

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Report No. 1566

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October 1, 1943

FDR ABSENT FROM FIRST PETRILLO CONCERT; OPENING TAME

It looks very much as if President Roosevelt had washed his hands of the unduly ballyhooed symphony concerts which James C. Petrillo announced he was giving at the President's suggestion. At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt did not attend the opening concert in the East given by the New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra at Poughkeepsie last week, although he was reported to have inspected the Standard Gauge plant, engaged in war work, in Poughkeepsie the afternoon of the evening's concert. Furthermore, it was originally given out that the opening Eastern concert would take place at Hyde Park, the President's home, which is a suburb of Poughkeepsie, the assumption being, of course, that the President would be there to give the project his blessing. Why, then, the debut was made in nearby Poughkeepsie with the Chief Executive, who supposedly thought up the idea of giving these free concerts to the people in the small cities, conspicuously absent, was a cause for considerable conjecture. Even Mr. Petrillo did not attend the concert.

E. G. Balzer, a member of the executive board of the New York local of the American Federation of Musicians, presided at Poughkeepsie and read telegrams from Mr. Petrillo inviting President Roosevelt to attend the opening concert, and the President's wired reply that he was "very happy that the first major symphony orchestra concert will be given at Poughkeepsie", -- "I much wish that I could go to it myself, but that is impossible."

One theory was that Mr. Roosevelt may have been displeased with the publicity which Mr. Petrillo gave the concerts and the way the President's supposed sponsoring of them was received by the press where for the most part the enterprise was assumed to have offered vote-getting possibilities. Also it did not appear to set particularly well in certain quarters that Mr. Petrillo apparently was receiving the Presidential blessing at the same time that he was being scrutinized by government agencies for possible violation of the law in his arbitrary dealings with the record manufacturers and broadcasters. An angle difficult to figure out and perhaps the one which led to the speculation that Mr. Roosevelt's interest in the concerts might be connected with votes, was that the President himself is not musical and does not particularly care for the kind of music played by symphony orchestras. His musical taste was described as being more on the "Home on the Range" type. Mrs. Roosevelt attends the Washington concerts, but outside of that, members of the official family are seldom seen where classical programs are given. An exception to

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this was the concert by Marian Anderson when she was not allowed to appear in Constitution Hall but sang at the Lincoln Memorial. Secretary Ickes was on the front seat and practically every big politico in town turned out to greet the negro singer. Ordinarily though, cabinet officers, senators and high government officials are rarely seen at Washington symphony concerts.

The newspapers made little or no mention of Mr. Petrillo's Presidential concerts curtain raiser. The music dictator's advance publicity was a lot better than his follow-up. The Associated Press story as carried in the New York Times was only about an eighth of a column. The Times, which covers its suburban areas very thoroughly, evidently did not think enough of the event to send up a special man to cover it and printed the A.P. paragraphs on page 11.

Even the Poughkeepsie paper, the New Yorker, had less than a column. Its account read in part as follows:

"Opening a series of free wartime civilian morale concerts under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Musicians, the New York Philharmonic Symphony society orchestra played to an audience estimated at approximately 1,400 persons here last night at the Poughkeepsie High school auditorium.

"Howard Barlow, guest conductor, pronounced the concert 'very, very exciting,' said he had felt an instantaneous wedding between the orchestra and the responsive audience.

"'We liked it,' said a member of the orchestra, one of the 105 members who came to Poughkeepsie for the concert, comprising what the conductor called the 'full Philharmonic.'

"Packed to the doors, the crowd overflowed the normal seating capacity of the auditorium, stood in the aisles and lobby, sat on the balcony stairs, and cheered, applauded, laughed, and stamped on the floor.

"Frederick W. Stitzel, business manager of Local 238, in charge of Poughkeepsie arrangements for the concert, said he felt that the concert was a great success, while Charles S. Sollinger, one of several officials of Local 802, New York City, estimated the crowd in excess of 1,500 persons.

"E. G. Balzer, a member of the executive board of the New York local, said that the federation is going ahead with plans for further concerts in the series, that six additional programs will be given by the Philharmonic in New York state cities, with arrangements in charge of local units of the federation, every effort being made to get the tickets out to the people who would not normally come to New York to hear the Philharmonic there."

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FCC CHAIRMAN PROCLAIMS THE "FREEDOM TO LISTEN"

Another "freedom" was added to the New Deal "must" list by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, addressing the Advertising Club of Boston last Tuesday. It was the "freedom to listen". Mr. Fly offered a mythical statute which made it unlawful to possess a radio capable of hearing anything but a government transmitter, to listen to anything but a Government program or to manufacture or sell any radio receiver capable of hearing programs not originated by the U. S. Government. Further restrictions were that the appropriate government agency shall "jam" all programs not originated by the government, the listening after 10 P.M., or in groups of three is forbidden and that free reception at public receivers would be provided for all programs to which listening is compulsory.

"Is such a statute unthinkable? Weird? Fantastic?" Chairman Fly asked. "No, let me assure you. The counterpart of almost every one of those provisions, or equally onerous restraints, can be found in one part or another now under Axis domination. In Germany the state controls the manufacture of radio receivers so that it is impossible to obtain a set capable of receiving a short-wave signal. Furthermore, the standard broadcast range is limited to the German propaganda centers. Not willing to give the German people a sporting change to sneak a listen to the ideas of the rest of the world, Goebbels makes doubly sure and jams any verbatim utterances as they occur. An inhuman German statute provides the death penalty for persistent "black listening". Those people guilty of one act of "black listening" are merely thrown into a concentration camp. A wife with guilty knowledge of her husband's "black listening" goes to the concentration camp too. The Japanese militarists go a step further than their German colleagues; they kill and torture Japanese people for what they call "dangerous thoughts." Such fear and tyranny stagger our imagination so that we can hardly imagine that we would be taking our lives in our hands for thinking of turning on our radios.

"Freedom to listen, at least so far as radio in the United States is concerned, is so elementary a concept that it sometimes escapes attention altogether. In this hemisphere, as well as this nation, people are encouraged to listen to the voices of all their neighbors; many of us listen to our enemies; we are confident that free men can appraise the wheat and the chaff and that the dictators will be unable to alienate citizens of these democracies from the governments they themselves control. We take it for granted when we sit in our own homes, throw the radio switch and turn the dial, that in this gesture at least we, as listeners, are completely free. We take all of this as a matter of course and all too seldom articulate our underlying confidence that democratic government depends ultimately on a truly informed citizenry. Millions each night assemble on the various wavelengths; without freedom to listen those assembled are as effectively deprived of their constitutional right as if, assembled in Boston Common, they

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were ridden down by the police and clubbed into dispersion. For my own part, I want to orient my thinking on the subject in terms of free speech. To most of us, in a deep emotional sense, freedom of speech is a basic right. I venture to suggest that the freedom to listen is an essential counterpart of freedom of speech.

"A recent Supreme Court opinion states:

'The authors of the First Amendment knew that novel and unconventional ideas might disturb the complacent, but they chose to encourage a freedom which they believed essential if vigorous enlightenment was ever to triumph over slothful ignorance. This freedom embraces the right to distribute literature, and necessarily protects the right to receive it.'

"Listening has become one of the vital functions of our modern civilization. A vast amount of public information, public enlightenment, public news and even public education - not to speak of entertainment - now reaches our people via the air waves. Radio has provided the mechanical means for attaining the Founding Fathers' ideal; a great responsibility lies upon those in control. Do you remember how Woodrow Wilson described the 'radio revolution?' Although radio was still in its infancy then - this was September 1919 - President Wilson prophetically foresaw its immense global potentialities. He said:

'Do you not know that the world is all now one single whispering gallery? Those antennae of the wireless telegraph are the symbols of our age. All the impulses of mankind are thrown out upon the air and reach to the ends of the earth.'

"Despite modern transport, our millions of people, widely dispersed or metropolitanly congested, cannot be reached through town meetings. National and world problems today completely overshadow town and colony problems. In this environment the old soap box methods lack any real persuasive force. It is a fortuitous circumstance that modern science has provided the means for the first adequate realization of free speech. With the advent of radio audiences have become nation-wide and even world-wide; their interests national and international. With innumerable listeners, the duty of the speaker to subordinate his interests becomes clear. Few may speak, all may listen. From the very limited nature of the facility it is at once apparent that the paramount interest is not in the single speaker - but in the millions of listeners. Therefore, those who control this mechanism of free speech must treat free speech not as a right but as a duty. They must hold this mechanism of free speech in trust for the people - the listeners.

"We have a culture, developed in part by radio. It is a common source of information and ideas. This wide country with its divergent groups is becoming aware of itself through radio. Sectionalism is fast disappearing; the unity, the harmony, and

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the understanding - all these things must rest upon a proper use of this medium of knowledge.

"Radio appears to have come all the way but in reality it has only approached the crossroads. Radio is a living thing; it must grow and expand as people grow and expand. Despite its achievements we dare not be too smug about it. Restriction, constriction and exclusion must give way to a broader and more democratic approach as to the persons the listening public may hear. Likewise, complete freedom to listen demands that divergent views must be aired. In the market place of ideas diversity of opinion enables us intelligently to sift the sound from the unsound. There should be no rule of thumb set up to hide behind whenever any group requests time on the air. The free radio can become a powerful instrument for the protection of freedom of opinions. A democracy is in many ways like a kettle of boiling water; there must be an open spout for the outlet of steam. The radio is a perfect outlet for such exposure to the air.

"In the post-war world, international broadcasting will stand on the threshold much as our domestic radio stood in the days when Woodrow Wilson foresaw its great possibilities. Radio is that necessary catalyst upon which we shall rely to bring about a more sympathetic understanding among peoples. It would be harmful beyond prediction to have world radio restricted either by hiding behind a restrictive world policy or by allowing any individual national to go further and adopt restrictions of a more mechanical kind.

"We are primarily engaged in a struggle for freedom. From the idea of complete freedom itself have sprung many phases of more particularity. Truly transmission is nothing without reception. It is also true that no relaxation in the pursuit of the freedom to listen can be allowed to take place when the war is over. Eternal vigilance and undeviating regard for this and comparable principles must be observed if we are to have a lasting peace. Let me remind you again that freedom to listen encompasses more than the ability to spin the dial without fear. With only general policy safeguards the transmitters of all nations must foster a free and complete exchange of thought and the optimum diffusion of knowledge. The right to hear new ideas is part of the freedom to listen and is as much a burden of my theme as is the inadequacy of free speech in the absence of effective mechanisms, and in the absence of ears to listen. I leave with you this conclusion: that there must be universally accepted the freedom of all peoples to listen without fear and without restraint."

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NAVY IGNORED McDONALD ROBOT; NEW ARMY RADIO WEAPON

If the Navy had followed a tip given to it 23 years ago by Commander Gene McDonald of Zenith, we might have something like the aerial bombs in the form of controlled gliders which Prime

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Minister Churchill told about. Mr. Churchill, who not only seems to be running the war, but who gives out news about things we either never heard of or are not permitted to discuss (what Churchill says frequently appears to be as surprising to our high government officials as it is to the newspaper men) said with regard to the new aerial bomb:

"It may be described as a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed towards its target by a parent aircraft."

Commander McDonald suggested such a radio controlled glider as this to the late Rear Admiral Wm. A. Moffett, then director of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in a letter written April 28, 1930. "Why not start experimenting with radio control of gliders?" McDonald wrote. "They can be towed to a great altitude and then released and controlled, I believe, more easily by radio than can a torpedo. The next step naturally is to load the glider heavily with a high explosive and guide it into a selected target".

"The weapon that Mr. Churchill describes," Hanson Baldwin writes in the New York Times, "may account for the somewhat mysterious sinking of the Italian battleship Roma, although there are conflicting stories about the reasons for her loss.

"This 'Flying bomb' seems to be launched from a plane that remains out of range of the ships' anti-aircraft batteries. It apparently has some form of rocket propulsion and seems to be fitted with wings which enable it to glide somewhat rapidly toward the target. It is either radio-controlled by the 'parent' plane, or has some sort of electronic device like the magnetic mine or the magnetic torpedo that causes it to drop near or strike the target ship."

Details of an electronically controlled automatic pilot, the existence of which was not known heretofore outside of military circles, and which is regarded as "one of America's best-kept military secrets," were disclosed earlier in the week in New York with Army approval.

The improvement was described at a luncheon by officials of the Army Air Forces and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, the manufacturer, which cooperated on the development after Materiel Command officials at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, foresaw the need for a modified instrument capable of controlling aircraft accurately on high altitude precision bombing missions.

Alfred M. Wilson, vice president of the Aeronautical division of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company, said the autopilot's function was to "take over completely the duties of the pilot on bombing runs and to hold the plane on a designated course without wavering." The super-sensitivity of the electronic mechanism returns a plane almost immediately to its course despite cross currents, wind variations and air blasts from exploding anti-aircraft shells, he declared according to the New York Times, adding:

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"Precision bombing requires a steady platform, because if the plane is tipped or otherwise off its course at the time the bomb is released, this tipping or movement will be imparted to the bomb and cause it to miss the target.

"At high altitudes, slight variations from a perfectly stable platform are greatly magnified, just as in the case of target rifle shooting where, if a gunsight is off only a fraction of an inch, the bullet will miss the bull's eye by feet at several hundred yards. To overcome this, a rifleman will steady his gun, where possible, with a tripod or some stable and convenient rest to hold the gunsight on the target. Roughly, that is what we are doing with our autopilot; providing an artificial tripod to hold aircraft on the bull's eye when bombs are released. Because this autopilot is electronically operated its sensitivity surpasses mechanical and electrical devices that have been previously used."

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COX EXIT VICTORY FOR PUBLISHER MEYER AND DREW PEARSON

The resignation of Rep. Eugene Cox (D) as chairman of the committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission was a bulls-eye for the Washington Post and its publisher Eugene Meyer. Also for Drew Pearson who kept up a continuous fire on Representative Cox both in his column, which appears in the Post, and over the Blue Network. It is true that FCC Commissioner Clifford Durr originally petitioned for the ouster and in this was aided by the protest Chairman J. L. Fly of FCC made in not being allowed to testify. Mr. Fly, incidentally, succeeded in getting more publicity for his side of the case than if he had been permitted to take the witness stand.

Nevertheless, all of this, in the opinion of the writer, would have proved futile had it not been for the Washington Post editorials, Mr. Pearson's barbs and finally Mr. Meyer's front page letter to Speaker Rayburn which, one may be sure, was read by everybody in official Washington from the President down. Even then Mr. Rayburn is said to have had considerable difficulty prying Rep. Cox loose from the chairmanship.

Although the Georgian Congressman finally resigned, the writer believes the Post and Messrs. Meyer and Pearson are not yet through with him and will not be until Attorney General Biddle takes some action on the bribery charge against Cox. This is indicated by the concluding paragraph in the Washington Post editorial this (Friday) morning which says:

"We hope, also, that the drama in the House yesterday will not escape the attention of the Attorney General. Now that Mr. Cox has been forced to recognize his duty to the House, the Department of Justice can lay his case before a grand jury without in any way interfering with a congressional committee or embarrassing the House itself. Certainly the case will not be properly

disposed of until Mr. Cox has had a chance to explain before a grand jury his acceptance of the \$2500 fee which led to his ill-fated fiasco."

The Post editorial read in part as follows: "Democratic government won a notable victory when Congressman E. E. Cox resigned from the select committee of the House which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission. The superficial observer may see only the fact that Mr. Cox at last made a scramble to get off the hot seat he has occupied for the last several months. But those who know the inside workings of Congress will not so lightly dismiss this withdrawal of a committee chairman under fire. They realize that the organization of which Mr. Cox is a member pushed him out of his chairmanship because he was bringing the entire House into disrepute.

"The fact is in no way altered by Mr. Cox's fiery defense of his conduct or by the fulsome praise of Mr. Cox that came from Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack. The soft words from Mr. Cox's colleagues were intended only to smooth over the hard blow that they were inflicting on him in behalf of decency in government. Public resentment and for that matter resentment in the House itself had undoubtedly forced the Speaker to lay before Mr. Cox the appalling repercussions of his conduct upon the Congress of the United States.

"Mr. Cox made a great to-do about alleged lashes of slander and falsehood against him. Of course, he pretended to be leaving the FCC investigating committee only to free it from attack and to give himself more latitude in meeting what he regards as an assault upon himself. But no public official thus runs to cover when he is in the right. It is only because Mr. Cox accepted money from a radio station and then attempted to smear the Government agency regulating the radio industry that he was vulnerable to the criticism directed against him.

"The Congressman is right, however, in saying that his resignation does not end the matter. The House is under obligation not only to see that its members who are parties in interest do not conduct investigations in the name of Congress; it should also make certain that its investigations are conducted fairly by men who have no other kind of ax to grind. Many of the tricks played by the FCC investigating committee to date have originated with its counsel, Eugene L. Garey. Should he be retained by the reorganized committee, it is reasonable to suppose that the investigation would continue to be only a smear campaign."

There doesn't seem to be any question that the investigation will be continued and that it is only a question as to who the new chairman will be. Representative Martin, Minority Leader, and Representative Wigglesworth, Republican member of the investigation committee, expressed the hope that the Speaker would not appoint a "whitewashing" successor to Mr. Cox. Among those mentioned for chairman are Representative Hart (D) of New Jersey, Representative Colmer (D) of Mississippi, and Representative Bell

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(D) of Missouri. Other members of the FCC investigatory committee are: Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri.

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FOREBODINGS ON PETRILLO'S SIGNING UP WITH DECCA

No cheers were heard from the other six transcription companies when Decca formally signed up with Petrillo in New York Thursday thus putting three to four million dollars into the American Federation of Musician's treasury annually. The hope was expressed by members of the War Labor Board now trying to settle the case that the Decca deal might be used as a pattern by the other companies.

Under the terms of the contract, Decca will be required to pay union musicians for making recordings at a price not below union wage scales, and pay the union an additional royalty.

Over and above the musicians' pay, Decca has agreed to pay the union 1/4 cent for each record retailing below 35 cents; 1/2 cent for any record sold at 35 cents to 50 cents; 3/4 cent for those 50 to 75 cents, and 1 cent for those selling at 75 cents to \$1. Records selling at \$1 to \$1.50 will carry a 2½-cent royalty and those from \$1.50 to \$2 a 5-cent royalty. The royalty for those over \$2 will be 2½ per cent of the sale price.

The New York Times said editorially: "The terms of the contract that the Petrillo union has signed with Decca Records, Inc., have now been made known, and they confirm the worst misgivings. Under the contract the company agrees to pay directly to the union a fee on every record sold.

"It need hardly be pointed out how dangerous the precedent here established would be. Under it Mr. Petrillo levies a private tax on employers. At best he will administer the proceeds--to set up his own private system of unemployment relief. The arrangement renders Mr. Petrillo and his fellow-union leaders financially independent even of the members of their own unions.

"If past experience is any guide, the Administration and Congress will be complacent about this contract. Why should they interfere, they will say, with an arrangement that a private concern has voluntarily agreed to? But to take such an attitude is to be willfully blind to the main point, which is that Federal labor policy itself has placed in the hands of labor leaders the private irresponsible powers which enable them to drive bargains so clearly against the public interest."

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FREE SPEECH ON RADIO ASKED BY REP. KENNEDY

Rep. Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York Thursday introduced a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit Congress or any Government agency from "abridging freedom of speech by radio or wire communication."

In a statement Kennedy said "there has been a tendency by Government officials, broadcasting company officials and various organizations to impose a direct or indirect censorship on radio discussions.

"Such censorship is not in the interests of the development of a free American public opinion," he said.

"The American people are able to formulate their own judgments...Americans are not namby-pamby people. At present, through a filter system, composed of the Federal Communications System and those who control the licensed broadcasting systems, our broadcasting has been diluted to the degree where it has become so neutral as to be ineffective. We want strong speech from strong men on the air, not synthetic understatements from pulpitering puppets."

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REPORTS REVAMPED OWI O.K. WITH RADIO AND PRESS

The Office of War Information's Newspaper Advisory Committee of which Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star is chairman, and Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal, are members, and all of whom operate broadcasting stations reported in Washington Thursday that:

"Our committee has conducted a nation-wide survey of radio and newspapers as to whether the recently discontinued regional service of the domestic branch of OWI should be resumed. The survey showed that the majority opinion was that the smaller, streamlined service from the domestic branch adequately serves the purpose. It is the committee's belief that the closer newspapers are to the news source the better the public will be served, but we believe there is a field in which the domestic branch of OWI can render valuable war service in handling complicated departmental and over-all problems, especially for newspapers and radio stations not adequately staffed to do the job for themselves. Its concern always must be for factual information and never for propaganda."

The committee charged that "the American people are not being adequately informed about the war". The committee put most of the blame for this lack of public information on "the disinclination of some high naval and military authorities to evaluate information to which the public is entitled."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network, has been appointed Honorary Deputy Mayor of Lodi, N.J., where the new WJZ transmitter is under construction.

The appointment by Mayor Joseph Luna of Lodi was made Friday when the WJZ Victory Troop entertained at a bond rally in Lodi and raised \$186,000 in war bonds. Members of the troop, whose performance had been announced by mail and handbills to every citizen of Lodi, participated in a parade and were guests of honor at a banquet. Joseph Seiferth, WJZ audience promotion manager and director of the troop, accepted the citation in Woods' behalf.

A Women's Activities Division, created to establish channels of communication with women directors of all NBC owned and operated stations, will begin to function in NBC's Public Service Department today (Oct.1). The group will exchange information and suggestions with the manager of the Central Division Public Service Department in Chicago, and the Western Division Director of Public Service in Hollywood.

Miss Margaret Cuthbert will serve as chairman for four months, then Miss Jane Tiffany Wagner, and then Mrs. Doris Corwith. Miss Cuthbert is NBC Director of Programs for Women and Children. Miss Wagner is Director of War Activities for Women, and Mrs. Corwith is assistant to the Public Service Counselor.

Miller McClintock, president of Mutual, has been appointed chairman of the board of Bundles for America. Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council was elected chairman of the budget committee. Contributions to Bundles from last November until this past June amounted to \$2,216,069.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted general authority to a national network to transmit all kinds of radio programs to a Mexican network. Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., was authorized to transmit sustaining and commercial programs to a Mexican affiliated group generally known as "Radio Mil's Network".

Funeral services for William Carl Becker, formerly in the Radio Division of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, who died Saturday at his home in Westgate, Md., were held Wednesday in Bethesda. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Becker, a veteran of the First World War, was 46, will be remembered as an assistant to John Howard Payne, now of the Rockefeller organization, when the latter was head of the Foreign & Domestic Commerce Radio Bureau.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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October 5, 1943

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS WORLD'S GREATEST AND FASTEST

The Office of War Information has reported that, despite critical shortages of manpower and material, the communication facilities of the nation had been expanded to handle millions of words more every day - probably the greatest and fastest exchange of intelligence the world has ever known - with little disruption of the exchange of civilian information.

Military communications themselves form one of the biggest parts of the picture, and the great numbers of men enrolled in the Signal Corps and in the Naval Communications Service, as well as the vast amounts of communications equipment used by these services, account in large measure for the manpower and equipment shortages in civilian communications. The Signal Corps alone is now twice the size of the peacetime regular Army, and the huge quantities of military mail which the War and Navy Departments transport overseas - over 50,000,000 pieces a week - has resulted in what is the nearest thing in existence to a world-wide postal system under one flag.

Despite the shutting off of many countries with which the United States was in daily communication before the war, the total volume of our overseas tele-communications has not decreased, and may even have increased, since the outbreak of hostilities. Radiotelephone and radiotelegraph service to Central and South America, especially, have expanded, and modernization of those submarine cables still open permits the handling of the swollen war traffic - much of it government messages. Our chief source of news and intelligence from enemy and enemy-occupied countries is provided by the monitoring of their domestic and foreign broadcasts, and we in turn send out about 4,000 short-wave programs of news, propaganda and entertainment a week to various parts of the world.

