

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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November 4, 1941

OPM BOUQUET FOR RADIO; NEWSPAPER BRICKBAT FOR NELSON

Complimenting the radio industry on "the best job" of any industry in its substitutions of aluminum, Deputy Director Joseph L. Weiner of the Office of Production Management, was among the group of speakers who addressed about 100 radio manufacturers who came to Washington last week for the preliminaries in connection with the formation of an OPM Radio Industry Committee.

Brief addresses were also made by William S. Knudsen, Director of CPM; Leon Henderson, Director of OPA; Sidney J. Weinberg, Director of the Bureau of Clearance of Defense Industry Advisory Committees, and other prominent OPM officials. All of the officials stressed the tremendous defense job and the necessity for full cooperation of radio and other industries:

Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed the industry representatives in attendance at the conference, which was conducted by Jesse L. Maury, the government presiding officer of the Industry Committee, authorized by OPM and the Department of Justice.

Before receiving nominations for the Industry Committee, Mr. Knudsen was introduced and told of the development of OPM from a small program to one now totaling 65 billion dollars. Civilian dislocations, Mr. Knudsen stated, were inevitable in such a defense program, which, he said, places responsibility for its success on industry. He urged that industry cooperate fully to "get the job done quickly".

The OPM Industry Committee will consist of twenty-nine members, with nine members chosen from set manufacturers, four each from tube and transmitting apparatus manufacturers, nine representing parts and accessory manufacturers, and three, miscellaneous and special equipment.

Selection of the members who will serve on the OPM body was deferred. Mr. Maury stated that he would soon select the Committee, giving due consideration to companies' size, geographical location and other factors. After approval by the OPM Legal Department and also Attorney General Biddle, the Committee finally chosen would be formally appointed.

Provision for four subcommittees of various sizes, on receivers, tubes, parts, and conservation and simplification, also was detailed by Mr. Maury, who said that OPM would advise of such appointments, the organization and work of the subcommittees and also the main industry committee. Formal announcements are expected within the next fortnight.

11/4/41

Currently Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, whose column is widely syndicated, took quite a swing at Donald Nelson, late of Sears Roebuck:

"So far as the centralized authority in a single individual head is concerned, the hope was that this basic deficiency, from which so much of the futility and confusion derives, would be corrected by the selection of Donald Nelson as Executive Secretary of the S.P.A.B.", Mr. Kent wrote. "It was indicated that in Mr. Nelson at last had been found the man to run the show; that he lacked neither the authority nor the ability; that under his alleged forceful personality the days of duplication and lack of direction were about to end.

"In the first month the publicity department, headed by Mr. Horton, depicted Mr. Nelson as a human dynamo who could be depended upon to make things hum. Various stories of the swiftness with which he eliminated red tape and reduced the accumulated mass of unanswered letters were printed all over the country.

"For a while there was a real expectation that Mr. Nelson would measure up to these advance notices. But the expectation has not been fulfilled. Most definitely he has not developed into the individual responsible directing head, comparable to Mr. Baruch, and no amount of publicity describing him as a 'hard-hitting, two-fisted, red-blooded he-man' is going to make him such.

"Everybody connected with defense now recognizes that his directorship is limited and not complete.* * * Actually, he is a subordinate who does not report directly to the President at all and who can operate without interference just so long as he does not clash with the views of Mr. Wallace and other New Deal members of his Board closer to the President than he.

"The natural result of this situation is that Mr. Nelson plays a cautious game, is careful not to assume too much in the way of authority, or display too much individual initiative or enterprise. In addition, those who have observed him most closely say that he is slightly bewildered, which, after all, considering the size of the job and his lack of power, is not surprising. It seems fairly certain that from Mr. Nelson there will come no action unpleasing to the New Deal politicians, who are in the majority on his Board and in the administration. At least, such is the view of some of his colleagues, who, in the interests of results, sought to have him assert himself in a big way, only to be met with the New Dealish statement that 'after all we have got to hold fast to our social gains'."

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WANT BROADCASTING PRIORITIES SITUATION CLEARED

The desire was expressed by Chairman J. L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission that the priorities situation in connection with the construction of new stations and the enlarging of and maintenance of the old ones might be cleared up at an early date so that the industry would know where it stood.

