'judicial inquiry' which has developed from such a genesis.

"From its inception the Cox Committee and its counsel have abandoned any attempt at objectivity or constructive accomplishment. The principle of a full and fair presentation of all the facts has been rejected. Suppressing the true facts, the Committee has sought the headlines by twisting and distorting meager evidence carefully calculated to do injury to the Commission and its personnel. Careful design is all too apparent.

"The Commission has never been permitted to answer the irresponsible charges made, to make any statement through counsel or to offer any document in evidence. The procedural controls of the Committee are exercised to the end that startling news will be created and its publication assured, while evidence reflecting upon the validity of the story is completely smothered. Thus after six months of 'investigation' and seven weeks of 'hearings', the Committee has still not afforded the Commission an opportunity to answer any of the charges or to get a word in edgewise.

"Observers at Committee meetings have noted the oft-repeated Edgar Bergen-Charley McCarthy act in which Mr. Cox and his counsel exchange speeches carefully prepared to emphasize the point which they desire the press to accentuate. In the hearing room the Committee's own hired press representative seeks to spur on the reporters. Adjournments and recesses are utilized to grasp the headlines and, indeed, to smother countervailing statements.

"Control of the public procedures and the publicity mechanism, while a hearing is denied, has been accompanied by complementary behind-the-scenes activity fitting into the same pattern. Early in the investigation the Commission discovered that various 'witnesses' from the industry, from the Government and from the Commission's own staff were being grilled by Committee counsel in secret sessions. At these proceedings no member of the Congressional Committee has been present. The press and public have been kept similarly in the dark. Even the 'witness', if not antagonistic to the Commission, has been refused permission to see or correct the transcript of his own testimony.

"These 'star chamber' proceedings by the employees of the Committee have been held in private hotel suites, in the private law offices of Committee counsel and his personal associates, and in other places of seclusion. On occasion the attendance of 'witnesses' at such places before these Committee employees has been compelled by subpoenas issued without any authority of law. This unlawful procedure has been amplified by the Committee staff member purporting to place the witness under oath. Under these circumstances the 'witnesses' have been grilled for hours on end and full transcripts of the 'testimony' taken. The Commission has never been permitted to purchase or even to see a copy of those transcripts.

"Reprehensible as the taking of this secret testimony is, the manner in which it is finally used is worse. When the witness is very antagonistic to the Commission and is not able to be present at the public hearings, only the most damaging parts are read into the record; any countervailing statements even of the same witness are studiously suppressed. When the witness of the 'secret session' is a Commission employee, only those statements which appear to be damaging because read out of context are uttered for the public record.

"After the witnesses who might be fair and state the facts as they really are have been culled out by these secret sessions, the anti-Commission witnesses who are sufficiently disgruntled are finally called to public hearing, and their secret testimony is used to force them to go at least as far in 'public hearings' as they were cajoled or threatened to go in the closed session. That even these witnesses, hostile as they are to the Commission, are reluctant to go this far on the public stand is evident from the record."

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NEW OWI RADIO NEWS AND POLICY GROUP TO MEET SOON

The new Advisory Radio News and Policy Committee appointed by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, and Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Operations, will meet with OWI officials as soon as a satisfactory date can be arranged. This Committee is composed of nine outstanding officials in the radio industry.

A similar Advisory Committee composed of Newspaper editors and publishers was appointed several weeks ago and has already had an initial meeting with Mr. Davis and Mr. Hoyt.

The radio officials who will serve on the Radio Committee are:

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System; Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; William S. Paley, President, of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, President of The Blue Network; Leo Fitzpatrick, Executive Vice President and General Manager of The Goodwill Station, WJR, Detroit; Herbert L. Pettey, Director of WHN, New York City; Martin B. Campbell, Managing Director, WFAA, Dallas Studios, and WBAP, Fort Worth Studios; Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

These officials will make recommendations to OWI from time to time upon information problems as they relate to radio.

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CBS OFFERS TO WITHDRAW WNYC OPPOSITION FOR DURATION

The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a petition filed Monday with the Federal Communications Commission, withdrew its opposition to longer hours of operation for Station WNYC, New York, for the duration of the war, provided, that in the opinion of the Commission, such action would aid in the war effort. Columbia Broadcasting System is the owner and operator of WCCO, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Class I station, operating full time with 50,000 watts power on 830 kilocycles. WNYC operates with 1,000 watts during the day on this same wavelength and in compliance with FCC Rules and Regulations signs off at sundown Twin City time.

For several years, the City of New York and officials of WNYC have been seeking to have their time of operation extended. To date their efforts have been opposed by the State of Minnesota and the Columbia Broadcasting System, because the extended nighttime operating schedule for WNYC would interfere with the program service provided to rural listeners in the north central area and is contrary to the Rules of the Commission.

WNYC in its latest request for additional time, however, stated in its application to the FCC that the service to be rendered would be 'needed wartime services' for the people of the City of New York. In the petition filed yesterday, Columbia stated that it "desires to take no action which will in any way hamper the fullest and most effective prosecution of the war", and that, 'it is the sincere wish of Columbia to facilitate and to aid in any way possible the complete prosecution of the war and the proper defense of the people of this country.'

Columbia also stated that it cannot, itself, possess knowledge of sufficient facts regarding the strategy of the war to enable it to determine whether the operation of WNYC, as proposed by the application, would assist in the prosecution of the war and the proper defense of the people of this country, but was willing to leave the decision as to the merits of the case in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission.

WNYC and the City of New York first applied for operation until 10:00 P.M. on the WCCO channel in 1939. The application was opposed by Columbia and the State of Minnesota, on the grounds that the extended operation of WNYC was not only contrary to the Rules and Regulations of the FCC but that such operation would interfere with the nighttime rural service provided by WCCO. After two years of intermittent hearings the Federal Communications Commission denied the application of WNYC. In October, 1942, WNYC filed an application for a Special Service Authorization, which would permit the station to operate until 10:00 P.M. prevailing Eastern time. This was granted in December, 1942, without notice to Columbia. When Columbia filed a petition for rehearing, the grant was revoked and another hearing was set for September 13, 1943.

In announcing its willingness to withdraw opposition to the Special Service Authorization grant, Columbia specified that such grant should be only for the duration of the war or the license period of WNYC, whichever period is shorter, and that the extended time on the air should be used only for programs in connection with the war effort. Columbia also stated that in taking such action, it was acting only to facilitate the establishment of a temporary service which may be determined to be necessary during the wartime emergency, and that it was not waiving in any manner its right to insist upon the maintenance of the frequency of 830 kilocycles used by WCCO as a clear channel, and the fullest protection of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, the Communications Act of 1934 and all applicable laws of the United States. Neither, in withdrawing its opposition, Columbia stated, would it admit that the operation of WNYC during nighttime hours would not cause interference within the territory served by WCCO.

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WU-POSTAL MERGER HEARINGS EXPECTED TO END SOON

Chairman Fly at his press conference Monday, while declining to make any official prediction said he believed the Western Union-Postal Merger hearings would wind up "pretty soon".

Mr. Fly said the sessions had been so long drawn out that he was getting tired of them and asked "Who isn't?"

Mr. Fly remarked that the Commission had taken so much testimony and given such latitude in examination and cross examination that maybe the record had been made too extensive for some phases of the case.

Asked if there would be any oral argument, the Chairman replied: "I don't believe we will have much oral argument; most of it has been argument anyway."

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PRAISE FOR WARTIME RADIO CRYSTAL RESEARCH

In connection with an article on quartz crystal which appeared in Life August 2nd, Gerald James Holton, of Harvard University, writes that magazine:

"In proportion to size those little glasslike quartz wafers are perhaps the most remarkable of all the tools science has given to war. When the story of the almost incredible progress in research and manufacture of radio crystals in the last two years can be told, it will prove to be a tale of one of this war's greatest achievements. No less significant will be the fruit of these advancements to a new world at peace where crystals will be the vibrating hearts of most telecommunication equipment."