Only overseas communications are censored; here at home the Office of Censorship merely administers voluntary "Codes of Wartime Practices" for the press and the broadcasting companies. Our untrammled domestic communications are being used as never before; so many people are communicating with so many others for various reasons connected with the war, and well as for the usual reasons, that long-distance telephone calls have doubled, telegraph traffic has soared, airmail is up nearly 70 percent, and regular letter mail about 20 percent.

But it is military communications which dominate the scene - not only because of their vastness, but because of the effect of that vastness on the rest of the picture.

In the Army, communications are the function of the Signal Corps of the Army Service Forces, which as of June 30, 1943, numbered 280,000 men and 28,000 officers.

In addition, large numbers of communications personnel are distributed among the other branches of the Army as airplane and tank radio operators, "walkie-talkie" and "handy-talkie" carriers and message runners. Many selectees without technical background but with high IQ's have been given Signal Corps Communications training in fifty military and 268 civilian schools - including schools and laboratories maintained by communications companies.

As a result of one of the characteristics of modern warfare - the great mobility of units and their frequently wide separation from one another - radio communications far outweigh wire communications in this war even in the Army. Of the Signal Corps' \$5,000,000,000 communications equipment procurement program for this year, approximately 90 percent is destined to be spent on radio.

Wire communications have the advantage of providing greater security: messages sent by wire cannot be intercepted or jammed by the enemy as easily as radio messages. But the difficulties of transporting wire and installing it over vast distances and in jungles and other forbidding terrains are, of course, very considerable. In combat theaters, wire communications are used down to the regimental echelon. Forward of that, communication is generally by radio.

In making bridgeheads, Signal Corps troops are usually among the first to land. Radio communication is maintained between bridgehead and ship, and on shore wire is laid laterally and forward. By the time artillery is in a position to fire, wire communication has been established between the firing point and the command posts.

In Naval communications, the function of the Office of Naval Communications, wire naturally plays even less of a role than in the Signal Corps, and the Navy's use of radio communications is proportionately higher.

The Coast Guard has leased five of the radiotelegraph stations on our coasts and operates them in maintaining distress watch for ships; and at sea, in addition to the usual radio work, the Navy makes use of devices for the detection of enemy ships, planes and submarines.

Radio is used by the Navy not only for long-distance communications but also for short-range work between the ships and planes of a modern task force.

The many communications activities of the Marine Corps do not differ essentially from those of the other branches of the armed services.

Total radio production in this country, which about a year ago stood at \$30,000,000 a month, is now up to \$250,000,000 a month, representing a considerably greater rate of increase than that of total war production. All such production is for the armed services, and the following is only a partial list of the radio

products they use: radio for tanks, aircraft, battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers; field sets for the Army; public address systems; radio compasses; direction-finders, altimeters.

In the majority of the military sets being made, receiver and transmitter are associated. Every combat tank and airplane is equipped with two or more complete communication sets. Short-wave communication is maintained between tank commanders and the individual tanks under their control, and planes communicate constantly with each other.

A number of radio products are still secrets of war, and constant new developments not only have to be met by widened training in operation and maintenance, but are responsible for whole cycles of research and development (usually by private companies), standardization, purchase, storage and distribution.

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EMERGENCY RADIO GETS 100,000 SHELF AGE BATTERIES

"Shelf age", popularized by advertisements as a condition to be avoided in buying perishable merchandise, is turning out to be a blessing in disguise to the Civilian Defense War Emergency Radio Service (WERS), the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense announced yesterday.

More than 100,000 radio batteries which are the victims of "shelf age" - having passed their shelf-life expiration date without being used - have been acquired by OCD. They will be distributed free to WERS stations which, in many cases, have been forced to suspend operations when their batteries failed and replacements could not be obtained.

The batteries now available will not only permit these stations to go into operation again, but will make possible construction of new units which have been held up because batteries were not available, and installation of emergency power supplies. This will permit WERS stations operating from commercial current to have a stand-by source of battery power if electric power lines fail.

WERS is the system of two-way radio communications authorized by the Federal Communications Commission for Civilian Defense purposes. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated time and again by Civilian Defense forces in action against floods, hurricanes, fires and other disasters.

More than 225 communities have been licensed by FCC to operate WERS systems for the use of their Citizens Defense Corps. Each system consists of a number of separate two-way stations, the number varying from as few as five to more than 100 according to the size of the community. A total of about 5,000 stations is now in operation. Virtually all WERS systems include fixed stations at

Civilian Defense control centers, mobile stations in emergency vehicles, and "walkie-talkie" stations which can be carried by the operator into the midst of emergency action.

The batteries obtained by OCD will be distributed only to licensed WERS stations operating as part of the Communications Unit of a local Citizens Defense Corps. OCD emphasized that application for batteries should not be made direct to Washington, but to the WERS Radio Aide of local Defense Corps, who will transmit the request to the State Radio Aide.

Although the batteries have passed their shelf-age expiration date, OCD said, they have been spot checked for servicability and, while a few may last only a short time, the great majority may be expected to give satisfactory service in WERS sets.

The batteries to be distributed are of 26 different types, ranging in power from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 162 volts, in weight from a few ounces to several pounds, and in retail price when new from about 25 cents to more than \$5.

State quotas for distribution of the batteries have been established on a basis of the number of WERS stations in operation in each State on September 1. A supply sufficiently large to take care of WERS systems licensed after that date will be held in reserve.

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RADIO RETAIL ADVERTISING DRIVE GETS RISE OUT OF PRESS

Already the newspapers are buckling on their swords to combat the radio drive for retail advertising which starts with a whoop in Washington next week. Top flight Government officials will attend a luncheon and preview a film later to be shown all over the country, "Air Force and the Retailer". A fund of more than \$100,000 has been raised by the 400 stations which will participate.

Taking notice of the campaign the Editor & Publisher in an editorial "Time for Fighting", says:

"Radio's long-heralded plan to solicit advertising from retail stores will be placed before the first group of prospective customers in Washington October 12. The presentation, in the form of films and records, is being advertised with all the showmanship talent that the radio industry possesses, and after the initial showing, a force of 16 salesmen will carry it to other major cities for demonstration. The scheme holds some questions for which answers are not presently available, it is certain that newspapers are facing a formidable onslaught on the backbone of their income.

"This invasion will not be beaten off without a fight. The radio people have never been able to attract any notable volume of retail advertising, but they have massed their resources of

selling talent and money to carry their new story throughout the land. It is not in their tactics to antagonize newspapers openly. Their presentation will praise the great service that the daily press has rendered to retailing. Radio, it will be claimed, by adding its power to the newspaper advertising, will so broaden the market and increase sales that the net result will be increased advertising budgets for newspapers. Be that as it may, if the plan finds acceptance from retailers, the immediate result will be an impairment of newspaper schedules. That can be taken for granted.

"Successful resistance by newspapers will require drastic and dramatic departures from their present selling techniques. For one thing, it will call for cooperation between local newspapers rather than destructive competitive selling. The radio people are selling their medium, not any particular station, at this time, and the newspapers will have to unite in telling the newspaper story - and making it a good one."

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GENERAL SATISFACTION EXPRESSED IN OUSTING REP. COX

The ousting of Representative Eugene E. Cox from the Chairmanship of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission seems to meet with popular approval. With this the hope is expressed that the FCC probe will not be by-passed because of the great hullabaloo over Representative Cox.

"Resignation of Rep. Eugene Cox as Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission should result in a more satisfactory investigation", says the Scripps-Howard Washington News. "And a fruitful inquiry into the FCC is something very much needed. It has been an arrogant, high-handed agency, whose policies have been determined more by the prejudices of its Chairman than by the laws of Congress.

"But it was a foregone conclusion that an investigation under the chairmanship of Gene Cox would be a flop. The inquiry was suspect from the start, because Mr. Cox stood accused by the FCC of accepting a \$2500 fee from a broadcasting station which had business before that agency. And Mr. Cox's conduct of the investigation has been ex parte, overbearing and prejudicial - the same faults for which the Commission itself is indicted.

"Under a new Chairman, one without an ax to grind, it may be possible to conduct a dignified and impartial hearing."

"Two questions now remain: (1) Whether the methods and hired personnel of the investigating committee will be revised (A better solution would be to disband the select committee and turn the investigation over to the appropriate regular committee of the House), (2) Whether the Department of Justice will lay the Cox case before a grand jury", writes Ernest Lindley, the syndicate columnist.

"Most of the press dispatches and editorial comments I have seen on the resignation ignore the means by which it was brought about. This is surprising, since the resignation was a clearcut victory for constructive journalism. It was the work of a few courageous newspapers, unsupported by either political party and with little help from any other quarter.

"In the political world, hardly a voice was raised in protest. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican leadership in the House or anywhere else took a step toward protecting or redeeming the reputation of the lower half of the national legislature.

"The case for the removal or resignation of Cox was brought to the attention of the public by newspapers serving as active guardians of the public interest. It was presented chiefly through the editorial columns of the New York Post, PM, and The Washington Post. Some other editorial pages and columnists chimed in, but these three opened the fight and kept it up.

"The Washington Post ran 17 editorials on the subject - each one carefully and temperately argued. The seventeenth almost certainly was the missive which finally brought about Cox's resignation from the Committee. This was an open letter to the Speaker signed by Eugene Meyer, and published on the front page - succinctly reviewing the essential facts and calling upon the Speaker and other legislators of integrity and good will to rise to their plain duty. This appeared on September 27. Cox resigned on the 30th."

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RADIO GIVES EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND PRESS ITS NEWS

The Executive Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in Washington last Saturday, adopted a resolution expressing deep admiration for the men of the Underground press of occupied countries who daily risk their lives to bring truth to their people.

The Office of War Information, in a summary of underground press activity, which it said exists in every country occupied by the Germans, emphasizes that it survives under conditions of extreme danger from the Gestapo. The Underground editors continue their work without letup.

Here are quotations from Official Allied Reports which demonstrate succinctly the dangers of which no one can be more aware than the Underground Editors themselves:

"(In France) the German attitude is violently hostile. To be seen distributing an underground newspaper, or to be found helping to produce it, means death.

"These editors must risk their lives to gather their news, to obtain the materials for producing their papers, and to distribute the papers.

"Probably the chief source of news for the underground press is the Voice of America and the BBC. These allied radios serve as news services for the editors, and every editor-listener transmits the news to hundreds of his compatriots. Many allied news broadcasts are given at dictation speed for the benefit of the underground editors.

"Thus the underground press gives to the people of occupied Europe the news which is suppressed by the Nazis. This is half the function of these newspapers - the other half is to serve as a voice for the underground movement, transmitting instructions and warnings, and obtaining recruits for the fight against the Nazis."

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OWI REPORTS ONE RECEIVING SET TO EVERY TWO INHABITANTS

In a report on domestic standard-band broadcasting, the Office of War Information states that during 1941, the last normal year of production, about 13,000,000 domestic broadcast receiving sets were manufactured, and on April 22, 1942, when production ceased in favor of manufacture of military equipment, several million sets remained in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. There are still certain models on hand for purchase - all of them, of course, well over a year old. If automobile sets are included, there are 60,000,000 receiving sets in the United States - about one set for every two inhabitants.

Since there are only about 31,000,000 "radio families" in the country, it is apparent that a goodly number of American families own more than one radio with which to listen to the approximately 900 standard broadcast stations almost continuously sending out programs.

Many domestic receiving sets are deteriorating from age and lack of adequate service, the greatest difficulty at the present time being in the securing of tubes. During the early part of this year large numbers of tubes destined for civilian use were taken over by the armed services, and though the civilian program is being pushed the supply is still tight, particularly for tubes for the AC-DC sets sold in such large quantities just before the war and which, fortunately, seem in most cases to be extra radios in homes.

The chief bottleneck in the manufacture of tubes is not in material but in labor; a number of manufacturers are now setting up feeder-plants for tube-making in areas where labor is available. The production of batteries has recently been increased to take care of the estimated 3,200,000 battery sets on farms in non-electrified areas.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has made an inventory of excess radio equipment in the hands of radio stations throughout the country and available for purchase by other stations. Catalogues listing this equipment and its location can be consulted

by stations, which are thus enabled to buy equipment directly from other stations and avoid placing orders with manufacturers swamped by war orders.

At the suggestion of the War Production Board, FCC issued an order under which all domestic broadcast stations have, without disturbance of service, effected operating changes as a wartime means of extending transmitter tube life. WPB simplified and standardized parts for home radios and similar equipment in order to assure wider maintenance and repair. The FCC, in conjunction with the Board of War Communications (BWC) and the Army, has also made detailed arrangements to silence any radio stations in danger of being used by enemy aircraft as a radio beacon.

Manpower shortages are severe both in the manufacturing and maintenance and in the broadcasting ends of radio. Young men have been particularly predominant among the employees of the industry, and the need for their services in the Signal Corps and Naval Communications has led great numbers of them to enlist. Others, although eligible for draft deferment because of their employment in essential communications jobs, have not accepted deferment - and in some cases local draft boards have not granted it.

Despite the shortage of personnel and the tightness of equipment, domestic radio broadcasting continues in its normal channels. The extent to which the war has affected program-content is familiar to all, and indeed it is in certain radio programs that large sections of the American public most frequently hear the collective voice of the men at camp.

In addition to performing much wartime research in its laboratories, the radio industry has contributed much time and talent to the broadcasting of government war messages - about \$140,000-000 worth during 1942. Broadcasting stations and radio programs are responsible in large part - for public understanding and acceptance of such measures as gasoline rationing, point rationing and the Victory tax, and for the success of such campaigns as those for the use of V-mail, the purchase of War Bonds, recruitment of glider-pilots, student nurses, etc. Every station in the country has been making between 9 and 12 announcements of war messages a day, from material furnished by various government agencies, through the Office of War Information, which acts in a coordinating capacity.

Among the stations contributing this wartime service are the 170 domestic foreign-language stations, broadcasting programs in 30 foreign languages for a total of approximately 1,500 hours a week, aimed at the 25,000,000 inhabitants of this country, most of them American citizens, who speak at least one foreign language. Of these, there are 11,000,000 whose primary language is not English, and 2,000,000 who neither speak English nor understand it.

The preponderance of music is higher in these programs than in English-language programs; but otherwise their content of news, drama, etc. is much the same. The chief languages are Italian, Polish and Spanish, and the stations are heavily concentrated in the northeastern and north central States, with a number also in

the southwest and far west. There are practically no foreign-language stations in the south and the northwest.

Before Pearl Harbor a considerable amount of blatantly antidemocratic and pro-Axis propoganda had gone out over some of the foreign-language stations. The three existing Japanese-language programs went off the air voluntarily when we entered the war, but in certain other programs spokesmen continued to employ intonation, inflection and selection of news items to put across their anti-American views.

Now, three groups are concerned with maintaining foreign-language broadcast security: the FBI, which checks personal history statements and fingerprints of all persons engaged in production or presentation of foreign-language broadcasts; the Office of Censorship, which administers a voluntary "Code of Wartime Practices" for the stations; and the FCC, whose interest is in the operation of licensed stations in the public interest. The stations themselves are responsible for all material which they broadcast, and censorship is thus on a voluntary basis, exercised either by the individual stations or through an industry committee, the Foreign Language Radio Wartime Control.

The development of Television, Facsimile Broadcasting and Frequency Modulation Broadcasting has been considerably affected by the war: in each case postponement of widened service has been forced by shortages of materials and manpower.

Facsimile broadcasting is still restricted to commercial use only, in connection with private point-to-point operations, but when its development and the development of Frequency Modulation broadcasting are resumed, the two will doubtless be carried on in conjunction with each other on a large scale.

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NOBLE WOULD PLAY NO FAVORITES RUNNING THE BLUE

Edward J. Noble, who recently purchased, subject to Commission approval, the stock of The Blue Network, Inc., from the Radio Corporation of America, has sent the following letter to the Federal Communications Commission:

"At the adjourned hearing on September 20, 1943, regarding the proposed transfer of the ownership of The Blue Network, Inc., to American Broadcasting System, Inc., of which I am the sole stockholder, I was requested to submit to your Commission for inclusion in the record a written statement of general policy with respect to the sale of broadcasting time for other than the advertisement of commercial goods and services which would be put into effect in event of approval by the Commission and consummation of such transfer.

"After careful consideration of the matter and with realization, which I am sure the Commission shares, of the difficulties and perplexities involved in actual practice and administration, I

am prepared to say that my policy, stated in general terms, will be to refrain from adopting any restrictions which will automatically rule out certain types of programs on the basis of the identity or personality of the individual, corporation, or organization sponsoring or offering them. I propose to meet each request for time with an open mind and to consider such requests strictly on their individual merits and without arbitrary discriminations. More particularly, I think that the operation of a national network should follow a policy whereby all classes and groups shall have their requests, either for sponsored or sustaining time, seriously considered and network time determined in accordance with true democratic principles and with the aim of presenting a well-rounded and balanced broadcast service in the best interests of the public and of the network.

"With regard to the sale of time in addition to the sustaining time already provided for the discussion of controversial issues, consideration will be given to the use of a limited amount of time for this purpose insofar as consonant with the maintenance of listener audience and interest and thereby of the usefulness of the Network as a medium of public discussion.

"At the above hearing I was also asked to advise regarding instances in which Station WMCA has sold time to organizations other than business organizations, and in that connection wish to advise that time has been sold by that station to the following non-business organizations:

**Gospel Broadcasting Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; *Young Peoples' Church of the Air, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Lutheran Laymen's League, St. Louis, Mo.; First Baptist Church, New York City; Sunday Morning Meditations, New York City; St. Christopher's Inn, Gramoor, N.Y.; Society of Jewish Science, New York City; Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City; Political parties during campaigns. (*Fed to WMCA by Mutual Broadcasting)

"In this connection I may add that Station WMCA under my direction has recently accepted from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. one minute 'spot announcements' under its sponsorship urging voters to register for the Fall elections."

The four network outlets in New York - WABC, WJZ, WEFB, and WOR - did not accept the above mentioned CIO "spot announcements" but seven independent outlets including WMCA did.

Chairman Fly when asked if Mr. Noble's letter on policy was satisfactory, declined to comment saying that the Commission had not considered it yet. Mr. Fly said the letter completed the record and that the Commission ought to be able to act on the matter this week.

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FCC CONGRESSIONAL PROBE TO RESUME; LEA NEW CHAIRMAN

All doubts as to whether or not the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission would go on the rocks with the ousting of Representative Cox from the Committee were dispelled when Speaker Rayburn named Representative Lea (D), of California, as the new Chairman. This also indicated that the House intended to appropriate additional funds to carry on the inquiry.

In announcing the appointment of Representative Lea, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Speaker Rayburn said that he had served in Congress with him for 27 years.

There seemed to be some question as to whether or not Eugene Garey, New York lawyer, would be retained as counsel but this was one of the details to be decided upon. Representative Lea called off the public meeting of the Committee which was to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) saying he wanted more time to familiarize himself with the record of previous meetings. Representative Lea said:

"I trust that the investigation will not rest on a plane of personal controversy, but rather on the important question as to whether or not this agency and its personnel have been and are now properly performing their duties - their public duties - to the country."

Chairman Lea declared that Congress was "entirely within its rights" in investigating the FCC or any other executive agency.

In ordering the FCC investigation, Mr. Lea said, the House made it the duty of its Committee "to go into the question of the organization of the FCC, its personnel, and its activities, with a view of determining whether or not the Commission . . . has been and is acting in accordance with law and in the public interest."

"I will expect that, with the concurrence of the other members of this Committee, we will give the answers which Congress has thus made our responsibility. We should measure all of the activities of the Commission and its personnel from the standpoint of their duty to the Nation as measured by the law under which their duties are defined. In other words, a broad public interest is involved in this commission and its activities, and the work of the Commission must be measured from that standpoint.

"The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which I am Chairman, has jurisdiction over legislation affecting the FCC. I trust that the investigation may provide constructive information to aid the work of our Committee."

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SAYRE RAMSDELL, FORMER PHILCO V-P, DIES

Sayre M. Ramsdell, well known to the radio industry as Vice-President of Philco, died last Monday at his home near Philadelphia, after an illness of several months. Mr. Ramsdell, who was only 45 years old, left Philco in March, 1942, as an officer, although retaining his directorship, to establish his own advertising company. Among his clients were the Philco Corporation and National Union Radio Corporation.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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TELLS U.S. HOW LUCKY IT IS IN ITS FREEDOM TO LISTEN

Over a Columbia Broadcasting System network, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the people of the country how fortunate they were in the United States to listen to anything they wanted to.

"It is no doubt difficult for my listeners to believe that freedom to listen needs a special pleader", Chairman Fly said. "As you sit twirling the dial and listening to various stations within the range of your sets, you perhaps feel that, as listeners, you are completely free. There are in the world today no better informed people, and since under our form of government people must make enlightened judgments, a full freedom to receive information must exist. We take all of this as a matter of course, and all too seldom do we articulate our underlying confidence or make explicit our knowledge that democratic government must ultimately depend on an informed citizenry. It was the possibility of being received in just that sort of atmosphere that prompted me to draw up a hypothetical law on the matter some time ago. Among its various provisions outlawing rights we take for granted were the following:

- "1. It shall be illegal to own a radio set that can receive a program not transmitted by the United States Government;
- "2. It shall be illegal to listen to any program not originated by the United States Government;
- "3. No set that would reach outside the United States shall be manufactured.

"To these outrageous provisions I provided further:

- "1. It shall be illegal to listen, sell buy, possess, manufacture a radio set unless it has a government stamp affixed to it.
- "2. All sets so stamped must receive programs of United States Government stations and no others.

"To make the law air-tight, I imagined the lawmaker might add:

- "1. A requirement that any programs originating outside the United States be 'jammed'.
- "2. Listening after 10:00 P.M. and in groups made illegal.

"The violations of the Act would be punished by fines and imprisonment. For persistent attempts to listen to signals emanating from outside the United States, the penalty would be death."

Then Mr. Fly asked the radio audience, as he had previously asked the Boston Advertising Club, where he had made a speech along the same lines:

"Is such a statute unthinkable or fantastic? Unfortunately, it is not. The counterpart of almost every one of these provisions, or equally onerous restraints, can be found in one part of the world or another now under Axis domination. Such edicts as the above are not vain imaginings applicable only to existence on another planet. They are in force in our own contemporary world.***

"The chief interest of the Founding Fathers was not freedom of speech merely for its own sake or for the sake of the speaker. They, too, had a concern for freedom to listen - for Whitman's 'ears willing to hear the tongues'. Their philosophy of free speech and press was based in large part upon the beneficial impact upon the people at the receiving end. True democratic government, they wisely felt, rests upon the capacity for self-government which, in turn, is founded upon the unstinting diffusion of knowledge. Thus Jefferson said: 'Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like spirits at the dawn of day.' James Madison stated it even more bluntly. He said, 'A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy.' * * *

"Our history is rich with battles looking toward a sound basis for democracy, in effect for an informed electorate, and in practical effect for the freedom to listen. What was significant at the beginning of this democracy is underscored in the modern world. Listening has become one of the vital functions of our modern civilization. A vast amount of public information, public enlightenment, public news and even public education - not to speak of entertainment - now reaches our people via the air waves. Radio has provided the mechanical means for attaining the Founding Fathers' ideal; we have today the first really practical mechanism of free speech; a great responsibility lies upon those to whom its control is intrusted.***

"It is a fortuitous circumstance that modern science has provided the means for the first adequate realization of free speech. It is with the advent of radio that audiences have become nationwide and even worldwide; their interests national and international.

"Radio appears to have come all the way but in reality it has only approached the crossroads. Radio is a living thing; it must grow and expand as people grow and expand. Despite its achievements we dare not be too smug about it.