He seemed to be very optimistic, saying the Defense Communications Board has had very complete cooperation from all lines - from industry as well as Government. Priorities though was still status quo. The Chairman said he had lunched with Donald Nelson of OPM, during which they had discussed the general situation. It was pointed out that SPAB was frowning on new construction not essential to defense, and questioners wanted to know if this would be applicable to new broadcast applications.

Chairman Fly said he couldn't tell how this limitation will apply to specific cases until the priorities situation gets down to specific principles. Many factors involved and must be given thorough going-over. Hence, he can't say in advance.

The attitude of FCC and DCB has been to cooperate in every way, and rather than running the show, they are subject to SPAB and OPM, and are waiting for instructions. Mr. Fly was frank to say that there is some question of granting brand new applications which do not make a specific national defense showing. Such applicants are in quite an embarrassing position. He mentioned, for example, possible new applications from New York or Los Angeles, saying that anyone who can make defense argument out of such applications has got to be good.

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TELEVISION DESIRED IN DEFENSE

The Federal Communications Commission is very desirous of seeing television used in connection with National Defense. The Commission, therefore, is trying to work out a scheme to get television clicking. The two main objectives in view are: (1) utilize television for defense as far and as soon as possible, and (2) create a substantial nucleus to keep television operating and advancing so that it will be in better shape after the emergency is over. By taking advantage of scientific advances television, Chairman Fly should be in a highly preferred position and ready to move forward with a bang.

The matter came up for discussion in connection with a plan for the television development presented to the Commission by Norman D. Waters. When asked if he would appoint a special committee to look into the subject as Mr. Waters requested, Chairman Fly replied that a lot of thought was being given to the whole situation. Mr. Waters is head of Norman D. Waters and Associates, of 1140 Broadway, New York. The FCC has also received a communication protesting against Mr. Waters' efforts from the Television Guild.

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McGRADY STANDS BY IN AIRPLANE PLANT SEIZURE

Standing at the elbow of Col. Roy M. Jones, U. S. A. in charge of the Air Associates plant seized by the Government at Bendix, N. J., was Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. McGrady was formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor and is now a \$1 a year labor adviser to the War Department. He flew from Washington to the scene of the trouble in an Army transport plane to assist the Colonel. Having sat in on the conferences in Washington that preceded the President's action, Mr. McGrady was in a position to know all the answers.

Mr. McGrady conceded that it was a good guess that he would remain at the plant only three or four days.

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RADIO INDUSTRY MAY BE NEXT, WILLKIE WARNS

In connection with the movies, which he so strongly defended in the recent Senate hearings, Wendell Willkie, writes in the November 3rd issue of Life:

"If the motion-picture industry should permit itself to be intimidated by this kind of pressure, the other great agencies of public expression in the U.S. are likely to be the next assailed. As Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Wheeler wields unusual power. He appoints the subcommittees of that committee. His committees have the power to investigate not only the movies but also the radio industry. He is presently engaged, through his committee, on a study of a new radio regulatory law which may determine the fate of the radio companies. The Federal Communications Commission is dependent on his committee for its legislative program; and this commission is today having hearings on the rights of newspapers to continue to own radio stations.

"Perhaps radio chains, perhaps newspapers, in their determination to tell the truth about Nazism, are even now seeking advice of their counsel as to whether they may be brought under the scrutiny of isolationist subcommittees."

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The contents of Relay, the Family Magazine of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., for November are: "The First SOS"; "Picnic Pictures"; "Tennis Trournament"; "Veteran Number One."

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FLY NON-COMMITAL PENDING NET RULES COURT ACTION

Chairman J. L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission declined to commit himself on the further postponement of the November 15 date for the network regulations to go into effect since the purpose of the court action initiated by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System is to enjoin the rules and a motion for a preliminary injunction is scheduled for next Friday. Mr. Fly explained that the Commission therefore hadn't taken any stand on possible further postponement.

Papers in the case were served on the Commission last week.

Enjoining of the order is sought as being beyond the power of the Commission to promulgate, and which in operation would affect disastrously not only the companies, which would suffer loss and injury thereby, but the broadcasting industry generally and the service it now is rendering to the public.