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SEES DEMOCRATS' APPROVAL OF WEISS IN OWI APPOINTMENT

That Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System at Hollywood should head the list of those appointed to serve on the new OWI Radio News and Policy Committee after Mr. Weiss had told the local Democratic Committee in Los Angeles where to get off, was seen as the Administration's approval of the Californian's action by John O'Donnell, Washington correspondent of the New York News, whose column is reprinted in the Washington Times Herald, and the Chicago Tribune, who writes:

"The Office of War Information announced last night that it has created an Advisory Radio News and Policy Committee, composed of big shots on the air. From what's been happening in the past fortnight we think this Committee has some important work to do.

"We mean important work in connection with radio broadcasts of news and the fourth term campaign of F.D.R. Also, but in a minor key, work in connection with the Government broadcasting of Uncle Elmer Davis, top-kick in the Office of War Information. There have been a few published reports to the effect that some of the broadcasting outfits were inclined to be surly and mulish when confronted with the proposition of giving Uncle Elmer (who used to be a newspaperman himself and was later a broadcaster - and a damned good one) free time on the air just by way of keeping the Davis hand in and making sure that the folksy, Hoosier twang of Uncle Elmer didn't lose its homey appeal by Washington associations.

"One thing they can do is to call up Chairman Frank C. Walker, of the Democratic National Committee, and ask him if he doesn't think it would be a good idea to pass the word down the line - to State and city Democratic Committees - that they shouldn't try to put the blast on radio critics of Fourth Term Candidate Roosevelt by asking their sponsors to take them off the air - or else.

"Out in Los Angeles, the Democratic Committee this month passed a resolution, which complained that a large number of broadcasters were expressing views 'diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"They sent a copy of the resolution to the Don Lee Broadcasting System, complained specifically about Radio Broadcaster Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr. and demanded that the sponsors devote five times as much time to refute Lewis' observations as the commentator had used in making them.

"Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee System, was properly burned up by these political strong-arm methods. He denounced the Democratic Committee for infringing on the rights of free speech and said their political policy on radio news 'would meet with contempt of Democrats as well as Republicans'.

"Now we are happy to note the name of Lewis Allen Weiss leads the list of appointees to Elmer Davis' new OWI Radio Committee. Apparently the boys have grasped the significance and danger of the political pressure on radio in a hot campaign year."

NAB PAYS TRIBUTE TO WOMEN TECHNICIANS

"That she might serve at home and leave him free."

This is the keynote of a brochure prepared by Arthur Stringer, Secretary of the War Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Howard S. Frazier, of NAB, to give an idea of how women are serving in the technical side of radio. As is proper and fitting in anything having to do with the fair sex, the brochure is largely made up of photographs. Pictures are shown of more than a hundred women now in radio with the caption:

"As the photographs in this brochure indicate, women have come to the control rooms and transmitters of the nations broadcast stations to relieve men for war duty. This presentation is both a tribute to these patriotic young women and an invitation to others to enter the industry."

Typical are the following:

KINY, Juneau, Alaska. Trained on the job, Mrs. Louise D. Carl now does all the announcing, spins records and transcriptions, rides gain on short-wave rebroadcasts and handles sound effects. Her only license is a marriage license. Her husband is Walter R. Carl, StationManager.

 WBAL, Baltimore. In preparation for all technical personnel contingencies, Chief Engineer Gerald V. Cooke maintains a control room training program for feminine staff members. Miss Dee Speed and Miss Elma West are his first two graduates.

 WWDC, Washington, D. C. Here's a trick shot of the station's three women technicians who compose the control room staff, Miss Rosita Cardinale, Mrs. J. M. Whitman, mother of four children, and Miss Pauline Lilly. The latter joined the station in February of last year. After intensive training the scope of her work was extended to include remote switching, auditioning and cutting of instantaneous recordings. Same procedure was used in training the other two girls.

 WCCO, Minneapolis. Miss Mary Ellen Trottnor, while taking post graduate work at the University of Minnesota, was recommended over a year ago, as an apprentice technician. She received sixty days' training under studio supervisors. Now handles regular shifts in studio and master control operations. She enrolled in ESMWT Fundamentals of Radio course, holds a third class license, and plans to obtain first class radio-telephone license.

 WAVE, Louisville. When Douglas Atwell, operator, left for the Air Corps, June 3, his wife, 18-year-old Alberta, took over. Though his marriage and departure to the Air Corps occurred almost simultaneously, there was just enough time for Alberta to become initiated into the mysteries of the control room.

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INCREASE OF 35% IN WAR RADIO OUTPUT SEEN

Demands now being made upon radio manufacturers by WPB and the Army and Navy are at an all-time peak. For 1944, an increase of 35% in radio requirements is indicated, according to O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Today, who says:

"During 1943, output has been at a rate of three million dollars annually. For 1944, four billion dollars' worth of radio apparatus is scheduled. (These figures are to be contrasted with the quarter-billion-dollar normal civilian radio output, at manufacturers' prices).

"This huge demand for war-radio equipment makes it apparent that no resumption of civilian radio manufacture can be considered during the next twelve months, barring an unforeseen turn of the war. All civilian output is automatically banned, except for the trickle of Lend-Lease assemblies going to Russia and South America, from manufacturers with balanced inventories, a total of not over 100,000 sets annually. The sole civilian responsibility recognized by WPB's Radio Division, is only to provide tubes and parts to keep at least one radio set working in each of the nation's 30 million radio homes."

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VISIONS POST-WAR TELEGRAMS BY "TELEFAX"

Post-war telegrams may be sent by telefax, something on the order of television, F. E. D'Humy, Vice-President of Western Union, reports. Mr. D'Humy described the device to members of the Federal Communications Commission at a hearing on the proposed merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph. Telefax in principle, is a method of beaming messages by light waves. An exact reproduction of the original message filed by the sender will be transmitter, making the possibility of error infinitesimal, he said.

Telefax would mean better service and lower rates to the public, Mr. D'Humy added. Development of the plan would extend over a ten-year period. It would call for the gradual retirement of existing equipment.

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"Probably 100 different shows in the last 17 months, since the formation of the new Blue, have been booked", Phil Carlin, Vice President in Charge of Blue Network Programs, writes in Radio Daily. "Incidentally a substantial number of them have been sold. Just to prove that I'm not talking through my hat on this, we did a little figuring, and here's what we found. Since January, 1942, to date, we've auditioned 1400 actors and actresses, 300 singers, 62 acts, 81 package shows, 36 commentators, and 475 prospective announcers, besides auditioning 40 shows for agencies. You can also add to that list 100 children auditioned by Madge Tucker for her two children's programs."

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MISS KELSEY PRESENTS "RADIONICS TRAIL BLAZERS"

Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of the Zenith Radio Corporation's Engineering Department, has written a 60-page booklet, "Trail Blazers to Radionics and Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies", including biographies of great men in science and bibliographies.

The Preface, written by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, and G. E. Gustafson, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, reads:

"Trail Blazers to Radionics and Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies have been prepared to fill a need recognized by those in the communications divisions of our armed forces, by radio engineers, science teachers and college and high school students, as well as by the layman. In writing Trail Blazers to Radionics (Part 1) every effort was made to present in a concise form important data that would not otherwise be obtainable without considerable research in a large library. The purpose of this work is to present biographies of great men of science and their research, and tell where such contributions are now used in the progress of science. We hope that its contents will stimulate a desire for the pursuit and advancement of knowledge by students, therefore preparing the way to the Radionic Age into which man is now entering.

"The first edition of Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies was published months ago and widely distributed. It provided much of the academic background for Radar research and is regarded as a definite contribution in the field. This third edition of Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies (Part 2) has been brought up to date and includes much new material. We hope that it will continue to aid those developing Radionic military equipment, especially the men in our Army and Navy research laboratories who long before war was declared did the original work on that most valuable weapon, Radar.

"Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of Zenith Radio Corporation's Engineering Division has spent many patient months in compiling and editing this book. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, member of American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of the International Television Society.

"We present to you the results of Miss Kelsey's efforts, with the compliments of Zenith Radio Corporation, in the interests of the victory program."