"The warnings from abroad that prompted me to offer you a mythical statute have been drastic. There is, however, no need for restriction - either mechanically or in the form of legal sanctions against the listener's person. The Freedom to Listen necessarily includes the freedom not to listen; in order that beliefs and opinions may be soundly tested there cannot be suppression of the thinking of any group. The majority need not listen; the group

speaking can only bid for listeners. Professor Chafee of Harvard Law School says:

....unremitting regard for the First Amendment benefits the nation even more than it protects the individuals who are prosecuted. The real value of freedom of speech is not to the minority that wants to talk but to the majority that does not want to listen.

"My concern is only that ears willing to listen shall hear; whenever those ears are unwilling then the competitive battle for broadcast time, unrestrained by shibboleths will, as it should, determine what the public should hear. Without restrictions, the levels that can be reached are limited only by the general levels the public aims for in this competitive battle.

"In the post-war world, international broadcasting will stand on the threshold much as our domestic radio stood in the days when Woodrow Wilson foresaw its great possibilities. As the domestic radio has played a large part in welding one nation, so international broadcasting should provide the free flow of information, and generate the tolerance for beliefs, and an appreciation of cultures and thought patterns. Radio is that necessary catalyst among peoples. It would be harmful beyond prediction to have world radio restricted by allowing any individual nation to adopt mechanical restraints. I cannot but feel that the future peace and security of the peoples of the world must rest in large measure upon enlightenment. If we are to have an enlightened world it must function on the basis of enlightened principles. Any substitute for the free communication of ideas is bound to be dangerous. Witness what we are fighting today.

"We are primarily engaged in a struggle for freedom. From the idea of complete freedom itself have sprung many phases of more particularity. My own particular interest is, of course, in communications; and truly transmission is nothing without reception. But I suggest to you a development of this point along broader and deeper lines. All of us must be deeply concerned with bringing this freedom to listen to those we are seeking to liberate. I suggest that the principle is fundamental and must be guaranteed in the post-war world. The growth of international broadcasting and the prospective development of international television demand it. It is inevitable that for good or evil closer relations will exist among nations, races and religious groups. We must strive to make it for the good."

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Award of the Army-Navy "E" flag to the Indianapolis plant of the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America is the fifth such award to be won by RCA.

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WAR STEPS UP RADIOTELEGRAPH AND PHONE; ALSO CABLE

An idea of the intense activity of the radiotelegraph, radio telephone, and cable services in the war is given by the Office of War Information which says:

"Although the entry of the United States into the war brought about the discontinuance of direct radiotelegraph circuits with Axis countries and countries occupied by the Axis, international radiotelegraph service to and from the United States has been greatly extended since the beginning of the war.

"Prior to Pearl Harbor, for example, radiotelegraphic communications between the United States and Australia were relayed via Montreal. Now the traffic is routed over direct circuits. Since 1939, new direct radiotelegraph circuits have been established to Egypt, Iceland, Paraguay, Bolivia, New Caledonia, Greenland, New Zealand, Iran, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Algiers, British Gold Coast, Bermuda, Afghanistan, and numerous points in European and Asiatic USSR and unoccupied China.

"During the past year, radiotelephone service has been extended to Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and to Recife (Brazil) via Rio de Janeiro. Plans for service to the Soviet Union and several additional islands in the Caribbean are under way. Due to the tremendous increase in radiotelephone traffic to Central and South America, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Panama, additional circuits have been established to these points. Radiotelephone traffic between the United States and Panama is up over 200 percent since Pearl Harbor; with Hawaii, over 300 percent. This growth in inter-American calls has more than offset the loss of calls to other parts of the world. Today the total radiotelephone message volume is about half again as large as before Pearl Harbor.

"Although the war has interrupted cable communication services of American companies to continental Europe and to Far Eastern points, direct facilities are still available to the United Kingdom, Eire, Portugal, Gibraltar, the Azores, Hawaii and Midway. In addition, there is complete Western Hemisphere cable service, uninterrupted by the war, to the West Indies and along both coasts of South America, and the submarine cables to Alaska have been modernized to carry heavy traffic.

"About 66 percent of international communication telegraph traffic to Europe, the Near East and Africa is handled by cable; as is about 81 percent of the traffic to South America, and about 30 percent of trans-Pacific traffic, including traffic via British cables from Canada. (The reason for this low percentage of trans-Pacific cable traffic is that only two direct cables exist to Australia - those from Vancouver; all other trans-Pacific cable traffic, except for the American cable to Hawaii and Midway, must go via the Mediterranean or the Cape of Good Hope and India.) The rest of the traffic is handled by radiotelegraph.

"In general, it may be said that computed by the number of messages, 65 percent of the world international communication telegraph traffic is handled by cable, and 35 percent by radio. The speed of the two services is the same between points to which there are direct cable circuits; when relays are necessary, radio is faster.

"One of the reasons for this continued predominance of ocean cable in the face of radio competition is habit - cables have always carried the bulk of direct business traffic. On those lines which are still open, business has greatly increased, and the traffic is largely in government messages, with a priority known as 'government urgent'. The State Department, the Army, the Navy and other government departments lease their own time on cable circuits, some of them for 24 hours a day, others part time. The adoption of the varioplex channeling system - widely used on land telegraph lines - on the cables to England makes it possible to send as many as twelve messages simultaneously over a single cable.

"Another reason for the continued popularity of submarine cable is the secrecy which it affords in time of war. It is difficult to tap an ocean cable. Plans exist by which increased radio-telegraph facilities are to be made available in case of the cutting of any of the cables by the enemy.

"Cable repairs, difficult in the best of times, present increased hazards at present. Not only are there shortages of many materials needed in repair work, but also cable repair ships now require naval escort. Several British cable ships (most cable ships are under British registry) have been sunk in the North Atlantic while engaged in their work or en route to it."

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FCC PROBE TO CONTINUE BUT QUESTION IS HOW VIGOROUSLY

A continuation of the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by the House Congressional Committee is assured with the appointment of Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, to succeed Representative Cox of Georgia. As yet no date has been set for the resumption. The question now is - how vigorously will it be carried on and is there a chance of a coat of whitewash.

Speaker Rayburn eulogized Mr. Lea saying that he had served with him in the House for 27 years and regarded him as "a man of splendid courage, unimpeachable integrity, great ability and a splendid judicial preferment, and whose fairness cannot be questioned." Nevertheless several members recalled that the Speaker himself has on occasion criticized Mr. Lea for lack of initiative in pushing legislation through the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which he is the Chairman.

On the other hand, a number of Congressmen insisted that Mr. Lea is a legislator of independent views not likely to take orders either from executive or legislative hads. Representative Lea, 69 years old, is one of the oldest members of the House in length of service. Although Mr. Lea was once a District Attorney in California, that was years ago and apparently his House colleagues do not regard him as "a ball of fire".

The inside fact regarding the resignation of Mr. Cox, according to Drew Pearson, was that Speaker Rayburn had worked out a deal with the Justice Department regarding this last Spring, but Cox refused to play ball.

"The deal was that Cox would resign as Chairman of the Committee, and simultaneously the Justice Department would drop its case against him", Columnist Pearson wrote. "Cox, however, was too tough even for persuasive Sam Rayburn. He would not step down.

"Finally, with the prestige of Congress seriously at stake, and with a constant barrage of criticism being hurled at every member of Congress, Cox yielded. He is reported to have been promised that the Justice Department case would be dropped.

"However, public criticism has now gone so far that the Justice Department continues to be very much on the hot spot. So the original deal may not stick. Public opinion may be too strong for the Justice Department and even the persuasive charm of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

"According to Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., the Cox military communique should be: 'Disengaging activities. Retiring to positions previously prepared.'"

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EASE UNLICENSED TRANSMITTER AND DIATHERMY REPORTS

The Federal Communications Commission hereafter will require manufacturers and dealers of diathermy apparatus to submit only monthly inventory reports to the Commission. The submission of these monthly inventory reports does not now appear necessary, the FCC states, especially in view of the present requirement that manufacturers of and dealers in diathermy apparatus give the Commission notice of disposition in the event of transfer of possession of such apparatus to anyone other than another manufacturer or dealer.

Concurrently, the Commission adopted an order (No. 99-B) to require submission of quarterly reports by manufacturers of and dealers in radio transmitters not licensed, instead of monthly reports as were required by Order No. 99-A.

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10/8/43

FLORIDA COURT ABSOLVES ASCAP

The Florida Supreme Court has upheld a lower Court opinion that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is not a price fixing combination operating illegally in restraint of trade in the State of Florida and is therefore not prohibited from doing business within the State. The effect of this decision is to recognize the fact that the operations of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers under the consent decree are such that the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down prior to the consent decree is not applicable at this time. Decision was in the action of a Florida tavern which had entered into a contract with ASCAP on January 18, 1943. The Supreme Court decision says "We have found nothing either in the contract or in the record of the proceedings below which indicates that the contract is contrary either to the statutes of Florida or to the Federal statutes."

Palm Tavern, Inc. had sued to determine whether its contract with ASCAP was binding in view of State laws against monopolies. Attorneys contended a license from the Society for use of its music was a vital part of the tavern's business and that music copyrighted by the Society's members could not be obtained without the license because it would make the user liable to damages for infringement of copyright laws.

They also claimed the licensing amounted to price-fixing by ASCAP.

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FCC AUTHORIZES CONSTRUCTION OF RELAY BROADCAST STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Larus and Brother Company, Inc., licensee of Station WRVA, Richmond, Va., for construction permits to establish two new relay broadcast stations. Both of the low-powered transmitters needed for the stations were acquired by WRVA in April, 1942. When set up, the two relay stations will be used for emergency purposes only, upon failure of the normal wire lines connecting the transmitter and studios of Station WRVA.

In granting the applications, the Commission noted that any obstacle in the granting of WRVA's petition because of the Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, with respect to the use of critical materials, had been removed by the FCC's later statement of policy made August 28, 1943, authorizing the construction of new relay broadcast stations under certain conditions.

At the same time the Commission denied the application of the Black Hills Broadcast Company (KOBH), Rapid City, So. Dakota, for construction permit to install new transmitting equipment, change transmitter location, install a directional antenna system for both day and night use and change operating assignment from 1400 to 610 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, unlimited time.

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WPB REVISES PREFERENCE RATING ORDER P-133

Preference Rating Order P-133 was revised today by the War Production Board to make it the exclusive controlling order for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies for radio communication and radio broadcasting. CMP Regulations 5 and 5A governing expenditures up to \$500 for capital equipment under the MRO rating no longer apply to these businesses.

The amended order continues to give the AA-1 preference rating and use of the allotment symbol "MRO" to persons engaged in the radio communications business and AA-2 rating and the "MRO" symbol to person in the radio broadcasting business for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

For obtaining these supplies, the rating of AA-5, without the "MRO" symbol is specifically assigned for the businesses of sound recording for commercial, educational and industrial purposes, and in the operation and maintenance of public address, intercommunication, plant sound and similar electronic systems, including systems for the controlled distribution of musical programs. Order P-133 previously had given an AA-2X rating for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for sound recording for commercial purposes.

International commercial point-to-point radio communication carriers are exempted from the necessity of obtaining special authorization for the purpose of expanding existing facilities and equipment (but not buildings) to the extent of \$1,500 for any one project, and may use the rating and allotment symbol. The exemption was made because these services are engaged in important direct and indirect war activity, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said.

Other changes in Order P-133 include a clarification of tube inventory restrictions. Use of ratings and allotment symbol to buy or repair a tube is prohibited unless a person has in stock less than one new and one rebuilt tube, or two rebuilt spare tubes per active socket. The previous order did not restrict the number of repaired tubes that could be stocked. However, no important change in the average radio station's stock is likely to result from this restriction.

Another added restriction bars use of the ratings to obtain supplies for the War Emergency Radio Service, the amateur operators' group under the Office of Civilian Defense.

Service repair shops doing maintenance and repair work for persons engaged in radio communication may use the rating and symbol of a customer to do such work, and the restrictions on use of ratings apply as to the customer.

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PALEY OVERSEAS FOR OWI; KESTEN NEW CBS EXEC. V-P

OWI Director Elmer Davis announced Thursday that William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has accepted an overseas assignment with OWI for a limited period. Mr. Paley will join C. D. Jackson, Director of all OWI operations in Italy, North Africa, and the Middle East, and will operate with the Army's Psychological Warfare Branch at Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters.

Paul W. Kesten, then Vice-President and General Manager, Wednesday was elected CBS Executive Vice-President. He joined CBS in July, 1930, to become the network's Director of Sales Promotion. His rise thereafter was rapid. In December, 1934, he was elected a CBS Vice President; in May, 1937, he was voted a place on its Board of Directors, and in March, 1942, became CBS Vice-President and General Manager.

Mr. Kesten, a native of Milwaukee, was born August 30, 1898. After attending the University of Wisconsin for two years, he enlisted in the Marine Corps. The first World War armistice was declared before he had completed his training. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Advertising Manager of the Gimbel Store in his home city - parent unit of the present department store group. In 1922 he became Vice President and Advertising Manager of the Foreman and Clark Stores, clothing chain from Chicago to the West Coast.

There followed a period with Lennon and Mitchell in New York until his association with CBS 13 years ago.

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GIVE THEM THE BAD NEWS TOO, OWI RADIO GROUP ADVISES

Following through with the same advice given by the Newspaper Advisory group, the Radio Advisory Committee urged the Office of War Information to give the people of this country the bad news as well as the good.

At the conclusion of their first session in Washington last Tuesday, the Committee gave out the following statement:

"In its initial meeting with the Office of War Information, the Radio Advisory Committee carefully reviewed the past operations of the Radio Bureau of the Domestic Branch and considered suggestions pointing toward a closer and more effective cooperation between the Government, the broadcasting industry and the OWI. The Advisory Committee commended the Radio Bureau for the efficient functional cooperation rendered to the industry by coordinating the needs and requests of the various governmental agencies and budgeting those requests in a form that could best be handled by the

industry, with due evaluation of the needs of the government. The Radio Advisory Committee requested that all future requirements of governmental agencies for radio facilities in their various drives and campaigns, be cleared exclusively through the OWI so that full advantage could be taken of the coordinating functions provided by the OWI.

"The Radio Advisory Committee also commended the OWI for the recent improvement and expansion of its activities in facilitating the release of war news and recommended a continuation and expansion of such material because the broadcasters are acutely aware of the desire of the listeners of America for all of the war news, whether it is good or bad, that it be released to them factually at the earliest possible moment that the exigencies of military and naval strategy will permit."

Members of the Committee are: William S. Paley, CBS President; Niles Trammell, NBC President; Mark Woods, Blue President; Miller McClintock, Mutual President; Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager, Don Lee; Leo Fitzpatrick, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, WJR, Detroit; Herbert L. Pettey, Director, WHN, New York; Martin B. Campbell, Managing Director, WFAA WBAP, KGKO Dallas-Fort Worth; and Neville Miller, NAB President.

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FLY MAKES THREE FREEDOM SPEECHES IN WEEK; BUCKS CBS

Apparently feeling his oats after the dethronement of Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission practiced what he preached by delivering three speeches on the freedom of speech in less than a week. The first was at the Advertising Club in Boston Tuesday, the second was a streamlined version of the Boston speech which he broadcast over Columbia Broadcasting System Wednesday night, and the third was of the same to the Radio Executives Club in New York Thursday but with a kick in the pants of the Paul White CBS news censorship policy.

At the Radio Executives Club, Mr. Fly got a prompt answer from Paul Kesten, new Executive Vice-President of Columbia. Furthermore, the radio executives voted to give Mr. Kesten an opportunity to reply to the charges more fully at a later date.

Mr. Fly said that the Columbia Broadcasting System's policy of "regulating the expression of the views and opinions of its news analysts" was a curtailment of freedom of speech.

"Personal opinions, of course, should not be aired in the guise of news", he said, "but, assuming competency, if the statements are properly labeled as opinion, I can hardly see the reason why they should not be aired."

"It is a little strange to reach the conclusion that all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators, the very men who have presumably been chosen for their outstanding competence in this field."

Chairman Fly took quite a fall out of the National Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics upon which the policy is based but also included the other networks.

Mr. Fly said:

"Licensees must become aware that management should take stock of itself and re-explore the whole significance of free speech applied to radio", he continued. "We can no longer operate under dodge clauses. No precedents ought to be allowed that will make this industry automatically stagnate.

"One point should be clear - these are not Government problems in the first instance. They are primarily problems for the industry itself to face and to solve in the best traditions of American free speech."

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RADIO AMATEURS ALLOWED TO MAKE AND TRANSFER SETS

In order to permit radio amateur operators under direction of the War Emergency Radio Service of the Office of Civilian Defense to make or transfer radio sets and electronic equipment for civilian defense emergencies, Limitation Order L-265 was amended today by the War Production Board.

The amendment provides that restrictions of the order shall not apply "to gratuitous transfers of electronic equipment to or for the account of the War Emergency Radio Service by any person; and to the manufacture or transfer of electronic equipment for the account of the War Emergency Radio Service by any individual who is not a commercial producer or supplier of electronic equipment.

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CONSIDER COLLEGE RADIO NEWS WRITING STANDARDS

Standards of radio news writing and radio news broadcasting curricula in schools and colleges will be discussed October 15th by a sub-committee of the Radio News Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York City. Paul White, Director of News broadcasts at CBS, and Bill Brooks, NBC Director of Special Events, are working with Walt Dennis, News Committee Secretary, as the sub-committee.

Lyman Bryson, Director of Education for CBS, and Dr. James R. Angell and William Burke Miller of NBC's Public Service Division will meet with the News Committee sub-committee as advisors and counsellors. It is proposed to set up curricula standards for radio news writing and radio news broadcasting courses, modeled after those now in effect at such universities as Northwestern, Columbia and Minnesota. Principal end in view is to help alleviate the serious manpower shortage in broadcasting newsrooms.

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October 12, 1943

PHILIPS COUGH UP 500,000 TUBES; BIG SHORTAGE DENIED

Following a tremendous amount of talking in Washington about the scarcity of tubes in home radio receiving sets, and the number of radios throughout the country, which had been silenced on account of the lack of tubes, the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board created a small sensation by letting it be known that more than a half a million tubes which had been corralled by the Philips Export Corporation, late of the Netherlands, and the most powerful competitor of United States concerns, had been released for listeners in this country. Explaining this the WPB said:

"A total of 576,613 radio receiving tubes is in the possession of the Philips Export Corporation, P.O. Box 69, Grand Central Annex, New York, N.Y. These tubes had originally been held for export, but after discussions between representatives of the Foreign and Domestic Branch of the Radio and Radar Division and officials of the Philips Export Corporation, it was decided that WPB would authorize sale of the tubes without restriction to the domestic market.

"Distributors or dealers purchasing these tubes will be governed by Limitation Order L-265 in their resale. The authorization allows any person to receive tubes from the Philips Export Corporation without restriction as long as they are to be used domestically.

"These tubes are types that are generally used in home radio receiving sets. The number of tubes now available in the nation for maintenance and repair of household sets is below actual needs, and the release of these half million tubes is a step towards making more tubes available for civilian replacement uses."

Aroused by reports that 32,000 sets were silenced by lack of tubes and batteries in the District of Columbia alone, and that the shortage throughout the country was proportionate, a WPB spokesman, while admitting that though wartime restrictions on the manufacture of radio tubes have reduced the number available, the number of laid-up radios is really not very great.

The official asserted that a survey of Washington radio stores made within the last week showed two which still reported being able to fix any set, while a recent Nation-wide survey made for a broadcasting chain showed 4 to 6 percent of the Nation's 52,000,000 sets being repaired, a figure close to the peacetime average.

It is estimated that 92 to 95 percent of the Nation's families have radios and the average is 1.4 sets per family.

According to Frank H. McIntosh of WPB's Radio Division, the goal has been to keep one set in operation per radio family.

Mr. McIntosh said a program of increased tube production is being "very actively considered" and announced that he had just completed a day devoted to wrestling with the problem.

As yet, other than the "small" but unannounced number of so-called M-R (maintenance and repair) tubes ordered produced, WPB has reached no decision as to the number of tubes it will allocate for civilian use.

"We're trying for increased production, and we also hope that military requirements may be reduced", Mr. McIntosh said. "But we've yet to come to a decision."

The last available check in the District showed 173,445 homes with 162,446, or 93.7, having radios. Even if the number of silenced radios was as high as 10 percent, it was said few homes would be without sets because so many families have more than one instrument.

Dealers in Washington complain that patrons frequently accuse them of hoarding radio accessories when they tell their customers that no tubes for civilian use are being produced except those in the M-R category.

"If you can get me one of these tubes", said a dealer, specifying some of the more widely used types, "I'll pay you \$4 each. I don't like to encourage the black market, but when my existence depends on it, I have no other choice."

Comment from other radio merchants was in the same vein. Some accused jobbers, who also service and repair sets, of snapping up the M-R tubes themselves, leaving the retailer out in the cold.

Mr. McIntosh, asked if he'd heard of this practice, replied: "We've had just about every complaint there is in the book."

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SYLVANIA TO BUILD \$2,000,000 OFFICE AND LABORATORY

An application of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., manufacturers of radio tubes and other electric equipment to construct a \$2,000,000 home office and research laboratory in the Beechwood section of the Borough of Queens, was approved last week by New York officials.

According to E. Finley Carter, a spokesman for the Sylvania company, work on the project will be started by the end of this month, unless legal obstacles are placed in the way, in which

case the entire project may be dropped. The first steps in the new project will be the remodeling of structures now standing on the tract. The construction of modern office and laboratory buildings and the landscaping of the entire tract will be started after the war and the whole project will be finished in from ten to fifteen years.

The company estimates that the completed project will provide employment for about 2,000 persons.

Because of zoning conditions there had been some objection to a commercial concern moving into the Beechwood section but when the character of the project was explained and certain concessions were made, the Park Commissioner Robert Moses and Edward A. Solmon, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, were reported to have changed their attitude.

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SAYS NEWS BROADCASTS BADLY OVERDONE; BECOMING NUISANCE

A loud protest against what he termed were entirely too many news broadcasts, which he declared were rapidly going from the stage of a public service to a public nuisance, was made last week by Earl Kelly, news broadcaster for the Vancouver Daily Province. Addressing the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association, Mr. Kelly declared that from Vancouver alone 30 news broadcasts were sent out daily, and he multiplied this by total of stations across Canada. In contrast he said only four broadcasts daily were broadcast from London, England, for all the United Kingdom.

He said he was not criticizing the Canadian Press, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation or individual radio stations, but was attacking the system which had been allowed to grow up. He felt the present system caused confusion. In the dark days of 1940 there were only half this number of news broadcasts in B.C., and he felt conditions today did not warrant the increase. He suggested a protest should be made against this multiplicity of broadcasts, and that the newsgathering and broadcasting bodies be asked to make a survey so that a system more in keeping with the needs of the people could be worked out.

Only one despatch originated daily from the headquarters of the various forces of the United Nations he said, and this served all four editions of the metropolitan papers in the same original form. For radio consumption it was reworded and redressed to appear as a different story many times daily. He also criticized the principle of commercial sponsoring of news broadcasts.

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CALLS FLY "FRESH"; RADIO INDUSTRY "CHICKEN HEARTED"

The broadcasting industry is just about the timidest and most chicken-hearted that ever developed in this country, Frank C. Waldrop writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Otherwise", he continues, "it would stand up and swap punches with James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, while it still has a chance to save itself from full governmental domination.

"True, Mr. Fly and his six fellow-commissioners have the power of life and death over radio already. That is, they have it because radio let them take it. The law of Congress says the FCC may grant or take away broadcasting licenses according to its own judgment of public interest, necessity and/or convenience.

"That phrase, 'public interest, necessity and/or convenience', is so broad and meaningless that it can be, and is, used to alibi just about anything the Commission wants to do.

"And radio just continues to go around making beautiful noises and hoping to appease. People like Chairman Fly of the FCC don't appease. Mr. Fly is out to control the traffic that goes over the radio waves, and he knows just how he intends to do it.