The way to bring the matter before the Supreme Court has been prepared by the demand that it be heard originally by a statutory court of three judges whose decision may be appealed directly to the higher court.

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PRESENTS METROPOLITAN MUSEUM WITH SPEAKER SYSTEM

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, has presented the Metropolitan Museum in New York with a speaker system. Each major gallery will have a loud-speaker, of which there will be a total of 104. All the galleries can be cut in on a single lecture or concert or a program can be confined to a single gallery. While most programs will originate within the museum's own building, equipment will be arranged for tuning in broadcasts from outside stations.

Overflow audiences at popular museum lectures in the main auditorium can be accommodated in adjacent galleries and still hear the program through loudspeakers. The study of given periods of painting and sculpture can be supplemented by the broadcasting of music of the same periods.

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MINNEAPOLIS RADIO SCHOOL FILES FTC ANSWER

Thomas J. Casey, doing business as National School of Electronics, Minneapolis, formerly doing business as National Institute of Technology, engaged in the sale of courses of study and instruction designated "Electronics", has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which charged him with misrepresentation.

The answer denies allegations of the complaint that he had represented that the school occupied a six-story building covering a half city block or was a residence school, although it has given residence study to some of its students; or had represented that he was connected with major electric companies, airports, radio and police broadcasting stations throughout the country, or that equipment manufactured and invented by him is used in major aircraft, but asserts that he has connection with electrical companies, airports and broadcasting stations which might help in placing his graduate students in jobs and positions; that he had represented that he has a permanent staff of engineers for the purpose of correcting lessons, although asserting that some of the best engineers in the country did collaborate in preparing the courses and that engineers have corrected lessons of students for inaccuracies, and that the students have the benefit of frequent visits from field engineers who act in the capacity of traveling teachers or instructors. The answer asserts that on various and numerous occasions the respondent's airplane, equipped with radio devices, and his trailer trucks, similarly equipped, were flown and driven to students' homes and used for the purpose of testing equipment built by the students.

The answer denies that the respondent has made representations that only a limited number of applicants in each community would be accepted for training or that persons lacking in education, experience or aptitude could become competent or expert electronic or radio men by taking the respondent's course of study and instructions. The answer also denies that the respondent represented that graduates of the school are guaranteed employment or that positions are immediately available in the radio field for those persons completing his courses of study. The answer asserts that at no time did the respondent represent that he would issue United States Government radio operator's licenses to any student or person, but did represent that graduates would be able to fill high positions in the radio field, and asserts that such graduates at the present time are filling positions of recognition in the radio field.

The answer further denies that the respondent represented that he will establish numerous short-wave broadcasting stations in various States or will establish such a station in the near vicinity of the prospective student and that the student may work in such broadcasting station with the engineers employed by the respondent to operate it.

The complaint charged that the respondent had represented that a powerful short-wave radio station, W9VXZ, is a part of the

school's operating equipment, when in fact the respondent does not control or operate the station. The answer declares that the equipment is the sole property of Thomas J. Casey, the respondent herein, and that he leases the equipment to W9VXZ, known at the present time as the "Downtown Radio Club". The answer further denies that the name "National Institute of Technology" is misleading and denies that it is not an "institute" as defined in the complaint.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received: Meadville Tribune Broadcasting Co., Meadville, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, share WSAJ; Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1270 kc., 5 kw, unlimited time, directional antenna for night use; KRNR, News-Review Co., Roseburg, Ore., construction permit to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 100 watts night, 250 watts day, to 10 KW, change frequency from 1490 to 1030 kc., and move studio and transmitter; KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new broadcast station, requesting approval of directional antenna system and transmitter site as specified in original construction permit; Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kilocycles, 100 watts, A3 emission; W6XLA, Television Productions, Inc., Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new television relay station (Reinstatement W6XLA) to be used with W6XYZ, frequencies Channel 11 and 12, 204000-216000 kilocycles, 800 watts (peak) Emission A5.

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DALE NEW NBC INFORMATION DIRECTOR

Albert E. Dale, well known newspaperman and former managing editor, has been appointed Director of the NBC Department of Information.