Copies of the booklet are available upon request for schools.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Among the radio correspondents at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Quebec are Richard Harkness, NBC; H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network; William L. Henry, CBS; Ray Henle, MBS; Willson Woodside, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Michael Barkway and Clement Fuller, British Broadcasting Corporation.

 Production and sales of radio sets in Canada continued to decline in the last quarter of 1942. Producers' sales during the quarter totaled 30,181 sets, valued at \$1,868,000, but only 12,029 sets were made.

 W. L. Fattig has been appointed Acting Supervisor of the Technical Service Section of the General Electric Receiver Division, Bridgeport, Conn. P. R. Butler, former Manager of the Section, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. In 1937, Mr. Fattig became a radio field engineer for the G-E Receiver Division and covered Atlanta and New Orleans. In 1940 he was called to Bridgeport, Conn., to work in the Section he now heads as Acting Supervisor.

Mr. Butler is a native of Portsmouth, N.H. After 10 years in the radio field he joined General Electric in 1935 as a radio field engineer for the Receiver Division and later became Supervisor of field technical service for the Division.

 Station KFSD, 1000-watt outlet in San Diego, Calif., will join NBC's Pacific Coast network on September 1st.

 J. H. Swenson, Supervisor of the CBS Maintenance and Construction Department, and R. A. Trago, Assistant Supervisor of that Department, have let the network to enter the Army; and W. J. Fahey has joined the Maintenance and Construction Department.

David Davis, Supervisor of CBS' Field Engineering Department, now also fills Mr. Swenson's position as Supervisor of the Maintenance and Construction Department. Harry Silbersdorf, a staff technician in the Field Engineering Division for the past twelve years, has been named Assistant Supervisor of that Department.

 WOR Recording Studios have been recording and servicing 200 stations in this country and Canada with 5-minute news summaries from Australia, Belgium and Greece. Belgian and Greek underground sources relay the news to London and from there it is cabled to the United States, put on 16-inch records by WOR and distributed. It is expected that there will be six nations following this procedure within a short time.

 E. F. Peterson has been placed in charge of Design Engineering of General Electric receiving tubes; K. C. DeWalt, design engineer, Tube Division, will continue his responsibility for design engineering of all other product lines of the Division.

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BLUE OPENS OWN NEWS ROOM

The Blue Network formally opened its own New York news room yesterday (August 23rd), G. W. Johnstone, Director of News and Special Features, has announced. To satisfy the needs of the large staff of news broadcasters built up by the Blue, the news room will be in operation 24 hours daily, seven days weekly.

Complete with its own battery of teletype printers and manned by a staff of nine persons, the New York news room is to be under the supervision of John C. Robb, who has been promoted from the position of editorial assistant to Mr. Johnstone, to Manager, Leon Decker, also a former editorial assistant, and John T. Madigan, formerly with the NBC news room, have been appointed news editors, heading a staff of six writers.

Since the separation from NBC and the setting up of the Blue as an independent network in January, 1942, news reports for Blue newscasters have been written in the NBC news room under the supervision of Mr. Johnstone's editorial assistants, and mechanical facilities were pooled by the two networks. The opening of the Blue news room Monday marks the complete separation of news operations.

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SHIP NAMED AFTER VICTOR HERBERT, ASCAP FOUNDER

A new Liberty Ship, the "Victor Herbert", a birthday gift to Major General Jonathan M. Wainwright taken by the Japs at Corregidor, was christened by Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of the Florida Senator last Sunday at Panama City, Florida.

The "Victor Herbert", named for the composer and founder of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, is a sixtieth birthday present to the General, who is now being held in Formosa. Senator Pepper spoke at the launching ceremonies, and Mrs. Wainwright accepted the ship on behalf of her husband.

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Station KTUC, at Tucson, Arizona, is now giving time breaks in military terminology. Often called "twenty-four hour time" such a system means that 1:00 P.M. becomes thirteen hundred, 2:00 P.M. becomes fourteen hundred and so on until midnight when it's twenty-four hundred.

"I don't know of another station in the country using military time", said Lee Little, General Manager of KTUC. "The change-over created no small muddle in the minds of our announcers and as far as the listeners are concerned, we have a hunch that we have almost forced them to learn how to tell time all over again."

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 27, 1943

New Call Letters For All FM Stations November 1.....	1
All You Had To Do In Those Days Was To Ask Terrell.....	2
FCC Modifies Its Rules And Regulations.....	4
Praising Weiss, Chicago Trib. Says Radio Ruled By Fear.....	6
FCC Probe Subcommittee To Meet In Washington Aug. 30.....	7
Is Elmer In The Dog House? Row Over His Broadcasts.....	8
Looks As If Drew Pearson Has Hit It Again.....	9
Trade Notes.....	10

No. 1557

NEW CALL LETTERS FOR ALL FM STATIONS NOVEMBER 1

There will be a complete reshuffling of call letters for the Frequency Modulation (FM) stations of the United States November 1st. These stations are now 45 in number and all have new designations.

The system just adopted for FM stations will replace the present combination of letter-numeral calls (such as W47NY, W51R, etc.) presently used by FM broadcasters and will conform to the combinations currently used by standard broadcast and commercial television stations. In cases where a licensee of an FM station also operates a standard broadcast station in the same city, he may, if he so desires, retain his standard call letter assignment followed by the suffix "FM" to designate broadcasting on the FM band. Thus, if the licensee of a standard broadcast station with the call letters "WAAX" (hypothetical), also operates an FM station in the same location, he will have the choice of using the call "WAAX-FM" or he may, on the other hand, be assigned a new four-letter call - say, WXRI. Similarly, an FM broadcaster on the West Coast, who also operates a standard broadcast station "KQO", may, if he likes, use the call "KQO-FM" or he may ask for a new four-letter call "KQOF" for his FM station. This choice will remain entirely with the FM operator.

FM licensees may inspect at the FCC a list of the approximately 4,000 four-letter calls which are available for assignments. This number appears ample to supply calls for all additional standard, commercial television, FM stations and non-broadcast classes for some time to come. (The Commission wishes to call attention to the fact, however, that all three-letter calls have already been assigned.)

All call letters beginning with "W" are assigned to stations east of the Mississippi River; all station calls beginning with "K" are located west of the Mississippi and in the territories. A breakdown of the 4,000 four-letter calls available shows approximately 2,900 "K" calls and 1100 "W's" still unassigned.

FM stations are asked to have their requests, indicating a preference in call letters, filed with the Commission by October 1. If no request has been received from an FM licensee by that date, the FCC will, at its discretion, assign a new four-letter call to that station.

It is recommended that FM operators, who wish a new four-letter call, list their first, second and third choices, and in the event two stations seek identical call letters the request first received by the Commission will be honored. All FM stations will use their new call letters on the air effective November 1, next.

Under the old system the first letter of an FM call, either K or W, indicated the geographical position of the station in relation to the Mississippi River, the number designation showed the frequency on which that station was operating and the last letter or letters gave a clue to the city from which the broadcast emanated. (FM stations are licensed in the 43,000 to 50,000 kilocycle band, on frequencies from 43,100 to 49,900 kc., progressing by 200 kilocycle steps.) Thus the call K37LA indicates a station operating on 43,700 kc at Los Angeles; W53D, a station on 45,300 kc. at Detroit, etc.

The Commission's decision to discard the combination of letter-numeral calls for FM stations arose out of several disadvantages and inherent limitations in the system based upon the past experience of FM broadcasters themselves, and the advisability of making the change at this time when transmitter construction is halted because of the war. Licensees of FM stations have found that the letter-numeral system is somewhat cumbersome and does not meet with general public acceptance. In addition, a change in frequency of an FM station under the old system involved a change in its call with consequent confusion to the listening public. Finally, it was felt that as FM broadcast stations were licensed in more and more cities, it would become increasingly difficult to identify the station call with a particular city through the use of an initial letter or letters.

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ALL YOU HAD TO DO IN THOSE DAYS WAS TO ASK TERRELL

Back yonder when this thing called radio was new, a reporter assigned to cover its development and naturally pretty hazy on the subject, said: "I am going to get a book and learn something about it."