"Here is a Government agent telling an institution of free speech - the most powerful in man's history - that he doesn't like the way it is using its freedom. Well, he has a right to do that. He even has a right to try to put the muzzle on radio and control its traffic according to his ideas. He has a right to TRY.

"But, the radio broadcasters also have a right to tell him to mind his own business - which he certainly is not doing today. The real job of the FCC is to hand out broadcasting licenses to American citizens in such a way that one program does not jam another at the listener's loudspeaker, and to protect all parties from one another as they battle out their place in life over the airways.

"Its job is not to meddle with the composition of radio broadcast traffic. That is between the broadcaster and the listener.

"Radio should tell Fly to shut up and stick to his job, which isn't so much when you consider what it really comes to.

"But will radio do that? Radio has always shown a chicken heart in its meetings with the FCC.

"So we may now expect Mr. Fly & Co., progressively, to move in and start editing radio to suit their own little plans. Said plans being - Government boss everybody, all the time."

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FCC PROBE STILL UP IN THE AIR; GAREY IS ON HOT SPOT

For the moment at least, there appears to be nothing decided upon definitely as to when the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission will resume. One theory was that Representative Clarence F. Lea, (D), of California, newly appointed Chairman to succeed Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, was trying to make up his mind as to whether or not Eugene Garey, New York lawyer, shall be retained as counsel for the Committee. Tremendous pressure is being exerted to make Garey walk the plank as did Cox. The latest attack was made by the Washington Post, which had so much to do with the ousting of the Georgia Congressman. As a result of this, the resignations of Mr. Garey and his entire staff are said to be in the hands of Chairman Lea.

The Post editorial follows:

"The Select House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission is, at last, under the chairmanship it should have had from the outset. Representative Clarence F. Lea, who now heads the investigation, is known for his judiciousness and impartiality. As permanent Chairman of the standing House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, he has had broad experience in dealing with communications problems. He is, therefore, on all counts the logical member of the House to conduct an inquiry in this sphere.

"In taking hold of this new assignment, Mr. Lea declared: 'I trust the investigation will not rest on a plane of personal controversy but rather on the important question as to whether or not this agency and its personnel have been and are now properly performing their duties, their public duties, to the country.' It is clear that this trust has no chance of realization so long as Mr. Eugene L. Garey is retained as the Committee's counsel. For Mr. Garey has behaved not as an investigator but as a prosecutor - and as a prosecutor with very little regard for fair play or for the dignity of the investigatory process.

"Throughout his connection with the Select Committee, Mr. Garey has conducted its affairs wholly on a plane of personal controversy. It was he, it will be remembered, who instructed the members of the Committee in how to capture newspaper headlines and how to prevent 'the opposition' from being heard. Like Congressman Cox, who selected him, he has an axe to grind. Mr. Lea can best reassure those who desire a full and fair inquiry into the FCC by dispensing with Mr. Garey's services forthwith. The activities of the FCC are complex and will, in any case, require a much higher degree of competence than Mr. Garey has ever demonstrated.

"There is real need for a full and fair study of the FCC - not merely because its integrity has been assailed by the reckless allegations of Messrs. Cox and Garey, but because it exercises very broad powers over an industry the regulation of which intimately affects one of our essential freedoms. Technological developments

in the communications field have been so rapid, moreover, that our present communications law may be inadequate or require modification. These are matters which a congressional investigation should discover. It should be pointed toward constructive legislation. The study of national problems, and particularly of the handling of those problems by responsible executive agencies, is one of the most important functions of Congress. In this situation the function was so burlesqued under Congressman Cox that Chairman Lea can fulfill it only with a fresh staff and a fresh start."

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EASING OF WEATHER RESTRICTIONS SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

There was considerable gratification among the broadcasters at easing the ban on weather reports not only because it would restore that service to listeners but because it was an indication that war conditions were evidently improving.

Effective today (Tuesday, October 12), newspapers no longer are required to restrict official weather forecasts, reports of weather conditions and temperature charts to any designated area.

Radio stations, at the same time, will be permitted to resume broadcasting of official weather forecasts and other weather data except wind direction and barometric pressure.

In announcing the new policy, the Office of Censorship said:

"The diminishing benefits from weather restrictions now appear to be overbalanced by the inevitable handicaps imposed on farming, aviation, shipping and other essential activities by inadequate weather information."

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BARRING AURELIO FROM FREE RADIO TIME RAISES QUESTION

The plan of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City to refuse free radio time on the municipal station WNYC to former Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, candidate for election to the New York Supreme Court, has caused some debate in Washington. One argument was that the Mayor, as head of WNYC, had the same right to turn down applicants for free time as any other station owner so long as he kept within the law - which says that equal opportunities be given to rival candidates. This argument also maintains that the Mayor has the same right to take notice of any charges against an applicant as any other station owner. Nevertheless, it is believed LaGuardia's action may be questioned and may even find its way into the courts.

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MBS TO DISMISS RCA-NBC MONOPOLY SUIT; CBS CASE QUASHED

The Mutual Broadcasting System made it known yesterday (October 11th) that, when the Federal Communications Commission approves the transfer of the Blue Network, Inc., from the Radio Corporation of America to the American Broadcasting System, Inc., it will instruct its counsel to request a dismissal of the anti-trust proceedings which the network instituted in January, 1942, in U. S. District Court, Chicago, against the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company. This announcement was made by Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board, and W. E. Macfarlane, formerly President of Mutual and now Chairman of the network's Executive Committee.

"We believe that when this transfer takes place", stated the two executives, "it will effectively and satisfactorily solve what had been the principal remaining issue and source of controversy in national network broadcasting, namely, the operation and control of two out of four national networks by one concern."

Mutual stockholders and affiliates who were parties to the suit including WGN, Inc., Chicago, WOR of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, and the Don Lee Network of the Pacific Coast, through its Vice President and General Manager, Lewis Allen Weiss, are joining in this request for dismissal which will be made at as early a date as will be permitted by court decision.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago yesterday dismissed the Government's anti-trust case against the Columbia Broadcasting System on motion of Daniel D. Britt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecution. Mr. Britt pointed out that the Supreme Court ruled recently that the FCC has authority to apply a remedy in the case. The Government had charged CBS, RCA and NBC with monopoly over broadcasting.

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CAPITAL UNFURLS BANNERS FOR BIG RADIO RETAIL DRIVE

In Washington this afternoon (Tuesday, October 12th) at a big blow-out at the Statler will be the formal launching of the great drive for radio retail advertising subscribed to by 400 stations. High Government officials will see the premiere of a moving picture "Air Force and the Retailer" which after being seen in the Capital today will be shown in 125 cities. The central theme of the picture is reducing retail distribution costs - and how radio advertising can help.

The presentation includes talking motion pictures in which more than ninety actors took part. A great part of the program presents facts and ideas which originated through exhaustive studies by the radio industry in cooperation with the NRDGA.

Among the important sections are: (1) "The History and Development of Retailing" (2) "Distribution Tomorrow" (3) "America Takes to the Air" (4) "Why Radio Works" (5) "Retailing's Future in Radio".

Sheldon R. Coons, business counselor, former Executive Vice-President of Gimbel Brothers, New York, and Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency, directed the studies and assembling of material. Dr. Julius Hirsch, widely known economist and author of the standard text books on distribution costs and Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, of Columbia University's office of Radio Research, were among Mr. Coons' corps of assistants.

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MRS. EDWARD KLAUBER DIES

There comes to the radio industry the news of the death of Mrs. Gladys G. Klauber, wife of Edward Klauber, who only recently retired as Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mrs. Klauber died at the Doctors Hospital in New York City last Saturday after a long illness. She was born in New York City forty-three years ago, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton N. Gustafson.

Until her illness Mrs. Klauber was an active worker for Bundles for Britain, as Chairman of the Women's Clothing Committee. Earlier she had engaged in volunteer social work for Roosevelt Hospital. Besides her husband, who was a former night city editor of the New York Times, she leaves her parents, and a sister, Mrs. Gerhard Esperson. Funeral services were held on Monday morning from the Campbell Funeral Church in New York City.

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SEES CUT-OFF NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS TURNING TO RADIO

Jack Estes of the Dallas News, in a discussion on circulation at the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting at Hot Springs warned publishers not to cut or "freeze" circulation to the point of permanently weakening newspaper service. Mr. Estes asserted it is better for publishers to ration advertising than to drastically curtail reader service and cut circulation to the bone. He pointed out that radio is only too eager and willing to step in and take over the subscribers arbitrarily cut off by newspapers.

"God has given radio 24 hours a day and radio stations are using every hour they can to reach the public", declared Mr. Estes. "Instead of talking about freezing circulation you should warm it up and let it trickle through the veils of your territory."

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RADIO APLENTY BUT NONE WOL'S BILL DOLPH CAN LISTEN TO

Even if he had a radio in every room, he couldn't come home from work, tune in the proper station, and settle down in a comfortable chair to enjoy his favorite programs.

"And it's not because he dislikes radio", Eileen Etten writes in the Washington Times-Herald. "Far from it. William E. Dolph is a radio enthusiast, and the Vice President and General Manager of Station WOL, besides.

"It's just, as he says, 'I can't enjoy programs because I'm always listening with a critical ear. When you're in the business, you listen for errors all the time and you're so conscious of them, you can't enjoy what you hear.'

"Having a talent company of his own makes it even tougher for Bill, for it spoils his favorite kind of program, news commentators.

"You see, I'm the personal manager of Fulton Lewis, Jr., Leon Henderson, Walter Compton and others', he explains with a sigh.

"Bill came to Washington 10 years ago to handle radio publicity for the NRA, and before then he was 'on the fringes of broadcasting for a long time.' He's been at WOL and has acted as Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System for eight years. His job, he claims, is no tougher or easier than that of any other business executive. It's just a matter of coordinating the activities of all the departments of the station.

"Details are his pet peeve. He just doesn't like them at all. He won't talk business at home or out of shop hours, and he has an 'aversion to swing'.

"For relaxation the Kansas-born radio man likes golf. He and Mrs. Dolph have a farm at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains where they raise Aberdeen Angus cattle 'with a lot of steaks on them.'"

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STATIONS SOAKED 1ST CLASS POSTAGE ON RADIO SCRIPTS

Here is something the highly paid officials of the National Association of Broadcasters might look into. Claude Mahoney, news broadcaster on Blue Net Station WMAL in Washington the other morning told of the trouble he had mailing a radio script. Though it had already been broadcast the postal clerk insisted that because it was typewritten it had to go first class.

"If that makes sense", the irate Hoosier, who hails from Mr. Willkie's Elwood town declared, "my name is Frank C. Walker."

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The possibility of new grand operas being introduced to the public by radio was foreseen in the world premiere of Montemezzi's opera "L'Incantesimo" over NBC last Saturday afternoon with the composer conducting. "This is by far the most representative opera by a contemporaneous composer which has been introduced on the air", Olin Downes, famous music critic said. "It is a work especially adaptable to broadcasting. It is beautiful music."

Postal authorities have given instructions on the mailing of swing records to soldiers overseas and advised the sending of 10 inch records because of the size limitation on overseas Christmas packages. Modifying its previous ban on the sending of records abroad, the Army Censorship Office has decided to permit the mailing of standard phonograph recordings issued by recognized manufacturers to servicemen overseas. The mailing of recorded personal messages is prohibited.

Charles Smith, CBS Assistant Director of Research, has been named to the post of Supervisor of Research for Radio Sales and Columbia owned stations.

As a service to the soldiers in the hospitals in and around New York City, NBC has installed television receivers in these institutions. Sports events at Madison Square Garden will be televised for the boys. Servicemen within a radius of 75 miles will be included.

Special enlarged Fall edition of "Dial Tones", merchandising organ of the Des Moines Cowles Stations, have been issued to advertisers and agencies. For the first time in the publication's four-year history, KSO and KRNT listeners were also given an opportunity to request copies.

Station KMPC, Station of the Stars, Inc., has asked the FCC for a modification of their license to change location of the main studio from Beverly Hills, to Los Angeles, California.

The opening World Series game last week was the first to be broadcast play-by-play, via short wave, to American soldiers overseas. It was made possible by the prompt cooperation of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, who paid \$100,000 for the baseball rights and approximately \$150,000 for the Mutual facilities, when the razor firm official heard that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked the War Department to provide complete accounts for the fighting forces under his command. All commercial announcements were confined to between innings and deleted from the play-by-play action. All the games were short-waved in their entirety to the troops.

Sutherland G. Taylor has joined the Legal Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System. For the past year and a half Mr. Taylor has been a member of the firm Breed, Abbott & Morgan, of New York City, with which he specialized in tax work.

A thing Senator Kilgore's War Mobilization Committee may probe, according to Drew Pearson, is the payment of royalties by the Government on patents developed with taxpayers' money.

"For instance", Mr. Pearson writes, "the Government is supposed to have free access to the patent pool of the Radio Corporation of America, but some war contractors who deal in the RCA pool charge royalties to the Government under cost-plus contracts."

Howard W. Bennett has been made Manager of the Specialty Division of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. In this capacity, Mr. Bennett, who hails from Michigan and who has been with GE since 1930, will be responsible for the engineering, manufacturing, and sales operations of that Division.

Continuing an uninterrupted rise in the number of accounts using WOR, a recent survey reveals that 253 advertisers were on WOR's sponsor list during the first six months of 1943, 18 percent more than in the same period of 1942, the previous high with 215 advertisers.

The Federal Communications Commission designated for hearing the application of Station KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal., for modification of license to move main studio to San Francisco.

First of Howard Langfitt's (KRNT, Des Moines, Farm Editor) "Good Neighbor" certificates, have been awarded to thirteen business men of Gilmore City, Iowa. Recipients of the first certificates shocked 92 acres of oats in Humboldt County after business hours, when it was impossible to find regular farm labor.

Dick Dorrance has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as Director of Promotion Service for CBS-owned stations. He was most recently Special Assistant to Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Branch, Office of War Information. Mr. Dorrance was formerly General Manager of F.M. Broadcasters, Inc. Previously he had been associated with the Broadcasters Victory Council and with Station WOR, New York.

The application of the Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill., has been placed in the pending files of the FCC without action at this time, pursuant to the policy adopted on February 23, 1943, application for new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on 44,500 kilocycles.

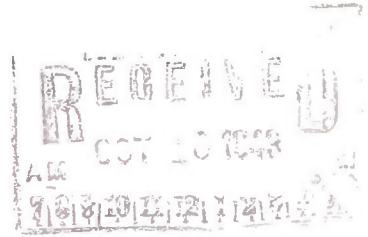
Twenty-five Netherlanders have been fined and given prison sentences for failing to comply with a recent German decree ordering the surrender of all radio sets, it was learned recently. The German-controlled Amsterdam paper, Algemeen Handelsblad, said a German court in Holland had imposed jail sentences of from two weeks to four months and fines up to approximately \$325 on those held guilty of the offense.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1570

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A large 'R' on the left side.
A circled 'M' at the bottom left.
A 'K' at the bottom left.

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RADIO GOES GUNNING FOR RETAIL ADVERTISING IN BIG WAY

The first sign of life the broadcasting industry has shown in endeavoring to capture its share of the retail advertising was the sound picture and chart presentation of "Air Force and the Retailer", the premiere of which took place in Washington last Tuesday afternoon. Paul W. Morency, General Manager of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., Chairman of the Retail Promotion Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, mainspring of the presentation who has been working on it nights and Sundays for months, must have been flattered at the size of the crowd, which in addition to radio notables included every important local advertiser. It almost filled the Presidential Room of the New Statler, the largest in Washington.

During the entire presentation from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 only three or four persons were seen to leave the room. A reception followed and many were still there when the writer left at 6 o'clock.

Altogether it was a bang-up presentation, one of the finest ever made by any industry. One was struck by its thoroughness and the time, money and thought it must have taken to get up. Financed by more than 400 stations, \$125,000 was spent on the production.

The selection of Harry D. Burke, of WOW, Omaha, Nebr., as the master of ceremonies at the National Capital premiere, was a happy one. His was a long, hard role - too long in fact as, in the opinion of this writer, the script was a trifle too heavy in statistics and could be cut, especially in the beginning.

Mr. Burke introduced Mr. Morency, who got a big hand and deservedly so, and then Sheldon R. Coons, Vice-President of Lord & Thomas, retailing and advertising expert, who a few minutes later was seen as the principal figure in the first movie. Mr. Coons was splendidly cast in the picture but also strung out his part a little too long.

The presentation, aimed at the retailer who is now spending less than 3% of his advertising budget on radio, began with the problem of retail distribution back in the horse and buggy days and what it is apt to be after the war. It was shown that post-war production would be so great that it would take a mass medium like radio to move it. Causing considerable comment was the assertion that 39% of the people get their news by radio, 31% from the newspapers, and 26% from both radio and newspapers. It was claimed that 72% of the people get their war news by radio. News broadcasts were shown to be almost three times as popular as anything else on the radio, the next closest being music (80% news, 30% music). In summing up, ten points of advice were given:

1. Radio has arrived - appraise it objectively.
2. Read radio publications - talk to radio people.
3. If you can't give your attention to radio, get people around you who can and will.
4. Put your best foot forward on the air.
5. Don't overburden your commercials - sell one item or kindred items at a time - one department or similar departments.
6. Write your commercials for the audience to which you have beamed your program.
7. Radio is entitled to the same promotional support you give to other media. Promote yours with ingenuity.
8. Don't waste your money on short-term experiments. Don't start unless you plan to stick.
9. Every station and every program has an audience. You don't have to have the biggest and best.
10. You can make your program a real franchise. Protect it with all your intelligence.

There were two sound motion pictures - one illustrating the "History and Development of Retailing" and the other, "Why Radio Works", the latter based on a five-year study and analysis of the use of broadcast advertising by retailers prepared by the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Paul Lazarsfield, and a running slide film on the history and development of broadcasting are included in the five-part presentation. Completing the program were chart presentations of "Distribution Tomorrow" and "Retailing's Future in Radio".

A Washington broadcaster told the writer that just before the presentation had been concluded a local advertiser sitting behind him tapped him on the shoulder and said if he could get 15 minutes on the air any day before 6 P.M., he'd take it. Another local advertiser who had seen the show, telephoned the broadcaster immediately afterwards inquiring about available time. Another Washington broadcaster, after the presentation, said: "Well, it makes us feel as if we are really doing something."

A newspaper man said, "I received two distinct impressions (a) the broadcasters are great showmen (b) there are a hell of a lot of radios."

The writer saw no mention of the presentation in any of the Washington papers but the New York Times (October 13) devoted almost two-thirds of a column to it.

There was praise for Lewis H. Avery, Director of Advertising for NAB, for his important part in getting up the comprehensive retail study. Also for Carleton Smith, of WRC, Chairman of the Local Committee, Carl Burkland, of WTCP, and Ben Taylor of WMAL, and Walt Dennis, Chief of the NAB News Bureau, for the tremendous crowd they got out for the premiere.

As a result of simply leaving a card in each seat to be filled out by those attending the show, the NAB should know exactly how many were there and who they were. On the back of the card the

guest was asked to indicate if he would like to receive the following five booklets: "How to Buy Radio Time", "How to Measure Radio Audiences", "How to Promote Your Radio Program", "The Elements of a Successful Program" and "Radio and Retailing in 1943". The booklets will be ready for distribution in about two weeks.

Beginning the country-wide showing, the NAB Retail Film will be seen Monday, October 18th in Providence, R.I., St. Paul, Miami, Pittsfield, Mass., and Durham, N.C. The dates for New York City are November 8th and 9th; Chicago, November 1st and 2nd; Cleveland, November 3rd; Cincinnati, October 28th; Toledo, November 2nd; Des Moines, November 10th, and Los Angeles, October 20th.

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FCC CHAIRMAN BELIEVES NETWORK REGULATIONS WORKING OUT O.K.

Calling attention to the fact that the much discussed network regulations have now been in effect for several months, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was asked if he felt there were any flaws in them.

I don't think that we have had the overall experience in terms of day-to-day operations that would lay the basis for a judgment as to whether or not the network rules are the right rules in every particular", Mr. Fly replied. "As to their general objectivity and as to the principles that are effectuated there, I think there can no longer be any debate that the overall result is there. They are working splendidly and as time goes on I think they will work to a greater benefit of stations as a whole and of the listening public as a whole. However, in stressing the brevity of our actual experience I meant to stress the fact that I think all of us should keep an open mind on the various particular questions that are involved in the rules. I never assumed that they would be perfect in every detail or for that matter on every point. I certainly have an open mind on such points and I should be most reluctant to lay claim to any such projection. I think we will continue to watch them and will stand ready to modify them in any particular where the public interest, and I think that may well mean the industry's interest, may demand it."

A questioner called attention to a point that was raised at a recent public hearing when an attorney explained he did not feel the network rules were intended to convert networks into common carriers. He pointed out that one complaint, which had been brought in by a station, might not be covered by these regulations because the particular station had not been denied a program on the complaint of another station.

"I think there was some question as to whether the network regulations encompassed that particular difficulty which was presented", Mr. Fly said. "It perhaps would have been a good thing if they had, but I think there is some doubt that they did."

Whereupon the Chairman was asked if he could point out specific benefits which have come to the public under the rules.

"Oh, yes", the Chairman answered. "I am not prepared with cases, but the diversity of sources of programs and the better chance the public has of getting programs that heretofore had been excluded from local audiences, and of course in general the freedom that is given to the stations to exercise a greater degree of control in terms of bringing to their own public what they think the public should have in their own communities. I think the record on that is already pretty good as I said at the outset, though we have not made special studies and got right down to cases and experiences and added those up."

Chairman Fly was told that in Washington it was hard to see any development because all networks have there outlets here.

"You are not apt to see any major change here" was the reply. "The only results you could see here might be in terms of maybe an additional local program that the local station thought of significance to the public which heretofore it may not have carried. I don't know of any cases where the independent stations have carried a program that had been rejected by the regular affiliates. They may be some cases.

"And one of the things that they have brought about, and I think that's true - the Blue Network, for example, once setting up the Blue Network in a separate corporation gave it a measure of independent control. The Blue has spread its service vastly. I think they have added 50-odd stations to the network. I had the list here. As I understand it, at the time they set up the Blue in a separate corporation it had 116 affiliates; it now has 166."

Asked if he recalled the date on that, Mr. Fly answered:

"I guess that's the date of separation, January 1942. I think the matter of reduced line charges which were brought about by our investigation of the A. T. & T. long lines rates as of January of this year - I think that has resulted in bringing the network service into quite a number of smaller towns and communities and it has also resulted in bringing some of the smaller, more isolated stations from the red into the black columns. I think the whole scope of network operations has been broadened; that's due in some measure to the network rules and I might say that anything in terms of broadening network operations is effectuating what I have termed freedom to listen. A total of 150 stations have been affiliated with networks since the release of the report on chain broadcasting. That was in May 1941 - a total of 150 stations added. And I think there are about 120 cities that have either received new or additional network service.

"I think on the whole that in the light of these various regulatory measures we have succeeded at least in aiding to open up and strengthen network broadcasting generally. They certainly have a more substantial basis and more stable basis of operation and

a lot of people are getting the benefit of network service that haven't had it before. Now I don't want to lay claim to all of those beneficial results, on behalf of the Commission or its regulatory moves. I think very realistically though they have been a substantial factor leading in the direction of those results. I want to stress that the networks themselves have taken an interest in broadening their operations and have cooperated in moving out to areas not heretofore covered. And they have then made possible to carry a lot of those smaller stations by their own rate schedules."

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BLUE NET SALE APPROVAL CLEARS WAY FOR WMCA TRANSFER

The approval of the purchase of the Blue Network last Tuesday by Edward J. Noble from the Radio Corporation of America by the Federal Communications Commission after requiring Mr. Noble to file "a statement of policy" was seen as a precedent for all future sales of networks or stations. Furthermore, the approval of the Blue Net sale was seen to assure an official O.K. on the sale of Station WMCA in New York by Mr. Noble to Nathan Straus, former head of the U. S. Housing Service.