With more than twenty years' experience in the newspaper and allied fields, Mr. Dale started in Albany, N.Y., as legislative correspondent for the New York Sun, New York Evening Sun and the New York Herald Tribune. After one year as political reporter for the New York Evening Mail, he returned to Albany in 1922 to organize the Albany Evening News. Joining the Hearst enterprises in 1929, he served as editor of the following newspapers: Detroit Times, Wisconsin News in Milwaukee, Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, and the Chicago Evening American. In 1940, Mr. Dale became Director of Public Relations and Publicity for the Greater New York Fund, after serving for a year as Sunday Editor and Managing Editor of the Washington Times Herald.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The "static-free" frequency modulation system of radio broadcasting and receiving was described to the Junior Board of Commerce last week by Arthur D. (Jess) Willard, General Manager of Station WJSV, CBS's Washington station. Addressing the Board's weekly luncheon, Mr. Willard also told of strides being made toward color television.

The Armstrong Medal for "outstanding contributions to the radio art" was awarded to Harry William Houck, New York, engineer and radio pioneer, at the thirty-second annual dinner of the Radio Club of America, in New York last Friday night. Admiral S. C. Hooper was the guest speaker.

Organization of a "pre-audition board" for children's radio programs was proposed by the Radio Council on Children's Programs in New York last week. Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said he would welcome such an organization.

Guy C. Hutcheson, CBS engineer who is now about the mid-way mark in his 20,000-mile tour of Latin America to study radio reception conditions, filed reports with Columbia's home office in New York City which led to the selection of 11,830 kilocycles as the most suitable all-around frequency for that part of the Western Hemisphere.

A reader writes:

"Your Page 7 in the October 24th issue is extremely interesting.

"Your correction on the power of WRUL, of Boston, is quite interesting. Frankly, listening to WRUL and WGEO, at Schenectady, I would say that WRUL has twice the power that WGEO has.

"It probably is because of geographical location, but they sure get out."

The colorful and dramatic history of the radio industry, which in the short span of 15 years has grown from a few homemade "cats-whiskers" receiving sets and two or three "flea power" transmitters to one of America's greatest public services, will be appropriately signalized on Saturday, Nov. 15, when the National Broadcasting Company will observe its fifteenth anniversary.

The CBS College Broadcast Service, which got under way last year as the first publicity division exclusively for college editors, is functioning at top speed this Fall - with a weekly release reaching 450 editors of university newspapers and magazines.

The releases deal with all three major networks and are written with a decided college slant by Walter Murphy, young alumnus of St. John's University and staff publicity-writer for the network.

As yet the FCC hasn't had any further conferences on multiple ownership but it was said "it would probably get around to it one of these days".

The War Department announced last Saturday the award of miscellaneous supply contracts totaling \$105,110,724. Included among these were the following:

Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, antenna, insulators, etc. \$2,344; General Electric Co., Schenectady, dynamotor units, \$5,960; tubes, \$2,040; coils, \$1,575; Eugene Greene, New York, antenna equipment, \$18,862; Fred M Link, New York, antennae, \$800; Radio Receptor, New York, radio equipment, \$67,278; RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Harrison, tubes, \$3,812; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Corp., Rochester, switchboards, \$2,650; Westinghouse Electric International Company, N. Y., tubes \$4,977; Daven Company, Newark, microphones, \$1,095; R. C. A. Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., radio equipment, \$208,210; sound recorders, \$22,320; Technical Devices Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., radio equipment, \$21,942.

Thursday, November 13, still stands as the date of resuming the press-radio hearings according to the Communications Commission.

A thirty-page pocket size illustrated booklet "Frequency Modulation - An Invitation to Finer Music", has just been published by the Zenith Radio Corporation. In addition to explanation as to how FM works, why there is no interference, fidelity of tone reproduction, one chapter describes the Zenith FM station W51C and another the Zenith plant "The World's Largest Radio Factory on One Floor".

A ten thousand, five hundred dollar prize contest for the composing, selection and naming of a great American operetta was announced last Saturday by WGN, Chicago, midwestern key station in the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Col. Robert R. McCormick speaking on the "Theatre of the Air" broadcast Saturday night over WOR, announced the contest and stipulated that the "Great American Operetta" must be American in theme and setting. The contest opening is November 1 and the deadline is February 10.