"Don't be foolish", said Lynne M. Lamm, a veteran Washington correspondent, "if you want to know anything just call Terrell."

And plenty did just that thing including no less a personage than a former Secretary of Commerce and President of the United States - Herbert Hoover. Also, if a broadcaster wanted to share time, change a frequency, or step up the power a little, he likewise called Mr. Terrell. If it happened to conflict with some other station, Terrell, in his nice Southern way, would suggest that the two stations get together and if they could work out something agreeable to each other, it would probably be all right with the Commerce Department. And it usually was.

The writer, recalling those good old days, asked one of the outstanding radio authorities of the United States if, outside of war activities, approximately the same thing could not be done today without the hundreds of FCC employees and hundreds of thousands of dollars of overhead, and he said "Sure, the whole thing

is political. The FCC has become one of the biggest political Christmas trees in the entire Government service. With Secretary Hoover on the job, Judge S. B. Davis, his Solicitor General, now gone to his reward, and a few of the faithful like Terrell, we could run the thing as good now as we ever did. In those days we didn't even have a law to back us up."

The Terrell referred to, of course, is the one and only William D. Terrell, the first radio inspector in the United States, who will retire at the end of the month after 40 years in the Government service.

In recognition of his splendid service, the FCC addressed the following letter to him:

"Dear Mr. Terrell:

"On the occasion of your voluntary retirement from government service August 31, 1943, may I convey to you on behalf of the Commission and its staff, as well as personally, our sincere best wishes and our hope that you will continue to enjoy for many years to come health, happiness, and the satisfaction of important work well done. We know that the friendships cemented during our association with you will endure, and that you will continue to hold the respect of all concerned with radio which you have earned during your forty years of meritorious service to your government.

"In 1911, when you became the first United States Radio Inspector, you had already had twenty-two years of pioneer communications experience including eight years of government service. Thereafter, as Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, you contributed more than any other government official toward the early growth of broadcasting and of high-frequency communication. Since 1932, as Chief of the Division of Field Operations of the Federal Radio Commission, and as Chief of the Field Division of the Federal Communications Commission, you have devoted yourself unremittingly and unsparingly to the duties of your office.

"We especially wish to thank you for your last two years on active duty, undertaken at our request and with the approval of the President after you had passed seventy, the statutory age of retirement for Federal employees, thus giving us the benefit of your expert advice and assistance during the most difficult period of adjustment to war conditions when your help was urgently needed.

"As tokens of your accomplishment and of the esteem in which you are held in your profession, you were elected a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1929 and made an Honorary Member of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association. You have represented this Government with distinction at many national and international meetings, including the International Radiotelegraph Conference, London, 1912; National Broadcast Conferences called by the Secretary of Commerce, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925; International Telegraph Conference, Paris, 1925; International Radio Conference, Washington, 1927; Safety of Life at Sea Conference, London, and European Broadcasting

Conference, Prague, 1929. In all these lines of duty, you have brought credit to yourself and the government.

"Not the least of your services has been the selection and training of younger men who will now carry on the tradition of competence and integrity which you have established, and who will seek to maintain the high standards you have set. I know these men join with the Commissioners in appreciation and cordial best wishes.

"BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

(Signed) James Lawrence Fly
Chairman"

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FCC MODIFIES ITS RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Commission has modified its Rules Governing Fixed Public Radio Services, Part 6, deleting the reference to the term "A-3 emission" (telephony) in the definition of "radiotelegraph" in Section 6.9, and adding a new Section 6.11 to incorporate this stricken material and to permit the use of A-3 emission for the control of the transmission and reception of facsimile material. At the same time the Commission deleted from Section 6.10 the reference to emissions which are used for telegraph services, and incorporated the stricken material in a new Section 6.12.

The modified sections and new sections read as follows:

"Section 6.9 Radiotelegraph - The term 'radiotelegraph' as hereinafter used shall be construed to include A-0, A-1, A-2 and A-4 emission."

"Section 6.11 Use of A-3 Emission by Radiotelegraph Stations - The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelegraph station may be authorized to use type A-3 emission for the purpose of transmitting addressed program material as set forth in Section 6.51 and for the purpose of controlling the transmission and reception of facsimile material."

"Section 6.10 Radiotelephone - The term 'radiotelephone' as hereinafter used shall be construed to include type A-3 emission only."

"Section 6.12 Use of A-0, A-1 or A-2 Emission by Radiotelephone Stations - 'The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelephone station may be authorized to use type A-0, A-1 or A-2 emission for test purposes or for the exchange of service messages.'"

* * * * *

The Commission also adopted a new Section 2.66 of its General Rules and Regulations to require written notice to the FCC Inspector in Charge of the district in which a radio station operates two days prior to the voluntary removal of that station, temporary or permanent discontinuance of operation, and within two days subsequent to involuntary discontinuance of operation. Radio stations in Alaska are excluded from this requirement.

The new Section 2.66 reads:

"2.66 Discontinuance of Operation. Unless otherwise required by the rules governing the particular service in which a radio station operates, the licensee of each fixed or land radio station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the inspector in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

- (a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;
- (b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of 10 days or more;
- (c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

"Provided, however, where any such discontinuance of operation is not voluntary and results from causes beyond the control of the licensee notice thereof shall be given not later than two days after such discontinuance of operation.

"In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the inspector of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation."

* * * * *

Concurrently, the Commission revised Section 1.361 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure so as to eliminate any reference to specific forms. Footnotes to Sections 1.361 and 43.1 have also been adopted to emphasize relationship to the two sections.

Section 1.361 now reads:

"Sec. 1.361* Financial Statements - Each licensee of a standard broadcast station shall file with the Commission on or before March 1 of each year on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, a balance sheet showing the financial condition of the licensee as of December 31 of the preceding year and an income statement for the preceding calendar year. Each such form shall be subscribed as provided in Section 1.121."

* See also Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations which requires the filing by licensees and permittees of all classes of broadcast stations of reports as to ownership, operation, interests therein, contracts, etc."

An asterisk inserted immediately after "Section 43.1" refers to the following footnote;

"*See also Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure which requires the filing by each licensee of a Standard broadcast station of financial statements."

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PRAISING WEISS, CHICAGO TRIB. SAYS RADIO RULED BY FEAR

Referring to the attempt of the Los Angeles Democrats to throw a scare into the broadcasters, the Chicago Tribune, which itself owns the famous Station WGN, said editorially:

"Thru the courage of Lewis A. Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee broadcasting chain in California, an attempt by the Democratic politicians of that State to censor radio criticism of the New Deal has been brought to public attention.

"The Los Angeles County Democratic Committee took action, thru letters to the broadcasting chain and to sponsors of some of its programs, to suppress radio commentators who have been critical of the New Deal. The Committee made a particular drive against Fulton Lewis, Jr., whose factual reports, based on his own investigations, have exposed numerous administration blunders.

"The Committee was blunt in stating the grounds for its opposition to Lewis. It is out after his scalp because he and other commentators 'are expressing views diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and of its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"The Committee's representations were made privately. When Weiss made them public, denouncing them as 'undemocratic and even brazen', the politicians began to back away. They asserted that there was 'no intention of intimidating any one.' The Committee had, of course, asserted that sponsors should be held jointly responsible with a commentator for any of his remarks. It had demanded that Lewis' sponsor instruct him that when he made 'misstatements' about government bureaus he must devote five times as much time to presenting the New Deal alibi as he did to presenting the original facts.

"This outrage cannot be regarded as merely the spontaneous action of a local Democratic organization. The Los Angeles Democrats were following the official party line of the New Deal. The Federal Communications Commission, the OWI, and other administration agencies are also trying to make the radio stations of the country official expounders of administration policies.

"The radio industry is ruled by fear, the fear that if it offends the administration the licenses of its stations will be revoked. The FCC has shown in the past that it will not hesitate to take such action on trivial excuses, when it is politically desirable to do so.

"There will never be a free radio in this country until the right to operate radio stations is confirmed by Congress, to be revoked only for abuse of that right, proved in the courts. Radio stations today are legally in the same class with saloons. The stations are kept under license in order that they may be subject at all times to the intimidation of the licensing authority."