In announcing its approval of the Blue Net sale, the FCC said:

"At the same time, the Commission ordered that Regulation 3.107 prohibiting multiple ownership of networks serving substantially the same area be made effective six months hence. This regulation, adopted May 2, 1941, had been suspended indefinitely to make possible the orderly sale of the Blue without a deadline which would unduly depress the price.

"The Commission noted that its investigation into chain broadcasting established that the ownership of two networks by a single organization operated as a restraint on competition, handicapped the Blue Network, gave RCA a competitive advantage, and resulted in undue concentration of control.

"The transfer of the Blue will result in four independent nationwide networks. 'This', the Commission declared, 'will mean a much fuller measure of competition between the networks for stations and between stations for networks than has hitherto been possible. In addition, the transfer should aid in the fuller use of the radio as a mechanism of free speech. The mechanism of free speech can operate freely only when the controls of public access to the means of a dissemination of news and issues are in as many responsible ownerships as possible and each exercises its own independent judgment.'

"The Commission also pointed out that at a public hearing on September 20, it appeared that under present practice which is quite general in the industry requests for the sale or furnishing of time tend to be disposed of on the basis of rules-of-thumb and fixed formulae. 'Mr. Noble's commitment to consider each request with an open mind on the basis of the merits of each request and without any arbitrary discrimination is, in our view, the type of discretion

which all licensees must retain under the Communications Act', the Commission asserted. 'Only under such flexibility is the fullest utilization of radio in the public interest made possible.' "

A check for \$7,000,000 was given to David Sarnoff by Mr. Noble Thursday to be added to the million dollar down payment on July 30th. In the purchase, Mr. Noble with himself as President, formed the American Broadcasting System, Inc., which will own the 1000 shares of stock of the network company.

The sale of the Blue Network for \$8,000,000 and WMCA for \$1,255,000 are two of the largest sales ever to come before the FCC. It was necessary for Mr. Noble to sell WMCA to keep from becoming the owner of more than one station in the city in violation of the Commission's rules.

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FCC INVESTIGATION RESUMES AFTER BIG BLOW-UP

The first open session which House Committee has held since the de-throning of Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, was held Thursday with Representative Clarence Lea (D), of California, the new Chairman presiding. The Committee was told that Federal funds had been used, a law to the contrary notwithstanding, to employ refugee aliens. Moreover, the testimony showed, the same aliens gave advice to the FCC which resulted in forcing some American citizens off the radio waves and their replacement by arrivals in this country.

The story told the Committee in three volumes of written testimony taken by investigators concerned the formation of "Short Wave Research, Inc.", in New York City, in 1941, for the employment of refugee aliens.

Because Congress at that time had forbidden Federal employment of aliens, the corporation evaded this restriction, according to Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey, by negotiating a contract with James P. Warburg, of the Office of Co-ordinator of Information, and later with the Office of War Information.

Approximately \$535,000 in salaries was paid the alien employees of the corporation for translations and radio scripts until Congress, in 1942, lifted the restriction on alien employment in the Government. More than 400 aliens were then shifted from Short Wave Research to the OWI pay roll at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,600 a year.

There remained \$29,118 as a balance with the corporation, the evidence showed, and this money collected from the Government was distributed by the corporation to charitable agencies, instead of being returned to the U. S. Treasury.

"This is an almost perfect illustration of the circumvention of legal restrictions imposed by Congress and a demonstration of disbursements of Government funds for unauthorized or unappropriated purposes, particularly with reference to these charitable contributions", Mr. Garey told the Committee.

Chairman Lea, noting that the evidence had been presented at private hearings in New York with former Chairman Cox presiding ordered it incorporated in the record with the provision that other witnesses might be summoned later if the Committee so decided.

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SENATE COMMUNICATIONS PROBE SUGGESTS OVERSEAS MERGER

A resolution introduced by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, for himself, Senator White (R), of Maine, and Senator McFarland (D), of Arizona, for a sweeping investigation of all phases of international communications was seen to foreshadow a merger of our radio and wire companies overseas similar to the recent Western Union-Postal merger in this country. Also the complaints of Senator Brewster and other around-the-world Senators that everywhere they went the British communications officials greeted them but that they saw little of American officials is believed to be a factor in the investigation.

The Senate resolution would authorize a subcommittee to investigate the financial control, character of service and rates charged by American firms engaged in the business, as well as the extent and nature of control exercised by foreign governments over common carriers and the character and extent of competition furnished by foreign companies in communications to and from the United States.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate or a subcommittee thereof appointed by the Chairman be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed to make a thorough study and investigation of international communications by wire and radio, and in particular of such communications from and to the United States; to receive and hear evidence as to (1) the ownership, control, the services rendered, the rates charged therefor, and the methods of operation, of United States carriers engaged in such communications; (2) the extent and nature of the control and influence, direct or indirect, of foreign governments over communication carriers authorized by them, the extent to which foreign governments own and operate such foreign communications services, whether such operation by government is direct or otherwise, the character and extent of the competition between foreign companies, whether owned by governments or privately, in communications to and from the United States, and in particular the nature and degree of competition of such foreign companies with American companies in such communication services; (3) the character and adequacy of services furnished by American companies

now engaged in international communications to the people and the diplomatic, military, and commercial interests of the United States; (4) the developments and improvements in the art of communication by wire or radio affecting, or which may be expected to affect, such international communications; (5) whether there should be competitive services between American companies in particular areas or circuits in international communications; (6) desirable forms and standards of organization of American communication companies, and in particular whether such companies should be permitted or required to merge or consolidate and the general terms, conditions, and obligations which should be imposed in the event of such permitted or required merger or consolidation; (7) the form and authority of the regulatory body of the United States to be charged with carrying out the policies in international communications declared by the Congress; and (8) generally to consider and to make recommendations to the Congress as to all other matters and things necessary in its judgment in meeting the purposes of the studies herein specifically set forth."

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PHILIP H. COHEN NAMED OWI RADIO CHIEF

Philip H. Cohen, for six years a producer in the radio industry, Thursday was appointed Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, succeeding Donald Stauffer who resigned recently. Mr. Cohen previously was Deputy Chief and has been with the Radio Bureau since it was created in 1941.

Mr. Cohen will handle all requests by Government agencies and officials for unsponsored radio time, OWI said, and will schedule and allocate the time made available by radio stations for Government information programs.

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NBC OFFICIALS ON WORLD TRIP; EYEING RUSSIA

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of International Relations, have arrived in England to make plans for re-opening NBC offices in the occupied countries as quickly as these countries are freed by the Allied armies.

England is the first stop on the executives' tour. From there the itinerary calls for stops in Algiers, Cairo and other points in the Middle East.

One of the principal objectives of the tour will be to study the possibility of increasing the schedule of broadcasts from the Soviet Union over NBC facilities.

Not only do Messrs. Trammell and Royal hope to complete arrangements for international broadcasting on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but they also plan to set up the framework by which NBC will bring its listeners the deliberations of any international meetings or conferences held abroad.

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FLY QUIZZED ABOUT FREE SPEECH, COMMENTATORS, LABOR, ETC.

An unusually large number of questions were fired at Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his press conference. One of the first, of course, was trying to smoke him out on what he thought about the appointment of Representative Lea (D), of California, to head the Cox FCC investigating Committee. The boys, of course, didn't get to first base on this. Ditto on what the Chairman thought about the efforts to oust Eugene Garey as Committee counsel. Asked if he had talked with Representative Martin Kennedy on his proposed free speech amendment to the Constitution, the reply was negative. Asked if he would support such an amendment, Mr. Fly countered:

"It seems to me we have got such an amendment now, haven't we, that there may be no laws abridging freedom of speech?"

Reminding the FCC Chairman that there had been a lot of talking on the subject of freedom to listen, someone wanted to know if the Commission proposed to do anything about it.

"I think in the first instance it is a job for the industry in terms of industrial self-regulation, and for that matter, of course, it need not be a concerted move, it may be a general move. But I would want to stress the thought that in the first instance surely it is a job for the industry", Mr. Fly replied.

"Suppose the industry doesn't do the job, though?"

"Then shame on them!" said the FCC head.

"In your speech you made the statement: 'Here, in radio, we have the most intelligent news service and the most capable people in the business. Press and motion pictures are far behind.' Would you care to elaborate on that?" he was asked.

"I don't think I want to elaborate on the comparison. My interest is in radio, and quite naturally I am interested in the viewpoint and for that matter the merits of radio. All I would want to say is that I think there is a stimulating field for some study there."

One of the reporters said he had listened to a broadcast by Upton Close on the Russian situation Sunday afternoon in which he thought Close had made a remark about Russia and Great Britain which he thought productive of disunity and wondered if the Commission would take official notice of a remark of that kind.

"No, I don't think that we will, and for that matter I don't think that we should", Chairman Fly commented. "Those are primarily industrial problems and, of course, everyone must concede that there is some extremity to which any network would not want, or perhaps would not permit, its commentators to go. The mere fact that you select a commentator and as I said in the speech the other day presumably a competent man, and then give him his rein, give him his

freedom, I suppose does not mean that the network company is going to abandon all responsibility for the extremity that may develop. Now I think almost every day those questions arise. I think it is a job for the networks and particularly where it is a continuing matter for a man moving to an extreme angle and staying there; he has presumably got something in his craw, you know, and just keeps hammering away on an extreme angle. I think it is conceivable that a network might want to say this sort of extremity was out of balance, It's a sort of man you can't give complete freedom to - I don't know - I am not talking about this one broadcast you spoke of; I haven't heard it. But that is a job for the industry and I do think that all reasonable doubts on the part of the networks might well be resolved in terms of freedom of speech."

"Referring then to your labor organizations, etc.?" someone interjected.

"I think the principle of labor is very much the same. You should know when you move from the field of news into the field of propagandization and philosophy. I think we owe just as much of a duty to the public there as the newspapers do. It should be balanced. If it is advertisement it should be labeled. And the thing we call advertising in terms of specific words may gradually fall into philosophy, preaching or a point of view. I have the feeling that the healthiest thing to do is to have all of those men as soon as they move from the news to hang up a flag and say this is advertising", was the reply.

"It was clever how Close moved from the news of the day, to be specific, Russia crossing the Dneiper River, and then switched right into these philosophical remarks", the questioner continued.

"Of course, that is shaded news when the philosophy is that of the sponsor - that is, it steals into the picture without a label", was the reply.

"You don't look for the labeling on that. For instance, a commentator reads a news item about Russia crossing the Dnieper River and then moves into an analytical comment. The assumption is that the comment might be based on the sponsor" someone again interjected.

"No", said Mr. Fly. "I think that labels itself, but when it comes to that gradual moving into the philosophy - we want to know what we are getting and in particular if that is the sponsor's philosophies. It should have a flag on it right there so we would know."

"In this particular instance, we know it was, because they broadcast that they would make copies of Mr. Close's broadcast available to all listeners."

"I would be interested in reading a copy of that in view of my general interest in this whole field", Chairman Fly replied.

"Commentators aren't necessarily expressing the feeling of their sponsors. Sometimes the sponsors just naturally hire that commentator who falls in line with their own views", a member of the press said.

"Unfortunately I think that is true, and is tending to be true today that sponsors are looking the field over to find the people whose ideas they would like to support", the FCC head agreed. "I think that is a little unfortunate. It seems to me that the sponsor's relationship to the public should be in terms of the advertiser's words getting an audience and building up the sale of his products or services or associations, or whatever it may be and should not be in terms of promulgating any ideas or philosophies about the social, economic and political world."

"These commentators are dealing with special things, as tax laws and other public affairs which may vitally affect the sponsor, and the commentator is sort of an extra legal brain that the sponsor has in mind perhaps against any legislation that is pending", a newsman suggested.

"I can't but feel that any tendency on the part of the sponsor or the commentators to work under such a system is quite unwholesome", Mr. Fly replied.

"Could we expect that if labor organizations were able to buy time they would then sponsor a commentator who was not necessarily biased in that direction?" the questioner went on to ask.

"I should think labor unions ought to be sure just as any other sponsor ought to be very careful not to project their own views into what purports to be news and comment, and that sort of thing", Chairman Fly answered. "I think the labor unions and the Dairymen's League and associations to oppose taxation without representation should have every opportunity openly to advocate their views and to do whatever they need to do in their own support. But that ought to be done under the true flag."

"Has the Commission acted on the request of Mr. Riznik, the former CBS news writer, to reject CBS overall news policies?"

"Well, I think that is getting pretty good investigation", the FCC Chairman said.

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ASCAP QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION JUMPS TO \$1,317,989

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is forwarding checks to its membership this week in its third quarterly distribution amounting to \$1,317,989.

This is an increase of more than fifty thousand over the second quarter of this year and is the largest distribution made by ASCAP to its membership since 1940.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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OCT 21 1943
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. FRANK E. MULLER

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

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No. 1571

October 19, 1943.

LEA ON SPOT IN FCC PROBE; STILL HOT AFTER GAREY

Although vigorously denying that he is stalling and proposes to whitewash the whole business, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, elderly Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee supplanting Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, finds himself on a pretty hot spot. Despite the fact that the Administration is supposed to be sitting on his neck trying to get him to shush the proceedings and regardless of the charge that he "is not too celebrated among his colleagues for energetic prosecution of inquiries hitting too close to the White House", Representative Lea declared that his Committee will go right ahead with the investigation.

"It is expected that further progress of the investigation will result in much information yet to be furnished and assembled", Mr. Lea declared.

"The evidence so far presented embraces a large number of accusations against the conduct of the Commission and its personnel which are within the scope of the investigation as directed by the House of Representatives."

New Deal Democrats are known to be moving heaven and earth to oust Eugene Garey, Committee counsel. In this they find themselves in agreement with the Washington Post, which also gives Chairman Lea quite a kick in the pants. In its eighteenth editorial on the subject of the FCC investigation, not counting the first page blast by Publisher Eugene Meyer which was followed within 48 hours by the resignation of Congressman Cox, the Post said:

"High hopes for a fair investigation of the FCC - hopes that arose out of the recent appointment of Representative Clarence F. Lea to succeed the biased and vulnerable Representative Cox - sagged deplorably when the Committee met for the first time under its new Chairman. The brief session was given over entirely to the dumping of star-chamber testimony into the record. If this is a sample of the inquiry the reorganized committee intends to make, it cannot possibly shake off the odium that Mr. Cox gave it.

"The testimony in question was taken behind closed doors with neither the public nor the press allowed access. Often, no member of the Investigating Committee was present. Witnesses were summoned to testify before some members of the Committee's staff. In many instances witnesses were subpoenaed to these star chambers consisting of hotel rooms or private law offices, apparently in violation of law. Some of them were required to take oaths, without any member of the Committee present, also in violation of law. That

part of their testimony which the investigator wished to use for smearing purposes was recorded, the rest was not. * * *

"If the investigation under the new Chairman is to escape from the disrepute that brought the Cox Committee to the end of its rope, it will have to question its witnesses in open hearing. It will have to replace Mr. Garey and hire an attorney who knows how to conduct an investigation as distinguished from a mud-slinging orgy. And it will have to give the FCC itself a chance to tell the Committee what it is doing and to answer the voluminous charges that have been piled up against it through the star-chamber method.

"When the Committee resumed its hearings on Thursday, the FCC was not even notified, and, of course, no representative of that agency was present. We hope that Mr. Lea will remember that he was given this assignment to extricate the House of Representatives from the scandal in which Messrs. Cox and Garey had plunged it. He cannot possibly do that job by continuing the indecent and intolerable procedure that made the Cox Committee a stench in the nostrils of the public."

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FOLLOWING EXIT OF REP. COX PRESS NOW PANS MR. FLY

Having built a bonfire under Representative Eugene Cox, an action which seems to have met with the approval of most everybody, the newspapers seem now to be turning their attention to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who is charged with taking entirely too much territory and who, according to one critic, David Lawrence, nation-wide columnist, has stepped so far beyond the line of legal authority that he is subject to impeachment for wrongful use of Government powers.

"Evidence has just been adduced showing that the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James L. Fly, actually is undertaking to dictate what the policies of a radio network shall be and he is using the licensing power of the Commission to enforce his viewpoint", Mr. Lawrence writes.

"Mr. Fly has no power under law or under the First Amendment to the Constitution to constitute himself a policeman on the 'mechanics of free speech'. Congress never delegated such power to him and even if Justice Frankfurter's opinion did say that Congress had a right to control the business of the networks, there is nothing in the statute or in the debates which preceded its passage to justify any inference of such intent by the legislative body.

"Mr. Fly has as much privilege as any other citizen to make speeches criticizing the broadcasters' code. But when he undertakes, as a part of an official proceeding, to determine whether a commercial sale of network property should be permitted to a new owner, what the 'general attitude' of that owner is, and to indicate his

disapproval of a given policy, he is in reality using the licensing power of the FCC to intimidate the broadcasting stations of America. He is in truth making himself the judge of what is or is not a proper policy on controversial issues and this is not the function of any governmental agency because censorship is expressly forbidden by the radio communications law.

"The FCC should be confined to the regulation of the wave lengths from the standpoint of allocating physical facilities to given areas and to prevent collisions in the air as between mechanical facilities. It should neither be given nor usurp power to tell licensees what views they may or may not hold in order to get or hold a radio station license."

Variety, the trade paper of the entertainment world, joins in:

"The broadcasting industry wouldn't be amiss if it construed FCC Chairman James L. Fly's speech before the Radio Executives' Club as his notice that he has moved full-flush into the field of programming, and that henceforth he will have much to say about what goes on, or does not go on, the air. As a mover-inner, Fly has proved himself the most circumspect of Washington bureaucrats. His sensitive little finger properly moistened, is almost constantly poised upward, catching the drift of the winds of public opinion and reaction. As a barometer that little finger has accumulated a pretty good average of 'rights', and apparently it has indicated to him that the time is ripe for his next big reach over the radio industry.

"A glance over Fly's four-year career as head of the Commission will make it pointedly clear that he doesn't act on hunches. He makes sure of his law, waits for public opinion to crystallize, takes complete inventory of his objective's weaknesses and foibles and is quick to take advantage of openings. The broadcasting industry has given him plenty of openings but none has been as wide as that through which he is making his present entry into the field of programming. Some of the policies that have been espoused by high-placed factions in the business make it appear as though Fly had been beckoned to come in and make himself at home.

"Fly's flights into rhetorical admonitions during his speech before the Radio Executives' Club was frequently marked by contradictions and inconsistencies. Just to take one instance: Fly argued that broadcasters ought to sell time on controversial subjects as one means of balancing their program schedules. And in almost the same breath he inveighed against the suggestion that the forum type of program be sponsored. His affirmation and negation in this case doesn't seem to add up to the average broadcaster's conception of program balance."

Mr. Fly was also taken for a ride and pretty much along the same lines by Frank Waldrop in the Washington Times-Herald.

Charging that Mr. Fly did an about face on news broadcasts, the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, commented:

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"Mr. Fly criticized the new Columbia Broadcasting rule forbidding news analysts from expressing personal opinions.

"Perhaps all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators', Mr. Fly said.

"FCC files show that it was Mr. Fly, however, who insisted on banning editorialized news comment in granting a renewal of license to the Yankee Network Station WAAB.

"A pledge exacted by Mr. Fly from President John Shepard III of the Yankee network is cited in the FCC renewal ruling. The pledge is contained in affidavits wherein Mr. Shepard promised not to let any WAAB or any sponsor of programs inject editorial comment into WAAB broadcasts.

"The affidavits were made following conferences of Mr. Shepard and his attorneys with the FCC Chairman. Commenting on statements contained in the affidavits, Mr. Fly, at a hearing September 26, 1940, said:

"Now I have gone over those, (affidavits) and I think they are quite comprehensive, but I just want to be sure on one point. In view of the emphasis that is placed upon "employees" in your second statement, I want to be sure that the first statement is intended to represent, as the existing and as the future policy of the station, that there would be no editorializing either by the employees or by any sponsor of programs.'

"Assured on this point, Mr. Fly concluded:

"And in case the Commission should conclude to renew the license, it might well want to rely upon these explicit representations.'

"So renewal was granted, Jan. 16, 1941, and the pledge by Mr. Shepard stands as follows:

"That the Yankee network has no intention to and will not broadcast any so-called editorial hereafter.'"

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BLUE NET BOARD HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Immediately after Edward J. Noble handed that nice little check for \$7,000,000 (having previously given him a retainer of \$1,000,000) last week, a meeting was held of the Board of Directors of the Blue Network Company, which was newly constituted with the resignation of five former Directors. Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President, remain as Directors, and the following new Directors were elected: Mr. Noble, Franklin S. Wood, counsel to Mr. Noble; Earl E. Anderson, Vice-

President of American Broadcasting System, Inc., and C. Nicholas Priaulx, Secretary-Treasurer of American Broadcasting System, Inc.

New officers elected were: Mr. Noble, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Priaulx, Vice-President in Charge of Finance, and Robert D. Swezey, who is counsel of the Blue Network, Secretary. Mr. Woods, Mr. Kobak and other officers continue in their present capacities.

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G.E. TO SHOW HOW TELEVISION COVERS THE NEWS

General Electric, in conjunction with the Albany Times-Union will put on a television show Friday night, November 5th, portraying how "Television Covers the News".

"As you may or may not know, General Electric has pioneered in television, just as it has in both long and short-wave broadcasting", C. D. Wagoner of the G.E. News Bureau, writes. "Our studio, WRGB, here in Schenectady is now operating on a more complete schedule than any other television station. We also have the only television relay station, being able to pick up NBC programs from the Empire State Building (130 miles away and 7,900 feet below the line of sight) and retelecasting from our station. There seems little doubt but that television will be an important industry after the war."

There will also be an inspection by the invited press and radio guests of the General Electric television and relay station both in the Helderberg mountains and Schenectady.

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RADIO ARTISTS OBJECT TO CBS-NAVY BROADCAST

The American Federation of Radio Artists protested in Chicago against the appearance of 50 sailors on a Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast radio program, known as the "Blue Jacket Choir", calling it a violation of CBS contract with AFRA.

An AFRA spokesman pointed out that the sailors do not belong to the union.

H. Leslie Atlass, CBS Vice-President, said the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company bought 25 minutes every Sunday for 13 weeks and presented it to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at 11:05 each Sunday morning.

The naval station's commanding officer, Capt. R. R. M. Emmet, said: "The Great Lakes Choir is a fine thing for the morale of the men in training here. Comments from families and friends of Navy men indicate that they also derive a great deal of pleasure from the broadcast."

The broadcast went on as usual last Sunday morning.

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ZENITH QUARTERLY OPERATING PROFIT IS \$1,592,199

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31, 1943, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$1,592,199 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, including reserves for voluntary price reductions on war contracts, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes. Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at \$769,146 net.

"The Company's high rate of production of vital and highly secret equipment for the war effort continues and is expected to be further accelerated during the Winter months", Commander E. F. McDonald, President, reports.

"Production of the Company's recently announced hearing aid is now under way. It was originally the intention of the management to withhold the production and marketing of this product until after the end of the war. However, because of the existing manpower shortage and the possibility of placing large numbers of deaf persons in war plants by making a low cost quality hearing aid available now, the Company has been able to secure the necessary material allocations for immediate production.

"The Zenith Radio Corporation intends to employ immediately 800 to 1,000 workers with deficient hearing and thus augment its force of war workers. Each new Zenith employee with deficient hearing will be supplied with a hearing aid gratis, which hearing aid will become the employee's property after he or she has been in our employ for 60 days.

"We have the assurance of our present employees that the fullest cooperation and help will be extended to these new employees with deficient hearing to help them rehabilitate themselves in their new surroundings in war work. Every additional worker we can put into industry in this manner will aid the Government's manpower problem in this time of war.

"The figures submitted herewith are believed to fairly set forth the extent of the Company's progress for the period. They are, however, subject to price renegotiation and to verification by our auditors when they make their annual examination at the close of our fiscal year."