A revision of a bulletin "Government Takes a Hand More and More in Advertising Matters" has just been published by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It lists the various Federal Departments and Bureaus that in one way or another have attempted to control advertising and bills introduced in Congress including one to tax radio advertising.

Might not be a bad thing if the radio industry compiled a pamphlet "Government Takes a Hand More and More in Broadcasting" and cites the different ways the FCC, especially under Mr. Fly, other government agencies, and Congress are endeavoring more and more to get radio and communications into their clutches.

WOR sales for August-September-October of 1941, set a new high in third quarter sales for the station. It was the biggest third quarter in the history of WOR.

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For Release in Morning Newspapers of Thursday, November 6

NO MIRACLE TO FTC

William Wheeler, trading as Miracle Manufacturing Co., Conshohocken, Pa., engaged in the sale of certain mechanical devices designated "Miracle Radio Control" and "Miracle Aerial Loop", is charged, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, trade publications and by other means in commerce the respondent has represented, among other things: "World's Master - Airways Miracle Radio Control. Marvelous - Unbelievable. For long and short wave amateur; police and ship calls, code, etc., - Gets them all! Quick pick-up - no fade-out. Foreign stations every day clear and loud. Nothing like it on the market." and "Radio's Old Reliable Miracle Aerial Loop gets local and foreign stations clear as a crystal; just connect to radio; no aerial, no ground required. Most remarkable reception you have ever heard." The complaint alleges that these representations are false and misleading and that the devices will not perform any of the claims made by the respondent.

Among other statements, the respondent is alleged to have represented, concerning his "Miracle Radio Control", "Special factory adv. price \$2.85". The complaint alleges that the price of \$2.85 for the device is not a special price but is the regular price and the only one at which the respondent has sold the device.

Twenty days are allowed the respondent for answering the charges.

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NETWORK GROUP ADOPTS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Following a two days conference on radio defense activities between officials of the National Broadcasting Company and fourteen regional representatives of NBC's Blue and Red network affiliates, the two network committees adopted a four-point radio defense program calling for full mobilization of the joint resources of NBC and its 243 station-affiliates.

The four points of the program which were adopted are:

1. The development of a coordinated plan of operations by NBC and its affiliated stations to insure maximum efficiency of service through effective cooperation with all national defense agencies.
2. To study plans for the maintenance of public morale and public physical well-being during any unexpected emergency.
3. To maintain normal broadcasting schedules, as far as possible, in the event of emergency to the end that our national life and normal business shall suffer a minimum of dislocation.
4. The establishment of a clearing house of information to expedite the procurement of radio equipment and replacement parts.

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NBC MARKS ANNIVERSARY WITH NEW STUDIOS

Marking the fifteenth anniversary of its radio service to America's listening millions, the National Broadcasting Company will part the curtains in its new Copper and Silver studios on the 6th and 7th floors at Radio City with an impressive dedicatory program on November 15.

"The Copper and Silver studios", said Niles Trammell, "represent a triple gift of design to radio broadcasting. They are in themselves recognition of the importance of the studio audience. The men and women who come into them will find themselves in the setting of the intimate theater, simply decorated and fitted with all the accoutrements that have made the theater galmorous.

"The performer who cannot give his best without an audience will find that audience there in front of him, rising tier on tier and giving him the utmost in psychological stimulus.

"Yet, despite marked improvements for the studio audience and for the performer, we are certain that the entertainment from the Copper and Silver studios will be of surpassing clarity."

The stages of the new studios are 38 feet square, fitted with three overhead lighting strips and eight "baby spots", which will be trained on featured performers. The entire complex lighting system of each studio, including the concealed-cove illumination in the audience section, is controlled from an electrician's booth overlooking the stage.

The theater-type chairs are so cleverly contrived that they enable late comers to reach chairs at some distance from the aisles without bumping the knees of guests already seated. Once a person sits down and leans against the chair's back, the seat slides six inches forward. That gives a comfortable sitting angle. The simple action of sitting up straight causes the chair to resume its original position, affording the passerby ample room without disturbing the chair's occupant. Most of the chairs are arranged in tiers, rising eleven feet above the studio floor level.

Clients' booths are located at the seventh floor level and inserted into studio walls at an angle, affording an unobstructed view of the entire stage. The booths are entirely sound-proofed, the program being fed into the room over loudspeakers.