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FCC PROBE SUBCOMMITTEE TO MEET IN WASHINGTON AUG. 30

A subcommittee of the Cox Federal Communications Commission investigation will meet at the Capitol next Monday, August 30. It will be headed by Representative Louis E. Miller (R), of Missouri, and the sessions are expected to last two or three days.

At the New York sub-committee hearings, Lido Belli, Italian-language broadcaster and radio-time broker, testified that he had been forced off the air by Office of War Information officials and obliged to give over control of his business to a man suggested by them. Mr. Belli said that in eleven months off the air he had lost \$90,000. His business is that of purchasing radio time "in bulk" from Station WBNX and selling advertising time to his clients.

Renzo Nissim, a former OWI aide, who took over the business of Belli, admitted that he had been a former member of the Fascist party in Italy. Mr. Nissim said he had been consulted by Lee Falk, OWI foreign-language-radio chief, before receiving an offer from Lido Belli. Mr. Belli had testified that it was at Mr. Falk's suggestion that he agreed to take on Mr. Nissim, and to let Mr. Nissim dismiss his current employees and hire new ones that would be acceptable to the OWI. Mr. Nissim said later that he had employed and dismissed, but consulted the OWI first. As to program content, he said Mr. Falk wished foreign-language broadcasts to be "anti-Fascist, pro-democratic".

His enlistment in the Fascist party, Mr. Nissim said, was for the purpose of obtaining employment as an assistant professor at a university in Florence, Italy.

"So you joined the Fascist party there so you could get a job?" Representative Cox interposed.

"Yes", Mr. Nissim answered.

"And when you decided to come to the United States you gave it up so you could get a job here?" Mr. Cox continued.

"Yes", said the witness.

William I. Moore, Assistant to the Manager of Station WBNX, told of Mr. Falk's having said, "in essence", that unless the foreign-language broadcasters got rid of "unsavory personnel" they would lose their licenses.

Duccio Tabet, a censor and translator of Italian programs for radio station WOV, who came to this country in 1940 as a political refugee, who admitted he was a former officer in the Italian army and at one time a member of the Fascist Party, testified yesterday he censored religious programs and at one time paraphrased part of the Lord's Prayer "to prevent misinterpretation".

Tabet said that the line: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us" was paraphrased to read: "Let us forgive those who enacted by anger or driven by the hidden force of Satan have attempted to offend us."

Tabet's explanation was that it was his job to "prevent anything against the war effort from going on the air."

He said he helped to formulate the censorship code for that station and that one of the rules of the code read: "When one talks of peace he must in every case first state that the victory of America is necessary for humanity to find its peace."

In line with this policy, he testified, the quotation "Peace on earth, good will toward men", which was broadcast at Christmas time was paraphrased to read: "Peace on earth, good will toward men and victory for America."

Tabet added that the paraphrasing of the Lord's Prayer had never been broadcast because in his capacity as censor he deleted it.

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IS ELMER IN THE DOG HOUSE? ROW OVER HIS BROADCASTS

Elmer Davis seems to no more get out of one mess than he is in another. Now a controversy is raging over whether or not he is trying to strong-arm the networks into giving him time on Sunday nights to resume his Administration broadcasts. Before his trip abroad, Elmer broadcast on Friday nights but the former CBS ace newscaster says that was too much of a chore after a hard day's work.

As will be remembered, the Republicans threw several dead cats at the broadcasts of Mr. Davis and are not expected to show any more enthusiasm if he returns. The entire matter is expected to be put up to the new formed OWI Radio Committee of which Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President of the Don Lee network, is Chairman.

All of which leads up to a big question as to whether or not Mr. Davis is in the presidential dog-house raised by the Washington Post in an editorial earlier in the week, "Where's Elmer Davis?" which read:

"No previous Anglo-American conference has had so much publicity as the current meeting at Quebec. The press is in attendance and free to report the proceedings while they are in progress. The principal participants have been openly feted and photographed. So newsworthy was the occasion considered by the British that their Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, came all the way to Canada to participate in his official capacity. But his counterpart in the United States, Elmer Davis, has been conspicuous only by his absence.

"Mr. Davis' attendance at the Quebec conference would have been altogether logical. Who can be better fitted to give guidance and help to the American correspondents there than the Director of War Information? Yet the link between our newsmen and the conferees has been presidential Secretary Stephen Early. Able though he is, this is not his job. One cannot help wondering why Mr. Davis was left on the outside. It scarcely seems reasonable to ascribe his absence to his own volition.

"President Roosevelt sometimes moves in mysterious ways. In this instance he appears to have forgotten about Elmer Davis altogether or deliberately to have ignored him. The neglect can scarcely serve to enhance the already somewhat battered prestige of OWI. It lends weight to the contention of some critics that the agency has no essential function to perform. Certainly it cannot perform its function effectively if it does not enjoy the full confidence and intimacy of the President. Prime Minister Churchill has given an object lesson in how to make use of an Office of War Information. Mr. Bracken serves at his right hand. Mr. Davis should occupy the same position in relation to the President. In denying it to him, Mr. Roosevelt deprives himself of an exceedingly valuable aid and instrument."

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LOOKS AS IF DREW PEARSON HAS HIT IT AGAIN

The flash this morning (Tuesday) that Mrs. Roosevelt was in New Zealand came pretty close to the prediction of Drew Pearson, Blue's famous commentator last Sunday night that Mrs. Roosevelt would take a trip around the world visiting our troops.

Mr. Pearson's hitting it so close seemed to be taken as one more instance of his many predictions coming true. Another theory was that maybe Drew had gotten wind of Mrs. Roosevelt's flight, had considered press censorship and the First Lady being "a military secret", a lot of eye-wash and being pretty close to the throne, had taken a chance on breaking the story.

Anyway it appears to be another big scoop not only for Pearson but for the Blue Network and radio generally.

Mr. Pearson in his Blue Network broadcast Sunday night (August 29, 7 P.M., EWT) will give his answer to "Will FDR Run Again?"

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The enemy shooting a radio announcer didn't make much of a hit with Claude Mahoney, Washington Blue network news commentator.

"If you don't like me, shut me off or tell me so", Mr. Mahoney said to his listeners, "but please don't shoot me."

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Leon Henderson's salary as a commentator is \$100,000 a year, according to Igor Cassini of the Washington Times-Herald. If that is true, it was a lucky break when they separated Leon from his \$15,000 Price Administrator job.

A party will be given by Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, Tuesday August 30th at the Hotel Statler to meet Morgan Beatty, NBC's London commentator.

In the 181-day period from January 1 through June 30, 1943, 8,412 CBS broadcasts were devoted to some phase of the war, according to a report released by the network's Research Department. Since some of the broadcasts treated more than one war topic, 10,237 different war items were included in these 8,412 broadcasts, totaling over 1,700 hours.

WDAK, Columbus, Ga. will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a supplementary station to the South Central Group effective Sept. 1, or as soon as lines become available.

In spite of materials shortages and the ban against recording by the American Federation of Musicians, the recording industry expects a commercial sale of between 75,000,000 and 90,000,000 discs this year, according to Variety. In view of the barriers to recording and production, both of which are more than a year old, the Government clamp on shellac dating from April and the AFM ban from August 1, 1942, such sales figures are way over expectations. Estimate is based on sales of the first six months of this year.

Ben S. Fisher, former Assistant General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission, was inducted as president of the Sigma Chi fraternity in Chicago Tuesday.

A native of Anderson, Ind., Mr. Fisher was graduated from the University of Illinois Law School in 1914, and came to Washington about 13 years ago where he is now a member of the law firm of Fisher & Wayland.

KEYS, Corpus Christi, Texas; KGBS, Harlingen, Texas; and WCED, DuBois, Pennsylvania, will soon join the Columbia network.

Reports from Stockholm has reported that a pilotless German "mystery plane" crashed on the Danish island of Bornholm this week and investigation revealed "certain technical details" indicating the plane was steered by radio from the ground.

Giving paper shortage as the reason, the Philadelphia Record and the Philadelphia Inquirer are omitting their weekly radio columns. They will, however, continue to print the daily and Sunday radio logs.