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It is reported that the destruction of radio factories in Germany and Holland is seriously handicapping the equipping with radio of enemy planes.

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STAR CHAMBER TESTIMONY OUT THE WINDOW AT FCC PROBE

One direct result of the recent ousting of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission investigation is that from now on the star chamber procedure complained of so bitterly by James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, and Commissioner Clifford J. Durr is out. Following an executive session of the House Investigating Committee Monday, attended by all five members, Representative Lea (D), of California, who succeeded Mr. Cox made it clear that at no time would the investigation again be turned over to the lawyers but that at least one of the Committee members would have to be on the job all the time to supervise what was going on. This was taken as a rebuke to Eugene Garey, of New York, counsel for the Committee, who was accused of cross-examining witnesses without benefit of Committee supervision.

The House Committee at the Monday session formulated the following new rules of procedure:

"All hearings of the Committee shall be presided over by one of its members instead of by a member of the staff.

"All hearings shall be open to the public unless, because of military secrets or other public interest, the Committee shall determine to meet in executive session with a quorum present.

"The FCC shall be notified in advance of all hearings.

"Oaths shall be administered to witnesses by the presiding chairman of the Committee at any hearing.

"All witnesses shall testify under oath.

"It is the purpose of the Committee to allow the Commission full opportunity to present, in due time, any facts relevant to the subject matter of the hearing."

Indirectly, Chairman Lea said that the previous procedure of the Committee had violated the intention of the resolution which set it up.

He said that the Committee had now agreed that under the resolution which created it, "hearings can be conducted only by a member of the Committee and the presence of such member during the whole of such hearing must be regarded as within the intention of the resolution."

An immediate result of the Committee's action was to bar from the record temporarily the testimony of two officials of a New York radio research firm until they could be heard in an open session with a Committee member present.

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Chairman Lea said that the statements of the two of four officials of Short Wave Research, Inc., were taken "without the presence of any member of the Committee at any time, and that, in the case of one of the other witnesses a Committee member was in attendance only a part of the time."

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ELMER AGAIN TALKS BACK IN CONGRESS RADIO SMEAR CHARGE

Continuing to indulge in the precarious practice of a Government employee talking back to Congress, his employer, Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, lashed back at Representative Brown (R), of Ohio, Monday when the latter charged that some Government sponsored radio programs about the home front are so worded as to smear Congress.

During testimony of Mr. Davis at the Newsprint Investigating Committee, Representative Brown made the accusation without specifying the programs. Mr. Davis told him OWI passes on some broadcasts of Government messages about rationing and other wartime matters.

"On several of these the truth has been twisted deliberately to smear or besmirch Congress", Mr. Brown said. "Did your agency pass on these?"

"You would not think an agency whose life depends on Congressional appropriations would try to smear Congress, would you?" Mr. Davis replied.

The Overseas Branch has sent 500 tons of newsprint to Cairo, 700 tons to Algiers, and 100 tons to India, he said, most of it for leaflets. OWI duplicating machines used 23 tons of paper in September.

"I am informed", Mr. Davis told the Committee, "that an average Sunday edition of the New York Times uses 788 tons of newsprint. If that is correct one edition of the Sunday Times would take care of our mimeograph paper needs for about three years."

Mr. Davis said OWI has reduced by more than 42,000,000 the number of Government publications sent out in a year. He said it has forced agencies to stop serving general mailing lists or sending news releases by telegraph.

He estimated the agency - which handles "news releases" and other public reports for all the war agencies - would use 18,000 tons of paper this year.

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N.Y. EDUCATION BOARD GIVES FIRST RADIO CREDITS

For the first time in the history of broadcasting, the Board of Education of New York City has approved for full credit two courses for teachers based on radio programs, it was announced by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor.

The programs thus honored are "Lands of the Free" and "Music of the New World", both presentations of the NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

Recognition for these programs follows a six-month experimental period during which both courses were accredited as approved In-Service courses for teachers but without credit. Under today's approval, teachers satisfactorily completing these courses will get full credit toward annual salary increments.

"Lands of the Free" is a historical series dealing with the growth and development of the American nations and is broadcast over NBC Sundays at 4:30 P.M., EWT. "Music of the New World" is a series dealing with the growth of music in the Americas, featuring an orchestra under the direction of H. Leopold Spitalny, and is broadcast Thursdays at 11:30 P.M., EWT.

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ROBERT DOUGLAS KIRKLAND OF MACKAY RADIO DIES

Robert Douglas Kirland, 36 years old, an engineer of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, died last week in Port Washington, Long Island, after an illness of several months.

A graduate of the University of California in 1928 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering, and specializing in radio communications, Mr. Kirkland was born in Vallejo, Calif. April 27, 1907. For a short time he was connected with R.C.A. Communications, and in 1929 joined Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company as California district engineer.

In 1941 Mr. Kirkland was transferred to headquarters in New York City, where one of his major assignments was the installation of the Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave transmitter at the Mackay Radio station, Brentwood, Long Island.

Mr. Kirkland was a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and is survived by his wife and two children.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters will meet in Washington, D. C., on November 17-18.

Everett C. Parker, recently ordained Congregational minister, has joined NBC's Public Service Department as guest staff member. Rev. Parker will carry out a three-month study of public service broadcasting.

On motion of the Government's Antitrust Division, the U. S. District Court of Chicago yesterday (October 18) dismissed a civil suit filed in 1941 against the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company to break up NBC's Red and Blue Networks.

The suit was dismissed because the National Broadcasting Company had complied with the Government's demand that one of the networks be sold.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the eight Columbia-owned stations were jointly judged "one of the Fifty Direct Mail Leaders" in the 1943 Contest on Wartime Direct Mail and Printed Promotion.

A special Showmanship Plaque also was given CBS and the Columbia-owned stations for "promotion campaigns including the most effective use of showmanship." The contest was held by the Direct Mail Advertising Association.

A newspaper circulation record of 43,374,000 daily was set in 1942, according to an analysis from the New York Trust Co., which also stated that more than 40% of all persons over 10 years old buy newspapers and create an average demand for $1\frac{1}{2}$ copies daily by each of the Nation's 35,000,000 families. Tremendous growth of reader interest assures stability for the newspaper industry, the analysis concluded.

Treasurer and Chief Engineer of the Selector Manufacturing Corporation William A. Bruno died in Brooklyn last Sunday. Mr. Bruno at the time of his death was directing the making by his company of component parts of radar. He was a pioneer in the development of the teletype and later was employed as a consultant by the Hearst newspapers to experiment in transmission of news by radio-controlled teletype and short-wave radio.

Light operas, news commentaries and full length plays are first, second and third choice of the Troy-Albany-Schenectady area audience of WRGB, General Electric's television station in Schenectady, based on a survey of 499 programs in 31 different classifications telecast during the last 18 months.

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The Treasury's annual report lists the salary of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, as \$202,155.

Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd., in London, reported in a preliminary statement for the nine months ended on June 30 a profit of £174,357 after charges, taxes, reserves and exceptional contingencies. Direct comparison with a year earlier was omitted because of a change in the company's fiscal year, but for the year ended on September 30, 1942, profit amounted to £153,560. A dividend of 6 percent less tax and a bonus of 2 percent were declared on the common shares. A year ago the dividend was 6 percent.

During the absence of Davidson Taylor, who will accompany William S. Paley, President of CBS, on his trip abroad for the Office of War Information, William H. Fineshriber, Jr. will serve as Special Assistant to Douglas Coulter, Director of Broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Fineshriber will transfer temporarily from his post as CBS Director of Shortwave Programs, returning to those duties when Mr. Taylor's Government service is concluded.

John W. Hundley, CBS Shortwave Assistant Director of Programs and Traffic Manager, will assume Fineshriber's duties during this period.

A terse indication of the part FM may be playing in the battle against the Axis is hinted at in a recent letter received by J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of W71NY-WOR, from North Africa. His correspondent writes: "It may also interest you to know that our radio communications are mostly FM (frequency modulation, for the benefit of the censors)."

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No. 1572

CONGRESSMAN URGES RADIO BEHAVIOR CODE; PRAISES CBS

Praising to the skies the Columbia Broadcasting System's news policy, the announcement of which caused such an explosion, Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota, declared that what was needed was a code of radio good behavior. Representative Mundt said that the CBS news pronouncement was "an epochal step in the direction of protecting free speech and fair play on the American radio".

Representative Gerald W. Landis (R), broke in to say:

"I just want to say that I believe the Members of Congress and others generally are in debt to the Columbia Broadcasting Co. for its readiness in attempting to solve the very serious situation existing in radio newscasting."

The revised remarks of Mr. Mundt covered almost seven pages in the Congressional Record (October 18). This included previous speeches which Representative Mundt had made, entitled "A Challenge to the Self-Restraint of Radio", and "Radio's Responsibilities Expand with Radio's Privileges", a letter which Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of Columbia wrote to Walter Winchell, who criticized the CBS news policy, and a statement of Columbia's news policy as outlined by Paul W. White. The Congressman also discussed the Supreme Court decision and other matters pertinent to broadcasting.

Representative Mundt said, in part:

"In my opinion, the decision of CBS to prevent the use of a semi-public monopoly such as radio by private individuals or commercial sponsors for propaganda or political purposes will do more to preserve private ownership and operation of radio in this country than anything which has happened since the advent of broadcasting.

"Perhaps a few wealthy radio tycoons who own or control big radio outlets feel secure in their power and believe it to be reference to but a straw man when it is declared, as I am about to declare, that private ownership and operation of radio in this country is not a guaranteed certainty for even the next 4 years - to say nothing of the permanent future.

"Let these big men of radio scoff if they want to - I happen to know that the danger that privately operated radio in this country may have a short life is not something to be blithely overlooked. Stockholders and officials of large radio corporations might well remember that indifference to danger signs along the way was precisely the attitude which trapped the great industrialists of

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Germany into becoming the servants of the Nazi political state. Indifference to public opinion and to public trends in this country may well do the same for our radio industry.

"Those who are in authority for the moment in private radio have a responsibility to themselves, to their stockholders, to the cause of private radio, and to America itself, to discontinue flaunting bad practices in the face of public opinion and to take steps to eliminate them before they give cause to support existing plans to make radio a public instead of a private monopoly. For that reason, the far-sighted and public-serving decision of the executives of CBS is not only gratifying to all those believing in the continuance of private radio but it is one which the executives of other radio networks might well emulate. It should not be forgotten that one persistent offender in the radio field may well break down the dike which is now holding back the flood waters of Government-operated radio."

"A number of us in Congress have made and are making a study of the abuses of radio and proposals for correcting them. We ask the cooperation of all Members on this matter, since it is of vital concern to all. Government has a responsibility in this matter which we do not propose to ignore and which we must not dodge.

"It is our hope that the radio industry will take steps to eradicate its own evils, but if Government must act it is felt that Congress can prescribe regulations which will make freedom of speech on the air an equally true privilege of all and not merely an opportunity for propagandizing to the privileged few.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System has courageously and patriotically pointed the way for the preservation of private radio and free speech on the air in this Republic. In this effort it deserves the plaudits of all who believe in equal opportunity and fair play. If similar policies prevail or are adopted by the other networks one of the major causes of dissatisfaction with present-day radio will have been corrected. CBS may not yet have found the perfect solution to a vexing problem, but it has made candid recognition of the problem and has taken courageous action to do something about it.

"It is the hope of those of us who are devoting ourselves to this subject that these corrections will be made voluntarily by the great radio networks rather than to force congressional action by a continuation of the abuses which CBS has so wisely set out to correct. America neither wants its radio information distorted by Government domination, by party politics, nor by personal pundits with axes to grind and purposes to propagandize. Good judgment and fair play would seem better devices than censorship for preventing the monopolistic facilities of radio from becoming the devices for propaganda for a select few in this great Republic.

"American citizens can form their own conclusions when they are given the undiluted and uncolored facts. It is the function of a semipublic monopoly such as radio to relay the facts rather than to fashion the thinking of America."

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DENIES STAR CHAMBER TESTIMONY WAS DUMPED IN RECORD

Taking exception to a Washington Post editorial - the 19th the Post has printed hammering Congressional FCC investigation methods, Representative John Z. Anderson (R), of California, arose in the House to defend his Democratic colleague, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, who succeeded Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia.

"There appeared in the Post an editorial entitled 'Cox Methods Continued'", said Representative Anderson. "In my opinion, this editorial was untimely and premature and it reeks with the bias and prejudice that it seeks to criticize. In referring to the first meeting of the FCC Investigating Committee under the Committee's new Chairman, the Hon. Clarence F. Lea, of California, the editorial States, in part:

"The brief session was given over entirely to the dumping of star-chamber testimony into the record'.

"That statement is absolutely false, as proven by the fact that the testimony was not placed in the record last Thursday but was considered by the entire Committee in executive session yesterday. On yesterday the Committee met to consider methods for procedure and also to decide the question as to whether or not the testimony referred to should be received in the Committee records. After considering the admissibility of this testimony, the Committee reached the conclusion that only testimony taken in the presence of a member of the Committee is admissible and decided to reexamine the witnesses whose testimonies were not given at a hearing at which an authorized member of the Committee was present."

Evidently pleased at this action, the Post followed through with another editorial which while showing a much more friendly attitude towards the Committee itself, nevertheless continued to demand the removal of Mr. Garey, Committee counsel.

"Meeting under the chairmanship of Representative Lea, the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission has gone a long way toward brushing away the disrepute it had brought upon itself under the direction of Representative Cox. The rules of procedure it adopted on Monday stand out in refreshing contrast to the techniques employed by Congressman Cox and Eugene L. Garey, the Committee's counsel.

"The Committee struck a resounding blow at its former Chairman when it concluded that the resolution authorizing its inquiry does not sanction secret hearings before only members of its staff. For such illegal hearings were the chief weapon which Messrs. Cox and Garey used to smear the FCC.

"Merely to recite the rules of fair play now put into effect, moreover, is to condemn the practices followed by the old Committee. Hereafter all hearings must be presided over by a member

of the Committee and must be open to the public unless the testimony deals with military secrets or other confidential data.

"Any investigation conducted for the purpose of enlightening Congress instead of bedeviling an executive agency would have followed these rules from the beginning. The fact that the Committee has now laid down this standard of fair conduct is certainly a credit to itself and its new Chairman. But at the same time it appears to be an admission of no confidence in its counsel. If Mr. Garey were qualified for this assignment, he would not need to be bound by a rigid standard of fair conduct. Mr. Garey himself ought to realize, moreover, that his special talents as a star-chamber performer will be wasted now that the Committee has pledged itself to conduct its investigation on a plane that is in keeping with the dignity and responsibility of Congress.

"The Committee has made a good beginning. If it follows the logic of its new rules and tosses out Mr. Garey along with the star-chamber testimony he collected, the House will be in a fair way to recover the prestige it lost during several months of acquiescence in Coxism."

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SENATE O.K.'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS INVESTIGATION

Believed to be the first concrete result of the trip around the world by the five Senators investigating war conditions was the unanimous approval by the Senate of a resolution by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Wallace White (R), of Maine, and McFarland (D), of Arizona, for an investigation of international communications by wire. Senator Brewster of Maine (R), appeared to be especially aroused by the communications situation he encountered abroad. It is believed he communicated these facts to his colleague, Senator White of Maine. Insofar as the United States is concerned around the world in Allied countries, the communications situation is "a blackout". Senator Brewster declared on the other hand that the BBC was on the job everywhere and there wasn't any place they couldn't be heard. Even a relatively few miles from Hawaii, the British Broadcasting Corporation could be heard to the exclusion of Hawaii. Also Senator Brewster charged the British in Australia and elsewhere of coloring the news to the disadvantage of the United States.

Senator Wheeler said the inquiry will also be aimed at determining the competency of the Federal Communications Commission for the larger postwar duties "which inevitably must be thrust upon it."

Asserting international communications "are largely subject to the influence and control of foreign governments and foreign nationals", Senator Wheeler said the investigation is needed to "determine a national and international policy".

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The Senate Resolution (No. 187 printed in full in our issue of October 15) calls for a survey of the following:

1. "Form or authority of the regulatory body of the U.S. to be charged with carrying out the policies in international communications declared by Congress", which would vitally affect FCC.
2. "The developments and improvements in the art of communication by wire or radio affecting or which may be expected to affect, such international communications", which would also tie in with FCC and which would be most important in post-war shortwave broadcasts of entertainment.
3. Ownership, control, rates and services rendered by the U.S. wire and wireless carriers.
4. "Extent and nature of control and influence, direct and indirect, of foreign governments over communications carriers" and the degree of foreign competition to American companies.
5. Character and adequacy of service given by American companies.
6. Whether there should be competitive service by American companies. (In connection with this, it should be remembered that FCC Chairman James L. Fly has been advocating a unified cable service strong enough to meet foreign postwar competitors).
7. Desirable forms of organization for American companies, with a view to whether they should be permitted or required to merge.

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LIBERTY SHIPS NAMED AFTER RADIO AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

Names of twelve newspaper and radio correspondents who lost their lives during the present conflict have been selected for assignment to Liberty Ships, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

Those presented to the Naming Committee of the Maritime Commission were nominated by the Overseas Press Club of America.

Correspondents whose names will be assigned to the vessels some time in the near future are:

Robert P. Post, New York Times; Ralph Barnes, New York Herald Tribune; Jack Singer, International News Service; Melville Jacoby, Time-Life; Byron Darnton, New York Times; Frank Josef Cuhel, Mutual Broadcasting System; Ben Robertson, New York Herald Tribune; Edward H. Crockett, Associated Press; Webb Miller, United Press; Harry Percy, United Press; Carl Thusgaard, Acme News Pictures; Ben H. Miller, The Evening Sun of Baltimore.

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ALL SET FOR NATION-WIDE FM CALL LETTER CHANGE NOV. 1

Everything will be in readiness by Monday, November 1st, the Federal Communications Commission advises for the reassignment of FM (Frequency Modulation) station call letters. New designations are still being announced but it is expected the new call letters will all be assigned within the next week.

In New York City: W71NY becomes WOR-FM; W59NY becomes WQXR-FM; W63NY becomes WHNF; W47NY becomes WGYN; W67NY becomes WABC-FM.

In Chicago: W59C becomes WGNB; W67C becomes WBBM-FM; W75C becomes WDIM. In Detroit: W45D becomes WENA; W49D becomes WLOU.

The Philadelphians all revert to AM call letters. Thus: W53PH - WFIL-FM; W57PH - KYW-FM; W49PH - WIP-FM; W69PH - WCAU-FM; W73PH - WPEN-FM.

Other FM stations with their new call letters follow:

W43B, Boston.....	WGTR	W45V, Evansville.....	WMLL
W39B, Mt. Washington.....	WMTW	K49KC, Kansas City.....	KOZY
W55H, Milwaukee.....	WMFM	W47P, Pittsburgh.....	WTNT
W41MM, Clingman's Peak.....	WMIT	W51R, Rochester.....	WHFM
W45BR, Baton Rouge.....	WBRL	W47R, Rochester.....	WHEF
W45CM, Columbus.....	WELD	W85A, Schenectady.....	WGFM
W67B, Boston.....	WBZ-FM	W49FW, Fort Wayne.....	WOWO-FM
W53H, Hartford.....	WTIC-FM	W75P, Pittsburgh.....	KDKA-FM
W65H, Hartford.....	WDRC-FM	K45LA, Los Angeles.....	KHJ-FM

"Preliminary returns indicate that slightly more FM stations will make use of completely new call letters than will duplicate AM (ordinary broadcasting station) ones. Notable exceptions are the FM outlets operated by Westinghouse, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and everybody in Philadelphia", says a bulletin of FM Broadcasters, Inc. "These will all retain the present call letters of whatever AM station is associated with each individual FM transmitter (such as WABC-FM for W67NY, the CBS FM outlet in New York)."

"This is due to the fact that 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 a 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 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."

"Broadcast call letters assigned east of the Mississippi start with a 'W'; those to the west, with a 'K' (which is also used for such outlying points as Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines)."

COMMENTATORS AND PRESS GET UNDER CONGRESSIONAL SKIN

In what is coming to be a typical New Deal tirade, Senator Tunnell (D), of Delaware, struck out at commentators, columnists or publishers who criticized war efforts or the Fourth term activities. Representative Lane (D), of Massachusetts called attention to an article which said: "We feel easier when Senators, commentators and amateur strategists sound off freely with their conceptions of how this war should be conducted."

"These sensation mongers, newspaper warriors, and radio strategists have risked the friendly relationships of our Government with the United Nations brotherhood for a little publicity, for a partisan appeal, for a person stab at the President of the United States", the Delaware Senator shouted.

"Those who indulge in this sort of a campaign are risking civilization for a cheap prize. They may hate the President of the United States personally; they may desire to defeat him politically; that is their right, but they do not have the right to increase the risk to the lives, property, and liberty of the world in a gamble to attain political preference or party victory. The President of the United States is mortal. In the course of human events he will soon pass from his position of power and influence to the end of all men. History will praise his political victories. History will place his name high on the scroll of fame for a much greater success.

"Every partisan picayune criticism that can be aimed at the Federal Government in time of war is being fired at the United States Government at this time, notwithstanding the fact that those attacks will cost money, blood and lives of America's youth", he told the Senate.

"They, through disloyal newspapers, grasping commentators and irresponsible citizens, attempt to arouse dissension among the United Nations in the midst of an all-out war. The surest way to gain publicity today in America is to make some charge which will be costly to the Allied war effort."

The article brought to the attention of the House by Representative Lane was in the Boston Globe and read in part as follows:

"Americans must seem to foreigners sojourning among us and to enemy monitors listening in on our broadcasts the strangest, most baffling people who ever won a war or lost a peace.

"In the most critical months of the war, our Government arranges and expedites a globe-girdling tour of observation for five United States Senators, permitting the Senators, who have no direct responsibility for the conduct of the war, to visit all the fronts. Upon their return, the Senators blithely tell the generals and admirals and combined Chiefs of Staff, who have spent a lifetime preparing for this crisis and who have at their command every last item of information, just where and how they are making mistakes. Our legislative strategists hang a global map on the wall, call in reporters and tell the world with a pointer their choice of routes to Tokyo and environs.

"Every broadcasting company and every newspaper has its board of strategy. Men who used to produce fascinating detective yarns or were competent sports writers turn out to be military geniuses. A year ago this time some of our editorial writers were denouncing the stupidity of our strategists in not opening the second front. They were unaware that the biggest armada in history was being outfitted for just this purpose. They, as well as the enemy, were caught fast asleep on November 8, when the landing in north Africa eventuated.

"All the inspired comment, criticism, and second guessing is in the best American tradition.

"But imagine members of the Reichstag standing up and telling the Nazi general staff how to run the war.

"Imagine editors in any dictator country informing the people that the dictator was not treating his head general right.

"Can you picture any Moscow radio commentator or editorial writer counseling Comrade Joseph Stalin about grand strategy?

"When Britain's War Government takes in the opposition parties, it takes in with them opposition spokesmen. Hence, there is no opposition press. The radio, of course, is government operated."

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THEY LISTEN WHILE YOU WORK

If all the dictaphone records taken by the Government, both by tapping telephones and inter-office communications, were put in one pile they would probably provide enough wax to supply all the radio stations of the Nation for a year, according to Drew Pearson, who has had considerable experience with the New Deal wire tappers.

"It has now got so that every official talking over the phone figures that his words are being taken down on a record, either in the office of the man he is talking to or by an outside 'intelligence' agency", Mr. Pearson continues.

"Most prolific wire-tappers are the Army and Navy. But the other day R. S. Dean, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mines, ran across a new wrinkle during an argument he had with Lieut. Col. E. F. Jeffe, Assistant to WPB's Charles E. Wilson. The Bureau of Mines favored the production of electrolytic manganese by the American Alloys and Chemicals Corp. at Oakland, Calif., but the War Production Board turned the project down.