Both of the new studios are completely air-conditioned and constructed on the "floating" pattern first introduced to radio when NBC built its great plant at Radio City.

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No. 1378

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

BIG LATIN AMERICAN DEMAND FOR ROCKEFELLER PROGRAMS

In one week the Rockefeller people in New York received letters from more than two hundred people requesting a total of over fifteen thousand additional printed programs of U. S. short-wave stations. Although the programs of the British, Italians and German short-wave stations have long appeared in the newspapers of those countries, and thousands of their programs were mailed to listeners direct, it has only been within recent years that the programs of American stations have been seen south of the border.

Recently the Rockefeller radio section compiled an entirely new and attractive printed program for distribution to Latin America newspapers and listeners. It was in three languages - English, Spanish and Portuguese. It is these programs that have been proven so popular.

In all replies, the writers have indicated cordiality to the general plan, and the additional programs requested were on the basis that they would take the trouble to distribute them at their own expense, either by mail or otherwise. The increases for each correspondent are being limited to twelve copies, but Mr. Rockefeller is offering to send them to any other addresses which may be sent to his Bureau. This, it was explained, would seem to be the only way to make sure to avoid duplications. All requests from the U. S. or other Governments will be fully supplied in accordance with their request.

Some of the responses received by Mr. Rockefeller's organization have been:

From Pan American Airways System, Cienfuegos, Cuba:

"My heartiest congratulations on the very clear and complete form of these."

From a radio dealer in Mexico City:

"We appreciate these schedules more than you can imagine. To make the propaganda more effective, we are planning to place our receiving set at the disposal of the public visiting our store, so that they may listen to your programs."

From an import-export firm in Ponta Grossa, Parana, Brazil:

"We appreciate the courtesy of this mailing and are only too pleased to handle the distribution in this city. We are taking this opportunity to bring to your attention the fact that, like all friends and admirers of the

North American shortwave programs, we regret that here, in Southern Brazil, reception is not perfect, which we attribute to insufficient power of your stations.

"Superfluous to add that these programs are followed with the keenest interest by the Brazilian public, especially now when international affairs of the greatest importance are focusing attention on the defense of the Western Hemisphere and on the salutary Good Neighbor Policy being developed in our continent.

"The European stations are received here with unusual power and clarity, the B.B.C., of London, foremost among them, and we are sure that the listeners of this region would be very glad if they could get the North American stations with the same volume and perfection."

From an electric light company of Ciudad, Trujillo, Dominican Republic:

"We gave the Spanish copies to the local newspaper offices for re-publication . . . they have been graciously accepted and no doubt publication will be made. . . programs drawn up in this manner are in great demand."

From an importing firm of Rio, Brazil:

"Believe these programs will help a lot in bringing a better understanding between South and North America."

From an employee of the municipal water service in Port-au-Prince, Haiti:

"....I do hope you will forward it to my address regularly, even if I must pay a price for it."

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ARMY CONTRACTS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT

Among the week's defense radio purchases by the War Department were Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, fuses, \$595,680; Stewart-Warner Corporation, fuses \$2,607,267, and Philco, Philadelphia, \$1,020,500.

Also, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., New York, battery sets, test indicators, tube sets, etc., \$11,332; Hammarlund Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, radio equipment, \$52,250; Federal Telephone Co., Inc., Newark, radio equipment \$74,214; and RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., socket board assemblies, \$793; portable public address sets, \$1,473.

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS RESUME NOV. 13

The hearings on the question of whether or not there shall be discrimination against a newspaper owned broadcasting station, which has been dragging along over a period of several months, will be resumed next Thursday, November 13th. The Commission having presented its side of the case, the Committee of Newspaper Radio Station representatives, of which Harold V. Hough, of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram will take the stand, will have their say.

There will be many new exhibits - statistics and documents - also exhibits previously offered which were questioned will be corrected. Statistical presentation will be in charge of Dr. Herman S. Hettinger, of Pennsylvania, and Paul F. Lazarfield, of Columbia University. It is expected the Newspaper-Radio Committee testimony will require several days.

The general purpose of the hearings is to determine whether the FCC should adopt some definite policy toward licensing newspaper-owned radio stations and whether, if so, it has authority.