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Western Union Telegraph Co. and Postal Telegraph Cable Co. to file tariffs discontinuing so-called Gift Money Order service during the war period. In abolishing this service, the Commission noted that it was "somewhat of the same nature as congratulatory and greeting messages" which have been discontinued by the telegraph carriers as non-essential services for the duration of the war.

Money order service at reduced rates will, however, still be available to or from members of the armed forces.

Gift Money Order service is a special type of money order whereby the telegraph company delivers to the payee a special gift-order form indicating that the money is to be used for the purchase of a gift desired by the recipient. The service furnished is the same as that given under the regular money order classification, except that a regular money order does not specify the use to be made of the money so sent.

It came as a surprise to Joe Seiferth, but President Roosevelt did turn down his invitation to appear at the World Premiere of Icecapades of 1944 which Station WJZ will sponsor September 14th. Joe, audience promotion manager, whose policy is "nothing but the best for WJZ", in his invitation to the President said, "We expect to receive \$50,000 per loge for radio, motion picture and stage artists - but we can raise \$100,000 per seat, making a total of \$1,400,000, if you and your party will be able to attend on that night.

Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, assured Joe that the refusal of the invitation "indicates no lack of sympathetic interest by the President, who joins with me in wishing you every success in this very patriotic undertaking." Seats at the Icecapades Premiere at Madison Square Garden will be sold to war bond purchasers, with WJZ expecting to raise at least \$5,000,000.

Leading all industries in the uptrend was the amusement group which showed a 49.3 percent increase, reflecting in part the enormous wartime public spending power, according to the survey published in the current issue of The Exchange Magazine. Only the steel iron and coke industry, of the 19 general groups tabulated, showed a decline.

Net income of amusements for the year was \$20,402,000. Next was the automotive industry \$129,365,000, showing a 29.2% increase.

SIMPLE

Travel rationed,
Where to go?
Stay home with
Your radio.

- From CBS Radio Beams

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 31, 1943

Press Attacks On OWI May Again Touch Off Congress.....	1
Helping Hand Held Out To Relay Broadcast Stations.....	4
July Military Electronics Output \$234,000,000; Not Enough.....	5
New Radio Compass Aids With Planes.....	5
Draft Fraud Charges Stir Up Another Big Fly-Cox Row.....	6
Pay Of Radio Staffs Raised By WLB.....	7
CIO Intervenes In Blue Net Sale; Flamm Loses WMCA Case.....	8
NAB Hiring Sam Rayburn's Nephew Seen As Political.....	9
Petrillo Hyde Park Concert In Two Weeks; Travel Cut.....	9
G.E. Successfully Records 66 Minute Speech On Wire.....	10
14 Washington Broadcasters To Aid War Loan Drive.....	11

No. 1558

August 31, 1943

PRESS ATTACKS ON OWI MAY AGAIN TOUCH OFF CONGRESS

Surely no Government official or agency have had a worse lambasting from the press than Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information. Instead of dying down as time goes on, the criticism seems to keep up with the result that it appears to be paving the way for another OWI Congressional investigation or maybe something worse when that august body recovenes two weeks hence. Already Representative Barry (D), of New York, has announced that he will introduce a bill to abolish the OWI and transfer its activities to the State Department. Representative Ditter says he will introduce a bill to lop off the Overseas Branch.

In the meantime, the press continues its barrage. One of the few kind words this writer has seen, and that was for Mr. Davis personally and not for OWI, was by Raymond Clapper, of Scripps-Howard, who wrote:

"When Elmer Davis came to Washington only a year ago, he was one of the most respected of all radio commentators. He had worked hard for years to win the confidence of people in his integrity, judgment and ability as an analyst of events. After having achieved notable success by a lifetime of work, Mr. Davis was drafted to become Chief of OWI.

"Now, a year later, Davis is bruised, discouraged, held up to savage attack in Congress and in the press. And his chief who brought him here gives him the rough brushoff, and leaves him standing alone and exposed to every political brickbat.

"Doesn't Mr. Roosevelt know that he is the real target of these brickbats? Yet men like Davis must stand out in front and take them - and with no protection, no support, no thanks from the chief they serve. You would not find a better man to head OWI, but that would never be suspected from the treatment Davis receives.

"Davis means nothing to me. But he ought to mean something to the Government."

Arthur Krock in the New York Times attached considerable importance to the fact that Davis was not at Quebec.

"In this capital where, as in any other, political courtiers thrive better if they know who is falling from high favor and who is entering it, the absence of Elmer Davis from the Conference of Quebec has attracted great attention", Mr. Krock observed. "Various reasons - none ominous - can be assigned for the President's failure to channel his information department there through the

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Director of the Office of War Information. But the political courtiers detect bad omens; and some disinterested observers are disposed to agree with them.

"When it became known that Mr. Davis was not to be a part of the President's Quebec entourage, there was a good deal of private eyebrow-raising. But after The Washington Post editorially asked the reasons for the omission, and remarked that the President seemed deliberately to have foregone a chance to restore prestige to "the battered OWI", the discussion became open and general. The omens assumed a heavier shadow when the nearest approach to an opposite number Mr. Davis has in Great Britain, the Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, arrived in Quebec and was as helpful to the press as the circumstances permitted him to be.

"Mr. Bracken is both skilled and forthright in the business of imparting official information, and his unbarred intimacy with the Prime Minister - a facility Mr. Davis does not enjoy with the President - gives special authority to what he says.

"The President, if he chooses, can disperse the cloud that has fallen over the OWI in this particular, and send the professional courtiers on other scents of favor's decay. With a few words of reasonable explanation, should he wish to take notice of the episode, he can remove from Mr. Davis the shadow of the doghouse. If he wishes to lift the OWI from the slump of morale which the Quebec incident and certain plainer misadventures have produced - notably Mr. Roosevelt's reprimand of its overseas branch's broadcasts after the fall of Mussolini - the President should say those few words or authorize them to be said for him. Congress is in no friendly mood toward the agency, and when new appropriations are considered the OWI will need all the help it can get."

Referring to the Nicholas Roosevelt withdrawal, the Washington Post said:

"In the discussion on the appropriation for OWI the assertion was made that Mr. Elmer Davis had done yeoman service in getting war news from the Army and Navy. That assertion seems to have been propaganda having no substance. The proof is afforded in Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's resignation from OWI. Mr. Roosevelt as Deputy Director of OWI was daily responsible for getting news out of the armed services. His letter of resignation is a long note of frustration. He has failed to develop the working arrangement with the armed services which was the object of his appointment. All that he has to show for a nine-month assiduity for which there is general testimony are minor concessions.

"It is usually an excuse with the Army and Navy that liaison officials at OWI do not inspire confidence. Clearly such a charge could not be sustained at Mr. Roosevelt's expense. Mr. Roosevelt came to the OWI with the highest credentials. An editor of repute, a former Minister to Hungary, a Roosevelt, he was an ideal choice by Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis must have been pretty sure that the armed services would yield their confidence to such a man

as Mr. Roosevelt. But the Army and Navy are not easily cajoled - and cajoled is the word. They would not admit Mr. Roosevelt into their councils on information, nor would they amplify and expedite the flow of news for OWI distribution.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in consequence, has passed the task back to Mr. Davis. Evidently he feels he is wasting his time and energies. 'So long', he writes, 'as the relations of the Office of War Information with the War and Navy Departments rest solely on the basis of petition and suggestion you, and only you, in the Office of War Information can do anything further to improve the public relations policies of the Army and Navy.'"

The Washington Daily News said:

"Future of OWI is being debated backstage here. One plan calls for putting the Foreign Branch under the State Department, or War or Navy. Another calls for setting up OWI as an independent agency with more authority instead of less, after the manner of the British Ministry of Information."

Saying that Mr. Davis is getting ready to cushion new Congress blows with a reorganization of his Bureau, Helen Lombard of the Bell Syndicete writes:

"President Roosevelt's broadminded attitude toward the vagaries of his subordinates stretches very far. But it is likely to stop suddenly short when they show signs of becoming real political liabilities.