"When the Bureau of Mines took exception to certain WPB statements, Colonel Jeffe had the audacity to admit that he had taken a dictaphone record of everything the Bureau of Mines said over the phone. Writing to Assistant Director Dean, Jeffe said:

"If you desire to listen to the transcription of the verbatim conversation, I will make arrangements so that you may do so."

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G.E. WILL SHOW HOW TELEVISION COVERS THE NEWS

In presenting the television show it is to give at Schenectady on Friday, November 5th, General Electric will review a nine-page special edition of the Albany Times-Union going through it page by page, first showing the printed page and then demonstrating how television might cover the same event. For instance:

Page 1 - War news. A commentator will portray the latest war news with maps showing both the European and South Pacific fronts.

Page 2 - Local news. This will feature some local story, perhaps a court room scene, having the WRGB television players re-enact the highlights for television.

Page 3 - Display advertising. With living models from one of the Albany stores, this will show how styles in clothes can be displayed by television.

Page 4 - Sports. With a composite motion picture film, this will show with a running story by a commentator various sports, such as boxing, wrestling, football, base ball, etc.

Page 5 - Editorial. It is planned to have the players enact the incident the editorial writer is writing about, in other words his dreams come true.

Page 6 - Politics. Plan to set up in studio a front porch and have one of the players show how the future candidate will carry on his campaign from home, rather than tour the country. Maybe, Governor Dewey will come over.

Page 7 - Financial. Plan to bring national financial writer with charts to show status of new tax bill, or something similar which might be a highlight in financial news at the time.

Page 8 - Classified. Players will show how a baby carriage might be offered for sale by actually showing the carriage; how a home might be offered by pictures or a short piece of film, portraying the features of the home; how a girl seeking work as a maid will appear before the camera so the housewife can see the girl before offering her a job, etc.

Page 9 - Comics. Times-Union will bring one or two comic strip artists up from New York who will draw their strip as the television camera picks up the scene.

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MICA STOCKPILES DEPLETED

Because of a serious depletion in stockpiles of better qualities of mica, the War Production Board acted today to conserve supplies of this material. Users of high-quality mica are being notified that the Board will undertake to provide only sufficient quantities of these qualities to maintain consumption at the average rate maintained during the first nine months of 1943. This policy will become effective about December 1.

Stockpiles of the better qualities of mica have deteriorated sharply since the first of the year, the Board announced. Average consumption of good stained mica and better qualities for the first eight months of this year has been more than 50,000 pounds in excess of receipts. As a result, Government stocks of certain types of mica used in capacitors are at the vanishing point. Industry stocks are also reduced, in practically all cases, to a minimum working inventory.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the Mica-Graphite Division, after consultation with Radio and Radar Division, decided that in the future, probably beginning December 1, the Mica-Graphite Division will undertake to provide only sufficient mica, of the presently accepted condenser qualities, to maintain consumption at what has been the average rate of consumption for the first nine months this year. Such quantity of mica of presently accepted condenser quality (good stained and better) will be released to each capacitor manufacturer or his supplier as will allow him to maintain his average monthly consumption for the first nine months of 1943.

The capacitor manufacturers will have their choice of restricting their production to the number of condensers they can make from their allocations of the usually accepted capacitor qualities of mica, or using lower qualities of mica to expand their production. This policy should encourage a greatly increased use of lower qualities of mica for capacitors. The results of the Bell Telephone National Research Council capacitor research project will be made available to capacitor manufacturers as soon as possible, to aid them in determining which of the various lower qualities of mica they can use to best advantage.

Stocks of lower qualities of mica have been building up rapidly during the year. On stained quality, the next lower quality to good stained, stocks have increased from 370,000 pounds January 1, to 1,160,000 pounds August 1.

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Describing the Fashion Show staged this week by the New York Times as "indicative of something new in journalism", Mayor LaGuardia said, "A newspaper today is more than putting type to paper. Newspapers will have to demonstrate visually and audibly, on the radio and on the screen, the ideas they believe in."

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: : :
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of WRDO, Inc., licensee of Radio Station WRDO, Augusta, Maine, for a construction permit to relocate transmitter and antenna site, install a new transmitter, and increase power from 100 to 250 watts. This action is consistent with the Supplemental Statement of Policy of the Commission permitting increases in power in the case of local broadcast stations, under stated conditions.

Walt Dennis, NAB News Bureau Chief, will leave the National Association of Broadcasters as of November 1, to become Public Relations Director of Station WHN, New York City, reporting Nov. 1 to Herbert L. Pettey, WHN Director. No successor to Mr. Dennis at NAB has as yet been named.

The Petrillo situation which seemed virtually settled with the agreement between Decca and the American Federation of Musicians, is again up in the air, according to Variety, which reports:

"Victor and Columbia, which have been talking as a team to Petrillo and AFM attorneys, last week walked out on a meeting with the latter and all negotiations between these companies and the union are reported restricted completely. Columbia and Victor are still flatly refusing to be parties to the settlement terms Decca agreed to, namely direct payment of 'royalties' to the union.

"War Labor Board, which has been meeting in closed sessions almost every day, still has not condoned or rejected the Decca-AFM pact."

Commercial radio for England after the war is reported in agency circles to be almost a certainty. Understood that British Broadcasting Co. has been assured by high Government officials in London of its official blessing and that the American system of network broadcasting will be closely copied.

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Western Union to eliminate about 1800 duplicate telegraph offices now serving substantially the same areas. The elimination of these offices, it was said, will enable Western Union to provide for a more efficient use in the merged carrier of the facilities and personnel of both Western Union and the former Postal company.

The Blue Network Company, Inc., has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States.

An episode from "Tom Sawyer", was part of the fare for Southern California's television listeners last Monday on the program broadcast over the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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NETS, SEEING THEMSELVES NEXT, UNITE TO BUCK PETRILLO

Fully believing that they are next on the list of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians and that a big network music strike may be in the immediate offing, the major networks have united - NBC, CBS, Mutual and Blue - and are digging in for the biggest fight in their history. In this they will be backed to the hilt by the National Association of Broadcasters, whose steering committee in a "prewar" session in New York last week condemned the Musicians' Union's principle of seeking payment for use of recorded music as "being as uneconomically and socially unsound as extortion is immoral and illegal".

This followed the announcement last week that four more record manufacturing companies had signed up with Petrillo - Standard Radio, Lang-Worth, Associated Music Publishers and C. P. MacGregor - leaving RCA-Victor and Columbia Recording Company holding the bag.

The NAB steering committee denounced the special War Labor Board panel, headed by Arthur S. Meyer, for departing from "the task assigned to it" to assume a mediatory role which resulted in the transcription contract incorporating the principle of direct payments.

Describing the present position of the RCA and CBS recording subsidiaries as "unfortunate", the Committee's statement added:

"The merits of the principle which they oppose may now be adjudicated by the very panel which as mediator brought about the making of the contract which embodies the principle the panel is now supposed dispassionately to evaluate."

The NAB Committee asserted that it believed perpetuation of the principle of payments direct to the union, rather than to the union members who actually do the work, would "thwart democracy within the labor movement itself" and would be "equally destructive of the rights of employers and union members".

Officials seemed convinced that Petrillo had the stage all set for a network strike which might be called within the next few weeks.

Commenting upon the music dictator's latest victory, the New York Times said:

"Four more transcription companies have capitulated to Mr. Petrillo, and will doubtless gain a temporary advantage over their more reluctant competitors in doing so. Mr. Petrillo has condescended to sweeten the pill by agreeing that his private unemployment relief scheme, to which he is forcing the companies to contribute,

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shall be kept separate from other union resources and that no part of the fund may be used for payment of salaries of union officials. The contract provides for a closed shop for members of the Petrillo union in making records. At a time of critical labor shortage, it contains various make-work provisions to give needless jobs.

"A panel of the War Labor Board not only approved of the provision obliging the companies to pay a private tax direct to the Petrillo union on every record they make, but by suggesting that 'an advisory committee representing the public' be appointed by the Chairman of WLB in the administration of the fund, the board panel has given the whole arrangement an official sanction. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Petrillo is under any obligation to take the advice of this 'advisory committee'. Nor are there any Federal laws whatever which oblige him to make his accounts public, to submit to an independent audit, or to be, in fact, responsible to anybody for what he actually does with the funds.

"The principle has now been established, in short, that a labor union leader is able to levy a private tax on employers to maintain a private unemployment relief system. The companies involved have finally agreed to this 'voluntarily', of course, but the state of the law and the attitude of the administrators have put Mr. Petrillo in an extremely strong bargaining position and the companies in an extremely weak one. It would not be too much to say that Mr. Petrillo has made this deal thanks to the cooperation of the Federal Government."

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DAVEGA DISCLOSED AS LARGE OWNER OF WMCA STOCK

With the filing of papers at Albany, Nathan Straus, recent purchaser of Station WMCA in New York from E. J. Noble, new Blue Net owner, revealed the fact that a new organization, the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Company, had been set up to take over WMCA for which \$1,255,000 had been paid. Mr. Straus will be the President of the Cosmopolitan Company but a large block of the corporation's \$675,000 authorized capital stock will be held by Davega-City Radio, Inc., the New York chain store organization.

H. M. Stein, President of Davega, will be Treasurer and a member of the Board of the new corporation. Abram Davega, Vice-President of Davega-City Radio, also will be a Board member. Charles Stark, Vice President and General Sales Manager of WMCA, will continue in that capacity while serving as a director.

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GRACIE FIELDS DENIES SOLDIER CHARGES; GUEST OF WEISS

Gracie Fields was quick to deny the charges that she had let the soldiers of the British 8th Army down in Africa in order to take advantage of lucrative radio contracts in this country. Miss Fields said the whole tour was in the hands of the British service entertainment organization who made up the schedule in accordance with radio commitments made long in advance. Furthermore, Miss Fields, clearing her sponsors, the American Cigarette and Cigar Company, of any of the blame, said they had put off her first appearance a week and paid the participants for loss of time.

"It is my desire to do all in my power to entertain servicemen", Miss Field declared, adding that she would refuse all commercial engagements to be fully prepared to do her bit.

Following the premiere broadcast of her "Victory Show" over the Mutual-Don Lee networks originating at KHJ, Los Angeles, 200 Hollywood stars, representatives from the United Nations and men in uniform welcomed Gracie back at a reception given by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President of Mutual-Don Lee network. Among those present were British Consul General E. A. Clough and his wife; U.S.S.R. Consulate V. Pastoev and his wife; Monte Woolley, who co-starred with Miss Fields in her latest picture, "Holy Matrimony"; Miss Una O'Connor; Dame Mae Whittey; Harry Ravel, composer of many of Miss Fields' songs; Millicent Bartholomew; Bill Tilden, former tennis champion and old time friend of the singer; Monty Banks, the star's husband; and Mrs. Fred Stansfield, her mother.

Miss Fields told how her visit at Catania was accompanied by her first experience with the famous "sirocco", a hot wind that nearly swept her voice and spirit away. However, when she saw the thousands of boys gathered to hear her sing, looking up at her entirely unmindful of the wind, she too forgot it, she said, and as far as she was concerned, from then on the sirocco was only a wind she'd read about.

John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor, of the New York Times, took exception to Gracie's new show, saying:

"It sets what probably will be the season's record for (1) wasting the talent of a fine performer, and (2) creating a new standard of dubious taste for wartime radio. Miss Fields does sing a song or two, and in her hearty, exuberant style. But then it is someone's singular idea to envision on each program the victory parades that will follow the war that is not yet won, the bands playing, the crowds cheering, all presented with great bombast and with no apparent thought of some millions of people whose chief concern at the moment is what will happen between now and then."

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FLY QUIZZED ABOUT NEWSPAPER STATIONS STUDY AND OTHER THINGS

Questions fired at Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his weekly press conference covered a wide range but did not yield a great deal of copy. One of the first was whether the FCC had any intention of completing or resuming its study on the newspaper ownership of stations. Mr. Fly said that no action had been taken on that but did say that a request had been received to clear it up. Also that he believed a complaint had been received recently from the American Federation of Labor about Kaltenborn's broadcasts.

Asked if he saw any prospects of a merger of international carriers, the FCC head replied:

"Yes, I always see prospects of that. I have been seeing them for four years. It is one of my continuing, not merely perennial but really continuing, illusions."

"Do you think this is a step in the right direction?" he was asked.

"Oh, I haven't any doubt of that. It becomes more urgent every day, and the problems internationally, including the problems abroad, are more difficult, more burdensome, all the time. And I do feel that the American system of international communications must get going, or else!"

"Will it get going under its own steam, or the Government's?" was the further query.

"That's a matter for the judgment of Congress. My main point is that we must have a strong and efficient and comprehensive system and that we provide for the economic flow of communications for every point on the face of the globe. As to how that is accomplished I haven't any strong ideas - the ultimate aim is the important thing.

"There must be a monopoly of common carrier companies in the international field and that is utterly essential if American interests are to be preserved and promoted. As to the particular form of it that's less important than the other essential characteristics which I have pointed out."

When someone recalled that years ago the Navy objected to such a merger Mr. Fly said he hoped that the matter could be worked out so that all departments would be in agreement. Asked if he had read Representative Mundt's recent speech, he retorted, "I don't have time to read other people's speeches."

When the matter of preparation of a study on postwar frequency allocations was brought up, the Chairman said that was going on all the time both by the Commission and, he presumed, the industry groups. When told that it would take at least a year,

someone wanted to know if it couldn't be accelerated. "That is accelerated - that's a short time - it's a tremendous study" was Mr. Fly's comeback.

Asked if the Commission had been notified that WPB is attempting to make repair and maintenance equipment more readily available to radio stations, the Chairman said there had been some discussion of that.

Queried as to whether the Commission had taken any interest in the tube situation for home sets, Chairman Fly replied in the affirmative but said that was not a matter for the Communications Commission to decide.

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DOESN'T BELIEVE RADIO IS RIGHT ANSWER FOR RETAILERS

Broadcasters will be interested in the "comeback" of Editor & Publisher, trade paper of the newspapers, at the recently launched drive of the National Association of Broadcasters for retail advertising.

"Most certainly, where the possibility of radio competition exists, the rationing of newspaper space to stores must be done with tact and appreciation of the advertiser's problems, and assurance of fair and equal treatment of all competitors", Arthur Robb, Associate Editor, writes. "Frankly, however, we are not greatly disturbed by the prospect that radio can become a major medium for retail advertising. Stations in the big cities now have waiting lists for their choice time periods - waiting lists of national advertisers. The stores will not find it easy to get into that company.

"After watching the 'master showing' of the NAB retail promotion plan last week, we are not at all sure that the radio people have yet found the program combination that will produce sales for a store. The most popular programs with large city stores which have experimented with radio have apparently been news broadcasts - and if the newscast is adequate enough to engage listener-interest, it affords little time for strong selling messages. On minor stations in large cities and on most small city stations, the advertising of retail stores is the most unattractive on the air. It's the kind of stuff that makes people twist the dial or turn the thing off entirely. To date, the experience of most retailers with radio has been unsatisfactory, probably for the reason that the range of goods that can be advertised is limited by time, and also because few have hit upon a selling formula that does not repel the audience.

"For that reason, we should not give prospective radio competition much weight in considering the rationing of retail store space in the present paper emergency. The shortage of paper is real and present, and unless publishers meet it with firmer measures than they have used this year, it is likely to become worse. A cut of

30 per cent from 1941 tonnage for next year is not beyond possibility, and if that goes into effect, publishers will have no alternative to placing stern limits on all advertising.

"If they had imposed moderate restrictions nine months ago, they could probably have gone through this year and next with little trouble. Few did, and the present fix is the result. Resolute action now seems to be the only chance for avoiding a cut in the 1944 supply that will draw blood. The situation will get no better unless it is faced realistically and with the courage to take any steps that are needed."

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GERMAN ARMY RADIO REPORTED YEARS BEHIND OURS

"German radio equipment is five years behind our own in design, components, and construction", Captain James P. Lipp, Signal Corps, has reported to the Chief Signal Officer. This seems to be due, the Captain explained, to the fact that the Germans standardized their radio apparatus during 1934-1938 and have failed to attempt further improvements.

Captain Lipp is assigned to the Signal Section of the Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa. He recently returned to this country to submit a report on captured enemy communications equipment to the Chief Signal Officer and will return shortly to North Africa.

"There is no doubt that our radio equipment is superior in electrical design. Examination of the Nazi radio sets captured revealed them to be obsolete as compared to present American standards. The Italian radios were definitely inferior, not only to our equipment, but to their erstwhile allies' too.

"However, Jerry radio sets are mechanically well-built and have a great deal of strength. They are heavier than ours and can withstand a lot of punishment. Those that we have tested were certainly not made for Africa. They lacked waterproofing and were not dustproofed. In many cases stop-gap measures were used. For instance we have noticed that tape and various sealing compounds were used in an attempt to make sets resistant to corrosion and to exclude dust. An obvious fault was the lack of impregnation of coils and transformers to keep out moisture."

"German Signal prisoners of war whom I have had a chance to interview did not seem to be very well trained along technical lines", Captain Lipp said. "They seem to be fairly good operators, but they do not seem very well versed in theory or in maintenance. In many cases we have picked up radio sets that were intentionally sealed to prevent tampering so that German operators could not attempt their own repairs.

"Our own boys, of course, having 'Yankee Ingenuity', think nothing of repairing or improvising their own equipment if they have the tools and parts."

Damaged enemy equipment is cannibalized for coils, condensers, resistors, tubes, batteries, and meters. These are used to make emergency repairs on our own equipment as well as on damaged enemy apparatus to be adapted for Allied use.

Up to the present time, Captain Lipp declared, it has not been necessary to use captured equipment, since our forces have been adequately provided with communications equipment.

Although some of the captured enemy items come back to Allied Force Headquarters through regular channels, Captain Lipp and his men scout close to the front lines for finds. At one stage in the latter phase of the Tunisian campaign, they attached themselves to the British Eighth Army and were proceeding down a valley when they found themselves in the midst of an artillery duel between British and German batteries.

At one time, Captain Lipp began receiving a large amount of oval shaped instruments, tagged "loudspeakers". He soon discovered that they were really German land mines, and these misdirected instruments of destruction were immediately ordered re-routed to the Ordnance base for utilization or disposal.

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IF FCC STRONG-ARMING STATIONS, SAYS PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW IT

The removal of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission Investigating Committee hasn't silenced the charge that the past performance of the FCC will still stand a good looking into. In some quarters an impression seems to prevail that with the ousting of Cox, everything is lily white with the Commission. However, showing that this is not true of the Middle West and that the issue is penetrating through the country, there comes the following sharp reminder from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Whatever may be the facts of the Cox inquisition - and there is much to support the protest - the retirement of the Georgian should not halt the FCC investigation. A little light on its maneuvering will help.

"When the House Committee opened hearings, its general counsel, Eugene L. Garey of New York, made twenty-four specific charges against the Commission. He said the FCC is in the hands of one man, Chairman James L. Fly. Further: It is motivated by political partiality and favoritism; its powers are unlawfully exercised to further its own political ideologies; it rewards its political friends and punishes its political enemies; it terrorizes the radio

industry; it unlawfully seeks to control the entire communications field, private and governmental, and does so by 'Gestapo' methods. These are a few of the charges.

"If the FCC is strong-arming radio stations, the fact should be established and told the public. If the FCC is a New Deal political weapon which can threaten to deny license renewals to broadcasting stations which will not comply with its formula, free speech is, indeed, the issue. Representative Cox may have been a martinet and he may have gone out of bounds in conducting hearings, but there is still something decidedly smelly in the FCC and the investigation should proceed.

"The House Committee should not be 'gagged'. If its authority to investigate serious charges against a governmental agency is challenged and sustained, then the right of Congress to inquire into any field is jeopardized."

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U.S. ATTACHE ABROAD; WIFE HERE, EXCHANGE RADIOPHOTOS

Because they haven't seen each other for a year and a half, and not likely to until the war is over, Mrs. Marie Mayer in New York City has been trying since last Christmas to find a means of sending her photograph to her husband, Gerald Mayer, who is an attache in the United States Legation at Berne.

Last Thursday, Mrs. Mayer stood in the radiophoto room at R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and watched nervously for ten minutes while two small cylinders spun round and round, each being scanned by a tiny spot of light.

In five minutes, she was told, her photograph that was on one of the cylinders would be reproduced for her husband in Berne. She believed it, for she had just seen his picture - transmitted from Berne - materialize as if from nothing.

With a little gasp of delight, Mrs. Mayer looked at her husband's photograph, which had been made only a day or two before. Then she said:

"Oh! It's wonderful! Ummmmm. He's gained weight."

Mrs. Mayer works in the Guest Relations Department of the National Broadcasting Company in Radio City, where, early in 1942, her husband gave up a position in the Press Division to accept his present post of Special Assistant to Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland.

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HEARINGS ON WHITE-WHEELER BILL STILL SET FOR NOV. 3

Although as yet the names of no witnesses have been announced, it was said that it was still the intention of beginning hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill in the Senate next Wednesday, November 3rd. The Bill provides for a reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission and would restrict its regulatory functions.

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ARMY ADOPTS NEW MIDGET MICROPHONE

A midget microphone, worn on the upper lip, which eliminates outside noises and leaves the hands free, has been adopted for use by the Army Ground Forces and is now in production under the supervision of the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces.

Sustained in position by bands around the ears, the "lip mike" fits easily under gas masks and dust respirators and gives clear and intelligible reproduction with little distortion.

The microphone operates on a new noise-canceling principle and intensive tests under the supervision of the Armored Command have demonstrated that the instrument is capable of superior performance in high noise levels.

Designed particularly for use in tanks and under conditions where free use of the hands is advantageous, the "lip mike" is more rugged than similar apparatus commonly found in broadcasting stations or in commercial telephones. It can withstand total immersion for about ten minutes without injury to its mechanism.

To increase clearness in reproduction the microphone is provided with breath shields in front and back, acting as buffers against puffs of air from the mouth which would otherwise cause confused or unintelligible sounds. Outside noises enter at both sides of the microphone's diaphragm in equal volume, and thus cancel themselves, while speech enters the opening nearest the mouth with much greater intensity than on the opposite sides. The frequency response is from 200 to 4000 cycles at normal altitude.

The microphone is supported by metal mounting brackets with two upstanding metal arms attached to loops of cord which fit over the user's ears. Both loops and bracket may be adjusted to bring the instrument directly opposite the lips of the wearer.

A midget combination - the lip microphone and the earphone headset recently adopted by the Signal Corps - now assures American soldiers of maximum protection and dependable performance.

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Having proposed to the Maritime Commission that ten Liberty Ships be named after radio and press correspondents who have been killed in the war, and having had the suggestion accepted, the Overseas Press Club of New York will go a step further and send a resolution to Congress and the War Department urging that war correspondents be granted service medals the same as soldiers.

A Hollywood court order ruled that Film Star Robert Cummings must show cause why he should not be barred from appearing on a radio program Monday night. Universal Pictures claims Cummings cannot appear on the program because he is under exclusive contract to the studio. Cummings has filed suit to break his contract.

A sports exhibition will highlight the program when WOR's experimental television series goes on the air from the Dumont station W2XWV tonight (October 26) from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. The program, one of a series designed to acquaint WOR's staff with the new medium will present a three-round bout between Carmine Fatta and Freddy Addeo

Mrs. Virginia Kent Catherwood, a daughter of A. Atwater Kent, former radio manufacturer, reported the loss of a diamond ring valued at \$31,500 from her apartment in the Hotel Plaza in New York City.

A second star for continued achievement in completing war-time production schedules has been added to the Army-Navy "E" flag previously presented to the Radio Corporation of America's plant at Harrison, N. J. In conferring the award, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War complimented the RCA for "maintaining the fine record which first brought you distinction".

Broadcast Music, Inc. - Year to July 31: Net profit, \$41,443, contrasted with net loss of \$22,522 year before.