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MAKERS ASKED TO PEG PRICES OF RADIOS

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said yesterday (Thursday) he had asked manufacturers of stoves and radios not to raise the prices above those recently prevailing.

Mr. Henderson said he took the action to hold prices on the important types of durable consumer goods firm pending determination of the effect on the two industries of production curtailments.

Manufacturers of radio sets, radio-phonograph combinations, radio parts and radio-phonograph parts were asked to hold to October 15 levels; manufacturers of stoves not to increase prices above October 25 levels.

Long-range price programs are being studied by the Office of Price Administration for both industries, Mr. Henderson said, and meetings will be held soon with representatives of each group to work out details.

The radio price program will be completed before January 1.

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"AMERICA FIRST" REPERCUSSIONS STILL HEARD

Although the "America First" meeting in Madison Square Garden was held a week ago, repercussions are still being heard in Washington and New York. It is well known that the Federal Communications Commission has no powers of censorship, nevertheless complaints have been registered with Chairman J. L. Fly who, as usual, is going through the motions of doing something about it. His latest communique is to the Mutual Broadcasting System:

"Attention is invited to a recent mimeographed press release by the Fight for Freedom Committee, a copy of which was forwarded to this office, concerning the failure of Mutual to afford time to answer recent America First speeches. I should appreciate receiving from you a statement of facts as to how this matter has been handled by the Mutual Broadcasting System."

Mr. Fly, following receipt of a telegram from the "America First" people which stated that they had been unable to secure adequate air facilities for Senator Wheeler and none for Lindbergh, had previously asked the networks, "How come?" It was well understood that Chairman Fly was again just going through the motions knowing full well that Senator Wheeler sooner or later would again be on his neck about it.

Captioned, "Is This Censorship?", the Editor & Publisher carries the following editorial regarding the incident:

"The non-interventionist New York Daily News declares the radio chains guilty of bad reporting, when they prevent the radio audience from hearing the arguments of these anti-war speakers. It urges that Congress demand time on the air for its own debates and that a reasonable division of this should be arranged 'between the war party and the peace party'.

"Radio faces a problem of tremendous seriousness in these circumstances. One of its proudest boasts is that it has 'no editorial policy', that its function is to bring facts and opinions of others through impartial channels, making facilities available as evenly as possible between antagonists. That claim falls down if minority thought is to be silenced by the 'unavailability' of convenient broadcasting hours.

"The majority of New York newspapers are not in agreement with the program's orators, but, as this is written (24 hours before) we haven't the slightest doubt that all of the newspapers of October 31 will carry fair and comprehensive reports of the meeting, regardless of their editorial policies. That indicates no special virtue; it's simple common sense appreciation of the job that must be done. If the radio people fail in that respect, whatever the question at issue, they are looking for trouble. If Lindbergh, Wheeler, et al., are wrong, the best way to prove it is not by censorship but by permitting the untrammelled statement of their views. That is the American way."

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BELIEVES SET MAKING SHORTAGE WILL BE MET

A few of the radio receiving set models produced under the economy program may have shortcomings but such developments are likely to be short-lived", Lawrence D. Batson, writes in the U. S. Commerce Department weekly. "The romance of radio has for years attracted the best engineering and scientific talent available, and it is believed that such problems as arise will be quickly solved.

"Withdrawal of copper from many parts of radio receiving set production by a SPAB order of October 21, is too far-reaching for immediate analysis. Exceptions are made in the order as to wire, and those parts required to be made of copper by safety rules of the Underwriters' Laboratories. The rules applying are that lamp-holders, receptacles, switches, and similar parts, are among items which must be 'of suitable material for the purpose'.

"Copper and its alloys have been used in many parts because they were the best materials for the purposes. Tube pins, socket contacts, binding posts, and soldering lugs might be construed as required by safety rules to be of copper or copper alloys.

"Several years ago manufacturers standardized tubes to what was thought at that time to be the possible limit. It is now believed that a further reduction may become necessary, and that as a result, owners of old models may find it difficult to obtain tube replacements.

"Aluminum has been used extensively in chassis frames, bases, and for other bulk work until the aluminum-steel cost ratio made it profitable to change to steel. Thus, the actual aluminum content was cut by 75 percent. Plastic cabinets are soon to disappear, because suitable types of plastics are now on the scarce list.