"With Congress already hot on the heels of the OWI, Mr. Davis cannot afford to miss another opportunity to demonstrate the usefulness of his agency.

"The new system should be of educational value to some of Mr. Davis' collaborators, demonstrating as it does that the American point of view must take precedence over the furthering of personal ideological slants."

The Washington Star said there was a growing belief that Foreign Branch of the OWI sooner or later would have to be placed under the direction of the joint chiefs of staff. The Washington Times-Herald reported that Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan had captured the Foreign Branch of the OWI for his secret Office of Strategic Services.

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In 1942 there were 41 broadcasting stations in operation in Szechwan Province, China. The largest of these stations, with an international hook-up, is located in Chengtu.

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HELPING HAND HELD OUT TO RELAY BROADCAST STATIONS

Upon consideration of a further report of its Committee on Critical Radio Materials, the Federal Communications Commission announced that under certain enumerated conditions it would be in the public interest to authorize judicious use of idle equipment to increase the power of relay broadcast stations when existing power is insufficient, to make other changes in relay equipment to render improved service, and to construct new relay broadcast stations for the following purposes:

- (a) To be used as an emergency program link between the studio and the main transmitter in case of failure of the normal wire lines.
- (b) To facilitate the transmission of programs in connection with the war effort, particularly from camps and other places where adequate telephone line facilities are not available or where the cost is prohibitive.
- (c) To facilitate the broadcast of programs from remote points where the shortage of lines has made it impossible or extremely difficult to obtain these facilities.

Applications for authorizations to change facilities or to construct new relay broadcast stations for the purposes set forth herein may be granted upon a satisfactory showing that:

- (1) All required materials may be obtained without priority assistance for either construction or maintenance;
- (2) Such applications involve no inconsistencies with the Commission's Rules and Regulations;
- (3) Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles, and offer substantial improvement in relay broadcast service; and
- (4) Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

Applications to change facilities or to construct new relay broadcast stations, which have been dismissed without prejudice pursuant to the policy announced in Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, may be reinstated for consideration in the light of the new circumstances upon the filing of petitions within thirty (30) days of this date showing (1) that such applications are in conformity with the foregoing conditions; and (2) any and all changes with respect to facts and circumstances given in original applications.

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JULY MILITARY ELECTRONICS OUTPUT \$234,000,000; NOT ENOUGH

Electronics equipment requirements in the war program are mounting steadily and the electronics industry faces a fresh challenge in the form of higher production schedules proposed for the remainder of 1943, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, said last Saturday.

The actual output of military electronics equipment for July of this year was \$234,000,000 and to meet future requirements the rate of production of electronics equipment will have to be stepped up to the rate of four billion dollars annually between now and the end of December, 1943, Mr. Ellis said. This figure would jump the monthly dollar volume of production to approximately \$333,000,000 per month, or nearly \$100,000,000 per month increase over the July total.

As a further indication that no "plateau" in production totals for electronics is in prospect, Mr. Ellis estimated that war production needs to be supplied by the industry will be 30 to 40 per cent greater for 1944 than for this year.

"The production curve on military electronics equipment continues on the upswing, but producers, suppliers and contributing agencies must not relax their splendid efforts if the requirements of the armed forces are to be met", Mr. Ellis said.

"Output must be maintained and increased despite difficulties in the field of critical components, experienced labor and the other problems facing us", he added. The electronics industry in general has done a fine job, but it must be prepared for even greater efforts in the drive for victory.

"Electronics equipment is serving in every sector and in every phase of the war. Ships, guns, planes, tanks and communications all are dependent on the material produced by the electronics industry, and our job is to keep these vital products flowing in ever-increasing volume to the war fronts."

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NEW RADIO COMPASS AIDS WITH PLANES

A newly invented radio compass (Patent 2,327,640) also may be of assistance with airplanes. Its inventor is Frederick J. Hooven, of Dayton, O., and the patent has been assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

The compass operates through a system including a directional receiving means, a non-directional receiver and a modulator responsive to the combined outputs of the receivers. By a method of computing the differences of voltages inducted by the mechanism, tabulations may be made by which directions from an airplane may be found. This kind of compass has an advantage over magnetic compasses in that, as long as a plane is within range of sending stations, it can establish its position and direction, and provides an added check against the gyro compass all large planes carry.

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DRAFT FRAUD CHARGES STIR UP ANOTHER BIG FLY-COX ROW

The House FCC investigators at a subcommittee meeting Monday in Washington, presided over by Representative Louis E. Miller (R), of St. Louis, got another big rise out of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission when Committee Counsel Hugh Reilly charged Mr. Fly's request for deferment of 1,069 of his employees a "fraud and misrepresentation". When this list was sent to the President, the White House was said to have cut it down to 218.

FCC Counsel Charles R. Denny disputed the Committee's figures, asserting that many named as draft dodgers were family men and that "the total number of deferments in the entire Commission on occupational grounds in the true sense is 271", while more than 300 of the total of 1,468 male employees are serving in the armed forces.

A statement by Chairman Fly that the Committee had descended "to a new low in this latest, unprincipled attack on loyal, hard-working employees" was termed "contemptuous of the committee and Congress" by Attorney Reilly. Chairman Miller said he hoped the FCC would refrain from trying its case in the newspapers and promised that a full hearing would be given the agency when "its turn came to bat.

Mr. Denny said that while the FCC regretted resorting to the press, it would do no good to wait six months or more to get a hearing before the Committee. "We want an opportunity to answer the charges as they're made", he said.

Mr. Miller then told Denny that "most assuredly" an opportunity would be given to the FCC to testify before a report was made. Later, however, he told reporters that an interim report might be made to the House shortly after Congress returns from its recess next month, but added that the FCC would be heard before any "final report".

Representative Miller declared that the names of the Government employees that the FCC asked to have deferred should be made public:

"If any man now in a bombproof Government position is hiding from military service, the country ought to know his name in fairness to the boys fighting and dying on the battle front. I see no reason for immunity of identity in connection with anyone intentionally escaping military service."

But Committee attorneys referred to the numerous cases presented only by number.

The case of the chiroprapist was presented as typical. Twenty-five years old and single, he was a chiroprapist with his father when the draft board put him in Class 1-A. He fought

induction, asserting his father and mother were dependents but the Board, after a lengthy investigation, ruled that his father was supporting him.

The young foot-doctor applied for a job with the FCC, was hired January 12, 1942, and on January 13, the following day, the agency sought his deferment stating that "considerable time and effort had been expended in training this man for confidential work".

A frantic appeal to the FCC was wired by the young man and the agency went over the heads of the draft board to national headquarters of Selective Service in Washington. Letters and memoranda in the files of the FCC showed that the case was battled over for a year but the FCC was finally victorious in gaining their protege a classification in 2B.

A third case involved another 21-year-old youth, single with no dependents, whose only previous employment had been as a shipping clerk. The FCC asked for his deferment as a specialist and technician although the agency's own files complained that he did not "know what it was all about".

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PAY OF RADIO STAFFS RAISED BY WLB

The War Labor Board last Saturday granted a 10% salary boost to announcers, singers and actors on the commercial programs of the National Broadcasting Co., WOR Program Service, Inc., the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and the Blue Network, Inc., all of New York; Don Lee Broadcasting Co., Hollywood; WGN, Inc., and Agricultural Broadcasting System, Inc., both of Chicago. The increase is retroactive to March 8th.

The pay rise was worked out under the "Little Steel" formula because the parties in submitting their agreement for approval stated that no increases in rates for artists and announcers employed on commercial programs had been given since 1940.

The American Federation of Radio Artists, American Federation of Labor, represents the employees who work in the companies' studios in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Hollywood.

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Newspaper editors to be heard in NBC's second nationwide roundup of editorial opinion, "The Editors Speak", on Sunday, September 5 (NBC, 4:30 P.M., EWT), are Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal; Eugene Meyer, editor of the Washington (D.C.) Post; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland(O) Press, and Chet Shaw, Managing editor of Newsweek.