The total number of radio licenses in effect in Sweden at the end of June 1943, was 1,670,188, a foreign trade journal states. This number is equivalent to 259 licenses for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Luigi Antoini, the ILGWU official, is filing a petition for a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission, because so many radio stations are eliminating their all-Italian programs," writes Leonard Lyons, the columnist. "Antonini insists that this practice turns the local Italian listeners to the European shortwave - whose Italian programs are Nazi propaganda."

Edward Weintal, former Chief of the Polish Press Bureau, has resigned his job as Chief of Liaison with foreign correspondents with OWI. Reasons for the resignation were that he could not get along with the present set-up, Mr. Weintal said.

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G. E. SURVEYS STOCKHOLDERS ON POST-WAR RADIOS

As part of General Electric's post-war planning, an illustrated questionnaire asking the Company's 227,000 stockholders what type of a radio receiver they would like to buy after the war has been mailed with the Company's third quarter dividend check. Thus survey asks what kind of a radio is now owned, if and when they plan to buy a new receiver, the style and type preferred, and whether or not they know about or are interested in FM, frequency modulation.

To make it easy and convenient for stockholders to reply, a postage prepaid postcard accompanies the folder on which the answers may be indicated. Returns will be referred to the Electronics Department's commercial research receiver division for consideration determining the trend of tomorrow's radio in post-war planning.

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HIGHEST DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CIVILIAN HONOR FOR PALEY

The Order of Cristobal Colon, highest civilian decoration of the Dominican Republic, and one of the oldest and most important of Latin American orders, was conferred October 24th by presidential decree of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, upon William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Edmund A. Chester, CBS Director of Latin American Relations.

Mr. Paley received the cross of the order with the rank of Commander, and Mr. Chester the rank of Officer.

The awards were made in recognition of their contributions to continental understanding and friendship through the creation of the Network of the Americas. This CBS chain of 97 stations, linking all of the 20 Latin American republics, was formally dedicated on May 19, 1942. Since that time, daily transmissions in Spanish and Portuguese have brought to the vast audiences of Latin America a constant succession of news, music and other entertainment features.

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Gilbert Seldes, Director of Television Programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is scheduled to give two talks in Ohio within the next month - in Cleveland, October 28, and Dayton, November 30. The Cleveland address is before the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland on "How to Listen to Radio". He appears before the Kiwanis Club in Dayton, talking on "What the Future Holds for Radio", which will include something about television. Mr. Seldes will answer criticism leveled at radio daytime serials.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



NOV 1
FRANK E.

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FCC CALLS CBS ON CARPET; CHARGE NET RULES VIOLATION

The Federal Communications Commission again cracked the whip this week in a manner calculated to make the broadcasters sit up and take notice. It was a stiff demand that the Columbia Broadcasting System explain contracts being made with its affiliates which the Commission deemed in violation of three of the new network regulations.

"Such contracts would appear to hinder, if not to prevent, a station from exercising the degree of freedom specified in the Chain Broadcasting Regulations", the Commission pointed out.

The Commission also noted that a circular letter sent by CBS to its affiliates June 7, 1943, appears to set up a time schedule not in compliance with the requirements of the regulation which specifies that a chain may not option more than three hours of a station's time in any one of the four segments of the broadcast day.

At least some of the CBS affiliates appear to have accepted this time schedule, thus entering into an express agreement or understanding which may violate this regulation, the Commission asserted.

The Commission letter asks CBS for its comments concerning both the written contracts and the agreements outlined in the circular letter. These comments will be considered in connection with applications for the renewal of licenses of stations having such contracts or such arrangements or understandings with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the letter states.

Copies of the letter were also sent to all CBS affiliates.

The regulations involved are 3.101 which prohibits contracts preventing a station from broadcasting the programs of more than one network; 3.102 which prohibits a network from making a contract with a station preventing another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization; 3.104 which prohibits a network from optioning more than three hours in any one segment of the broadcast day.

Columbia has signed the contracts in question with Stations WPAD, Paducah, Ky.; WHOP, Hopkinsville, Ky.; KEYS, Corpus Christi, Texas; KGBS, Harlingen, Texas, and perhaps others, the Commission notes.

The Chain Broadcasting Regulations were adopted by the Commission on May 2, 1941, after an extensive investigation and hearings. They were contested by the National Broadcasting Company and by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld the regulations on May 10, 1943, and they became effective in June, 1943.

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STILL HOT ON TRAIL OF GAREY, FCC PROBE COUNSEL

Continuing to whet the axe for the legal adviser of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, the Washington Post ran an editorial (about its twentieth on hammering the investigation) this one captioned "Mr. Garey's Whitewash", which read:

"Presumably the Lea Committee investigating the FCC has not yet decided whether to carry on with the counsel who helped to bring the Committee into disrepute under the chairmanship of Representative Cox. A speech by that counsel, Eugene L. Garey, before the Radio Executives Club in New York the other day should help the Committee to make up its mind. Mr. Garey told the radio executives that the charge to the effect that Mr. Cox's resolution 'was introduced for the purpose of visiting reprisal on the FCC for certain so-called evidence it claimed to have discovered in connection with Judge Cox is false.' 'If you get down to what came first, the hen or the egg,' he went on to say, 'the thing that came first was the resolution.'

Here are the facts as they were related by Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, with thorough documentation, in his petition to Speaker Rayburn which led to Mr. Cox's resignation from the Committee chairmanship. Twice in 1940 Mr. Cox commended the FCC and demanded an investigation of the broadcasting industry. One reason he gave for sponsoring such an inquiry was that the industry was inspiring an attack upon the Chairman of the FCC. The Congressman changed his tune two days after the FCC received a letter, in response to its inquiry into the stockholdings of two individuals who had testified in another case, revealing the existence of the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., theretofore unknown to the Commission. It was this company in which Congressman Cox had become a stockholder as a reward for his 'legal services'. (He had importuned the FCC to license the station in question, WALB.) As soon as the cat was out of the bag Mr. Cox denounced the FCC as an 'ambitious Gestapo' and announced that he would introduce a resolution to have it investigated. His resolution came along five days later, but it died with the Seventy-seventh Congress.

"Station WALB later asked the FCC to renew its license, change its frequency and assign its license to the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., in which Congressman Cox was still a stockholder. The Commission instructed its staff to proceed with hearings on these applications on January 5, 1943. The next day Mr. Cox again denounced

the Commission in a statement to the press for alleged terroristic control over communications and reintroduced his resolution. Its approval by the House was accompanied by one of the most malicious attacks that has ever been made on a Government agency by Mr. Cox or any other member of Congress.

"In the face of this damning record Mr. Garey has the effrontery to whitewash his former boss in a public address and to pretend that the charges which forced Mr. Cox's resignation are false. It is difficult to imagine a more complete demonstration of his unfitness to continue directing the investigation of the FCC under the rules of fair play laid down by the reorganized committee."

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CLAIM ICKES SHUFFLING LOVETT NOT DUPLICATED IN FCC

There was a quick affirmation at the Federal Communications Commission that Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., were still holding their old jobs and that there had been no switch in titles as claimed had been done by Secretary Ickes in transferring Robert M. Lovett from Secretary to Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, which so aroused Representatives Keefe (R), of Wisconsin, and Church (R), of Illinois. Congress last June barred Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett from Government employment after November 15th unless they were reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is reported in Washington that Secretary Ickes and the FCC have no intention of obeying the Congressional order. The shuffle of Dr. Lovett from one position to another by Secretary Ickes was pointed to as the first maneuver to outwit Congress. It was said that if finally ousted, the trio would sue for their salaries arguing that the Congressional ban was unconstitutional.

The fact that the Interior head had pulled a fast one on them was revealed by Representative Keefe in the House Tuesday, who said:

"Secretary Ickes taking his cue from the statement of the President that in his opinion the action of the Congress was not binding either upon the executive or the judicial branches of the Government has now determined to deliberately snap his fingers at the Congress and to retain Robert Mors Lovett upon the Federal pay roll notwithstanding. In a conversation yesterday with Mr. Ickes he advised me that he had just appointed Mr. Lovett to the position of Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. He further advised me that such a position existed in the set-up down in the Virgin Islands and that he felt at perfect liberty to appoint Mr. Lovett to perform those functions. By the way, the appointment to this position does not require senatorial confirmation under general law."

"In his order he (Secretary Ickes) stipulates the duties and responsibilities of the office of Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. It is very remarkable, because having checked the substantive law that defines the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Virgin Islands, I find on a reading of this order that Mr. Ickes, attempting to be very clever as he usually is, has provided that whenever the position of Secretary of the Virgin Islands shall be vacant then this new Executive Assistant has all of the powers that are stipulated in general law as belonging to the Secretary transferred to him. The office of Secretary of the Virgin Islands, I am advised by virtue of the action of the Secretary of the Interior, is now vacant and Mr. Lovett whom this Congress tried to remove repeatedly from the pay roll of the Government has now been appointed by Mr. Ickes in clear and plain defiance of the expressed attitude of the Congress of the United States to another position in the Virgin Islands to which he has transferred the powers, the duties, and responsibilities of the office of Secretary of the Virgin Islands that he formerly occupied."

"The question is squarely up to the Congress again. I wonder what the Congress is going to do about it. I wonder what the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department is going to do about it. That Committee held hearings in addition to those that were conducted by the Kerr Committee and in their report when that appropriation bill came before the Congress took the same attitude as did the Kerr Committee. Are we as a Congress going to express our determination and then allow an executive officer of the Government to flout the Congress before all the people of the United States?"

"I want to add this one to the specifications that are contained in that speech (made on Monday): I ask any citizen if he cannot see in this a situation where the Executive tells the people of this country that neither he nor the judiciary are to be bound by an act of the Congress of the United States."

Replying to a defense of Mr. Ickes by Representative McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, Representative Keefe said:

"The gentleman with his usual great intelligence apparently fails to see the point at issue at all. I do not think that he fails to see it. I think he sees it the same as Dr. Goodwin Watson said he saw it when he was before our Committee. He is one of the great intellectual leftists of this country. He clearly pointed out the grave danger that is facing our country due to the spread of this doctrine that grows out of the centralized control that is being exercised over the lives of our people through unrestrained bureaucracy."

Representative Gwynne (R), of Iowa, interjected:

"This question has troubled me a great deal: How far under the Constitution may the Congress go in virtually removing an employee of the Executive branch of the Government by refusing to appropriate for his salary?"

"That is a question which Mr. Ickes and those associated with him claimed they were going to take immediately into the Supreme Court of the United States for a determination", Mr. Keefe replied. "I stated on the floor of this House that I wished they would do so. I hope that question will be determined. I do not want it determined by the subterfuge that he has adopted of creating a new job and appointing Lovett to that job without attempting to solve the basic constitutional question that may be involved."

Addressing Mr. Keefe, Representative McCormack declared:

"The gentleman has created a new theory, something new - the road of economic fascism. Of course, anybody who is an impartial observer or analyzer of current events realizes there is no foundation to that.

"Further, he picks out this Lovett case as an illustration to support his theory. I remember that years ago a famous and outstanding President of the United States, when Chief Justice Taney, as I remember, made a decision, the then President did not like, said, 'Let Chief Justice Taney enforce the law.' Certainly that is an outstanding observation, but I would never call it fascism."

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McGRADY DOESN'T TAKE DOCTOR'S DEGREE TOO SERIOUSLY

One of the few we ever heard of who showed a sense of humor about a Doctor's degree is Edward McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, on leave for the duration, and former Assistant Secretary of Labor. It is revealed by Drew Pearson as follows:

"A few years ago, Ed McGrady, labor adviser to the Undersecretary of War, was bundled into a taxicab by irate Elizabeth City, Tenn., businessmen and driven across the State line with the warning that if he ever came back, they would bury his bones up in the Tennessee hills.

"But today McGrady is one of the best liked figures in Washington. And this week he will receive an honorary doctorate of laws from Holy Cross University, Worcester, Mass.

"'Think of it', says McGrady. 'Me, a doctor of laws! What the hell are values these days?'"

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The first attack by German planes using radio-guided glider bombs against a Mediterranean convoy was revealed last Monday in an RAF report which said five of the raiders were destroyed or damaged. The attack occurred off North Africa and the 25 Heinkel and Dornier bombers were met by Airacobras flown by French pilots.

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SARNOFF IS MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S NEW INDUSTRY BOARD

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was among those chosen by President Roosevelt to serve on the Chief Executive's newly formed Industry Advisory Board. This group met with the President for its first session last Wednesday and he stated that from time to time he expected to consult with them further on all matters concerning the participation of business and industry in the war. The next meeting is scheduled for the latter part of November.

The formation of such a body was proposed by Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, suggested by the fact that the President meets with similar labor and agricultural representatives. It was appraised by an observer as being a 4th term move on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to woo business and industry ahead of the 1944 campaign after, as one critic put it, "having kicked them all over the place".

At the first meeting, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, also attended. All those invited to serve accepted and were present at Wednesday's meeting. They were, besides Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sarnoff, F. C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York; K. T. Norris, President of the Norris Stamping Co., Los Angeles; Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corp.; Richard R. Deupree, President of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati; George H. Mead, President of the Mead Corp., Dayton, Ohio, and Cason Calloway, cotton textile manufacturer, Hamilton, Ga.

Although the conferees would say nothing of their discussion to reporters who awaited their departure, Mr. Byrnes issued a formal statement in their behalf saying that the President's purpose was "not only to have these gentlemen meet with him but to hold meetings to which they will invite other leaders of industry and, as a result of such meetings, present to him the views of business men large and small, as to problems affecting industry."

"The President emphasized to the group", said Mr. Byrnes, "that the meetings were to be informal and they should feel free to present to him any essential problem. Today the discussion involved not only the problems of war mobilization, but also the problems incident to demobilization."

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NETWORKS PREPARE FOR WORST AS PETRILLO STRIKE LOOMS

There seems to be a definite feeling in the industry that Jimmy Petrillo as his trump card in settling the recording walkout will shortly call a musicians' strike on NBC and CBS. These companies are making every preparation for the biggest battle in their history and in this it is expected that they will be backed up by the other two major nets - the MBS and the Blue.

It has been felt all along that Mr. Petrillo would consolidate his gains in the disc controversy by sweeping down on the networks which is understood to be the big objective he has had in mind for years. RCA and Columbia gumming up the game in a settlement of the transcription strike will, it is believed, give him the excuse which it is said he has been seeking to start - a war on the chains in an effort not only to force a settlement of the present strike but to make the chain stations hire more musicians.

A report comes to Washington that in an off-the-record conversation last week, Petrillo declared himself as proposing to "move against radio in three weeks".

Another victory for the American Federation of Musicians' Chief was the settlement reached with WSAY at Rochester, N. Y. The principals got together at the suggestion of Justice John C. Wheeler, after he reserved decision on a defense motion to dismiss the suit filed against the Union musicians.

Gordon P. Brown, owner of the station, made a compromise agreement to employ a four-piece orchestra for 12 weeks, the leader to get \$54 a week and the three others, \$36, an expenditure of \$1,944. He also agreed after January 17, when contracts with WHAM and WHEC expire, the station will sign a contract on the same basis as the other stations, the number of musicians to depend on a percentage of the gross income.

Immediately after the agreement, which included dropping WSAY's suit against Petrillo and the Musicians Union, Harry Steeper, Petrillo's assistant, telephoned New York and brought about lifting of the ban on live music from Mutual and the Blue network that had cut off many programs over WSAY since last July 15th.

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MORRIS LEAVES OWI TO GO WITH GARDNER COWLES

Seymour Morris has resigned from the Office of War Information in Washington to become an assistant to Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the Iowa Broadcasting Co. and Look Magazine. One of the new aide's first assignments will be to establish a new Cowles Research and Survey Department in Iowa.

Before going with OWI, Mr. Morris was an account executive at Compton Advertising, Inc., New York, and earlier was associated with Benton & Bowles and Lord & Thomas.

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BUSY REPORTER PROVES GOOD GUIDE TO RUSSELL - MAYBE

Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, while addressing the Advertising Club of Washington discovered a new way to keep from sticking his neck out - he hopes. Mr. Russell is the contact man for the Radio Corporation of America and NBC with the Federal Communications Commission, Congress and the White House and therefore must be very discreet in his public utterances.

As he began to speak at the Ad Club, Mr. Russell, in his first speech in 20 years, he noticed way over in the corner a reporter who, judging from the discriminating way he took notes, knew his stuff. So every time Frank saw the reporter getting busy, he sensed he was getting on dangerous ground and quickly changed the subject. At that Mr. Russell hardly had time to get back to his office, it was said, before a request came popping in from the FCC for a copy of the speech.

Commenting on wartime difficulties of radio, Mr. Russell said enough tubes would be available for receiving sets to maintain at least one radio set in every home. Despite wartime operational and manpower problems, he explained that the industry has been able to carry on without shutting down one station.

The Government has discovered, Mr. Russell continued, that commercial programs are the best for getting over messages. And that the head of OWI's radio section revealed that within the next six months commercial programs would give over three hundred million dollars' worth of time to the war effort.

Mr. Russell said that material for such a station was already on flatcars when the war broke out, but was diverted for more essential use of the armed forces.

At the same time, he told of a new television transmitter - not bigger than a cigar box - that had been developed in the last few months which, when placed at 50-mile intervals on poles, would be able to send television across the Nation "as straight as a rifle". He added that the discovery of frequency modulation by which static is eliminated and other improvements would revolutionize the radio field after the war.

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WOULD NICK WINCHELL, JERGENS & BLUE FOR \$2,000,000

Walter Winchell, radio and newspaper gossip columnist, the Andrew Jergens Company, of Cincinnati, his sponsor, and the Blue Network, Inc., were sued for \$2,000,000 libel damages in the United States District Court in Chicago by George Washington Robnett, author and Executive Secretary of the Church League of America. The suit is based on Winchell's radio promotion of the book "Under Cover" written by Jonn Roy Carlson. This is the second suit by Robnett in the case. On October 14 he filed suit for \$100,000 damages against E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers of the book.

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JUDGE ASHBY ANNOUNCES NBC LEGAL STAFF CHANGES

Robert P. Myers, a senior attorney in NBC's Legal Department for a number of years, has resigned to accept a position as Assistant General Counsel in the RCA Legal Department, A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice President and General Counsel, announced this week.

Joseph A. McDonald, who has had charge of NBC legal work in Chicago, will return to New York as Assistant General Counsel. Henry Ladner, a senior attorney in the New York office, also has been appointed Assistant General Counsel.

The new arrangements and transfers are expected to be completed by Monday, November 1st, Judge Ashby said. Mr. McDonald's successor in Chicago will be announced soon.

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KFEL SUES PAPER TO GET DAILY PROGRAM LISTING

Station KFEL, Denver, is suing to compel the Denver Post to list programs broadcast by the station along with the listings of Stations KOA, KLZ and KVOB.

KFEL alleges that the Post, which has two daily news programs on KOA, injures KFEL and destroys its competition with the paper's newscasts and other outlets in the region. In addition to asking an injunction to prevent the Post from publishing program lists omitting KFEL broadcasts, the station also is seeking triple damages of \$2,395.

The damage suit is based on a payment of \$798 spent by KFEL with the Post from Feb. 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, during which period, the suit alleges, the paper charged KFEL \$5 per line for program listings, but printed programs from the other stations mentioned without charge. The Post does not list programs of KYMR, an independent.

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William J. Cooksey, also known as Ross Dyar, trading as World's Medicine Company, whose mailing addresses are post office boxes in Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "World's Tonic". The Commission finds that in advertisements disseminated by means of newspapers, circulars and other advertising media, and in radio broadcasts, the respondent falsely represented that the preparation, which is manufactured for him by a commercial laboratory in Columbus, is a cure or remedy for a great many diseases and ailments.

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Among the things listed by a Gallup Poll that people would like to buy if they were able to now are 1,100,000 radio sets. About 500,000 more need parts or repairs, tubes especially.

Addressing the Overseas Press Club in New York, Elmer Davis expressed resentment over the tale that the reason he had hired his former employer, William S. Paley, radio executive, was that he hoped to get his job back after the war.

"If I do work for Mr. Paley again, I hope that I get more than I am paying him, which is \$1 a year", Mr. Davis commented.

In the new revenue bill voted by the House Ways and Means Committee the following increases were recommended for radio, telegraph and telephone messages:

	<u>Present rate</u>	<u>Committee action</u>
Telephone		
Local % of charge	10	15
Long dist. % of charge	20	25
Telegraph, cable, radio -		
Domestic % of charge	15	20
International % of charge	10	15
Leased Wires -		
Nonservice % of charge	15	20
Service % of charge	5	7

"Representatives of all the principal radio forums met in New York last week", Leonard Lyons writes, "to decide that they should not accept commercial sponsorship or permit the radio chains to assign unfavorable time-spots to them."

The Federal Communications Commission has granted transfer of control of Worcester Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station KFMB, from the First National Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego, to O.L. Taylor and Jack O. Gross, for a consideration of \$95,000.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., earned \$1,005,697, or \$1.13 a share in nine months ended September 30, compared with \$636,225 or \$1.02 a share a year ago.

In accordance with instructions received from the Federal Communications Commission, the call letters of General Electric's frequency modulation station, W85A have been changed to WGFM, effective November 1. The change comes on the eve of the station's third anniversary and only affects the call letters. The station will continue to operate on the same wave length as before, according to Emerson Markham, Manager of the station.

A total of approximately 137 hours was contributed to the war effort in September of this year by the Blue Network as compared with 86 hours in September, 1942, and the 119 hours in August, 1943.

Press Wireless, Inc., was denied applications for authority to communicate with Palermo, Sicily, to operate a cue channel to Algiers, Algeria, and to communicate with Oran, Algeria by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission, considering a motion filed by Press Wireless, Inc., to extend the general investigation of its rates and charges to include the other international carriers and to postpone the hearing indefinitely, adopted an order postponing the hearing presently scheduled for November 17, 1943, to January 17, 1944. The further hearing involving rates of Press Wireless, Inc., for ordinary press service between the United States and China, will proceed on November 17th as scheduled.

The marriage of Joyce Hayward, dramatic actress and writer, to Corporal Edgar Hubert Kobak of the U. S. Army, son of Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, was announced by her mother, Mrs. Alfred E. Hayward of New York. The late Mr. Hayward was a well-known Philadelphia cartoonist.

Station WTBO, Cumberland, Md., has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission acquisition of control of Associated Broadcasting Corp. licensee of the station by Aurelia S. Becker, for a consideration of \$10,484, representing 50 additional shares of capital stock; also granted construction permit to change frequency from 820 to 1450 kilocycles, and hours of operation from limited to unlimited, subject to engineering condition.

Among the topics in the October issue of "Radio Age", published by the Department of Information of RCA, are: "Radio Relays for Television"; "Phosphors Brighten Radio Picture"; "Radio Crystal Bottleneck Broken"; "Occupied Nations Hear NBC"; "Production Wins 3 Awards", RCA Victor, Radiomarine Workers Honored; "What's New? Is Radio Hit", Critics Praise RCA's New Broadcast Program; "RCA Workers Launch Ship"; RCA Sets Aid Sicily Fight; "Listening-In from 'Middle of Nowhere'", Sarnoff's Son Writes from South Pacific; "Plan Post-War Television".

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MBS TO HONOR NAVY CHAPLAINS

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will give a luncheon at the Statler in Washington next Friday at which the first copies of the book, "A Minute of Prayer" will be presented to Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, and Chaplain Robert D. Workman, Chief of Navy Chaplains.

"A Minute Of Prayer" is a book just published by the Garden City Publishing Company. The collection of prayers, submitted by Ministers, Priests, Rabbis and Christian Scientists, is based on the Mutual Network's daily radio program, "A Minute Of Prayer". Proceeds from the sale of the book will be donated to the United Service Organizations, Inc. Cooperating in the presentation of the radio program and the publication of the book are The Federal Council of The Churches Of Christ in America; The Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; The Synagogue Council Of America and The Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York.

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