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CIO INTERVENES IN BLUE NET SALE; FLAMM LOSES WMCA CASE

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the request of the CIO to be allowed to intervene in connection with the hearings on the projected transfer of the three stations WJZ, WENR and KGO in the sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, the candy king, and head of the newly organized American Broadcasting System, Inc. The CIO hearing is scheduled for tomorrow (Wednesday, September 1st) in Washington.

The CIO asked that during the hearings on the Blue Network transfer, which are scheduled for Friday, September 10th, that the FCC afford the labor organization time to present its grievance against the National Association of Broadcasters and the radio industry for not giving CIO all the radio time it wants.

In reply to this, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, had declared that American Labor is entitled to and has the same access to the facilities of American broadcasting stations as any other individual or group.

The NAB president pointed out that organized labor was given more than 100 broadcasts on the networks in 1942 and this gesture by radio to labor was heartily commended by William Green, A. F. of L. president, and Philip Murray, CIO president.

In New York Monday the Supreme Court denied a motion to rescind the sale of Station WMCA to Edward J. Noble, in an action brought by Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, who had charged that he was "an unwilling seller and was coerced" into agreeing to the sale.

The radio property was sold Jan. 17, 1941, for \$850,000, to Mr. Noble.

Mr. Flamm, in suing for the return of the station and an accounting of profits, charged that "the defendant and his agents represented to the deponent that the defendant, Edward J. Noble, was a man of such influential stature and so powerfully connected politically that unless your deponent entered into such a sale and transfer he would * * * lose his license to broadcast and his entire investment."

In denying the motion Justice Peck said:

"The trouble with the plaintiff's case is that he knew all the elements of the fraud except the participation of his employees, and he suspected that, before he transferred the station, and still he has waited two and a half years before seeking a recession."

Justice Peck said that the law is clear that an action for recession of a sale must be brought "promptly after discovery of the fraud."

At the hearing Mr. Noble said that his necessity to divest himself of WMCA "seems to have suggested to Flamm an opportunity to catch a bargain in the name of 'equitable' recession by asserting a nuisance cloud upon my title."

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NAB HIRING SAM RAYBURN'S NEPHEW SEEN AS POLITICAL

Appointing Robert T. Bartley, nephew of Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, to an executive position in the National Association of Broadcasters, was seen as a political move on the part of the broadcasters. Although Mr. Bartley has been identified with radio, having been with the FCC and a vice-president of the Yankee Network and his new duties will be to coordinate war activities, there seemed to be a distinct impression that his addition to the NAB staff at this time might prove helpful in keeping in touch with Capitol Hill.

Also the NAB has just appointed Karl A. Smith, Washington attorney, to act as the Association's legislative counsel.

Mr. Bartley, who is 34, was assistant to Walter M. W. Splawn, Special Counsel to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in 1932-33 when the Communications Act of 1934 was being written. His uncle, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, was then Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Bartley, upon formation of the FCC in 1934, served as the first and only director of its Telegraph Division. In 1937, when the division system was abolished by the then Chairman Frank R. McNinch, Mr. Bartley left the FCC. Afterward, he became senior securities analyst with the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, but left in March, 1939 to join Mr. Shepard as Executive Secretary of the Yankee Network.

Mr. Bartley was elected a Vice President of Yankee in August, 1942, and has served in that capacity since. He has resigned from the network effective September 25th, and will terminate four and a half years with that organization.

Mr. Smith will replace Russell P. Place, former counsel, now in the service. He was an attorney with the Federal Radio Commission before entering private practice with the firm of Hogan and Hartson in Washington.

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PETRILLO HYDE PARK CONCERT IN TWO WEEKS; TRAVEL CUT

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was quoted as saying that the first of his free symphony orchestra concerts for people in small places would be given by the New York Philharmonic at the home of President Roosevelt in about two weeks.

At the same time Mr. Petrillo said that because of shortage of transportation, they had to cut a concert which the Chicago Civic Opera Company hoped to give at Rockford, Ill. about a hundred miles from Chicago.

"The Mayor of Rockford", Mr. Petrillo said, "sent me a telegram and it was very, very bitter. He said that all arrangements had been made for the concert and that more than 100,000 people would be disappointed. But what can I do? I can't carry those musicians down there piggy back. I wired the Mayor he could have the musicians if he could find a way to get them down there."

Mr. Petrillo added that an interchange of telegrams with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, brought the verdict that it would be impossible "to accord priorities of any type to the travel of orchestras". He said, however, that he had wired another plea for help to the O. D. T.

Mr. Petrillo said that the union had agreed to the five conditions laid down by Marshall Field, President of the New York Symphony Society, for the use of the orchestra.

These conditions, which were contained two weeks ago in a letter to Mr. Petrillo, were that none of the free performances be broadcast or recorded and that programs presented by the Society's orchestra be approved by the Society.

In the same letter, Mr. Field urged Mr. Petrillo to lift his year-old ban on the recording of symphony music. Mr. Petrillo said yesterday that the issue of the recording ban was separate from the use of the orchestra for the free concerts. He disclosed that he would invite Mr. Field and a group of several other symphony orchestra officials to attend the union's executive board meeting in three or four weeks to discuss the symphonic record ban. He said that Mr. Field asked to attend such a meeting.

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G.E. SUCCESSFULLY RECORDS 66 MINUTE SPEECH ON WIRE

Sixty-six minutes of continuous speech can be recorded on 11,500 feet of hair-like steel wire on a spool no larger than the ordinary doughnut, in a new type of wire sound recorder being built by General Electric Company.

Operating under a license of the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago, engineers in General Electric's laboratory are now engaged in redesigning the apparatus so that it can be manufactured in mass production to meet the demands of both the Army and Navy.

The recorder, itself, is contained in a small box, weighing about 9 pounds. It has many wartime uses, but perhaps none more important than in observation planes. Instead of the customary pad and pencil now used by pilots in making notes of what they see on scouting trips, they can dictate into a small microphone just as the busy office executive now uses a dictaphone. Instead of the observer's words being recorded on a wax cylinder they are recorded magnetically on wire which is but four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Unlike the wax cylinder which is breakable, there is no apparent wearout to the wire. In fact, 100,000 reproductions have failed to alter its quality in any respect.

When there is no longer any use for the recordings, the speech can be readily "wiped off" magnetically, and the wire is as good as new for future recordings.

Magnetic steel wire recording is not a new idea. As early as 1898 Valdamar Poulson, a Danish scientist, introduced the method and used it to record high-speed arc radio signals. However, suitable amplifiers were not available at that time and the quality was poor. With the new method developed by Marvin Camras, Assistant Physicist of the Armour Institute, many changes have been made and the quality improved so as to compare favorably with the ordinary phonograph records.

A recent report from England stated that the sound recorder is now being used in the war zones and that "a fight talk of a Flying Fortress crew, attacking Nazi airfields in France, was recorded on a small spool of wire."

This was brought back to England, and according to Major H. L. Nussbaum, "All the conversation of the crew inside the Fortress as well as the sounds of battle were brought back as an oral record of the 66-minute flight."

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14 WASHINGTON BROADCASTERS TO AID WAR LOAN DRIVE

Fourteen representatives from the six local radio stations will comprise a Radio Committee to aid in raising the District's quota of \$94,000,000 for the Third War Loan campaign which opens September 9th.

The representatives and their stations are Elinor Lee, Bailey Axton and Howard Stanley, of WTOP; Carleton D. Smith and Fred Shawn of WRC; Kenneth H. Berkeley and Bryson Rash of WMAL; William Dolph and Charles Zurhorst of WOL; Bennett Larson and Norman Lee of WWDC, and Lawrence Heller, Sam Lauder and Jerry Strong of WINX.

Many other programs by each station as well as a 'round-the-clock broadcast of special events on the opening day, are being planned. Listeners will hear again and again throughout the campaign the slogan of the Third War Loan drive, "Back the Attack With Extra Bonds". Other slogans to be heard are "Every One a Bond Buyer and Bond Seller" and "Buy an Extra \$100 Bond in September."

In addition to aiding in the local drive, it is felt that radio will also help in raising the \$15,000,000,000 which is the national quota, through its daily contact with millions of persons.

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