"Handicapped for years by technical difficulties and the lack of public interest, television is probably destined for another setback by reason of the current materials shortage. Progress continues to be made in the field, however.

"Public transmissions have been on the air for three years, on an experimental basis, but without a uniform standard whereby all television transmissions could be received on all television receivers. Such standards were adopted last Spring, and the Federal Communications Commission set last July as the date for the actual introduction of television. Prior to that time, however, the raw materials situation became so acute with certain materials essential to the production of television transmitters and receivers that manufacturers have marked time. The number of units now being produced is very limited.

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BROADCAST ACTIONS BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools, Memphis, Tenn., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 41000 kilocycles, 250 watts, on condition that permittee file application for modification of construction permit specifying equipment to use frequency modulation instead of amplitude modulation; King-Trengle Broadcasting Corp., granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on 47300 kilocycles, 6,800 square mile service area.

Also, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted construction permit for new station to operate on Channels Nos. 13 and 14, 230,000-242,000 kilocycles; power 60 watts, A5 emission; WNBI, and WRCA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., granted modification of license to use frequencies 6100, 9670, 11890, 15150, 17780 and 21630 kilocycles; power 50 kilowatts except on 9670 kilocycles on which operation with 50 to 100 kilowatts is herein authorized; share time on all frequencies with each other, in addition share with WBOS on 17780 kilocycles.

Also, Coastal Broadcasting Co., Inc., New Bern, N. C. granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited; transmitter site to be determined subject to Commission's approval; WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power to 50 kilowatts, move of transmitter, new equipment, and installation of directional antenna for day and night use. Also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input.

Applications Received: WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of construction permit as modified for increase in power, change in hours, move, new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, requesting extension of completion date from 11/20/41 to 1/20/42 (1390 kc.); KYOS, Merced Broadcasting Co., Merced, Calif., construction permit to install new transmitter, change frequency to 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts power; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y., special service authorization to operate with power of 5 kilowatts at WHN's old site, Astoria, Long Island, using WHN's 5 KW transmitter for period ending 2/1/42 (1000 kc.); also authority to determine operating power by direct method for special service.

Also, John D. Ewing, New Orleans, La., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1060 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts and unlimited hours, employing directional antenna at night; Florida National Building Corp., Miami, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1170 kc., 5 KW and unlimited hours, employing directional antenna day and night; KOAM, The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kans., construction permit amended to change frequency from 810 to 860 kilocycles, power to 5 KW day and night, new transmitter, move transmitter and make changes in proposed directional antenna.

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CANADA APPROVES PAYING LISTENING FEE

On November 2, 1936, the Canadian public went into the broadcasting business with the inauguration of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"In the five years which have passed broadcasting in Canada has greatly improved; antagonism toward a publicly owned broadcasting corporation has subsided; the publicly owned company (despite its control over the entire broadcasting industry) has left the privately owned stations to increase in number and prosper; and - what is of final importance - the Canadian listener is very satisfied that he is receiving his money's worth for the annual \$2.50 listening fee required by each householder operating a radio set", a Toronto dispatch to the New York Times sets forth.

"Financing of the CBC comes from the annual collection of radio receiving licenses amounting in the last fiscal year to slightly over \$3,100,000, from commercial programs totaling close to \$1,000,000 in the past fiscal year, and from repayable government loans. In the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1941, for which a report was recently published, the CBC had a net operating revenue of \$185,585, spent \$1,720,000 on programs, \$746,000 on engineering and paid network stations \$726,000 for commercial networks programs."

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RELIANCE ON PRESS AND RADIO UNCHANGED, SAYS MacLEISH

In accepting appointment as Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, said:

"The job of the new Office of Facts and Figures, as stated in the Executive Order, is to serve as an interdepartmental clearing house for information and data required 'for the most coherent and comprehensive presentation to the Nation of the facts and figures of national defense'. In other words, the operation of the office will be purely within the Government.

"The Office of Facts and Figures will not make a practice of issuing releases nor set up new channels for the dissemination of information, but will 'rely upon the services and facilities of existing agencies of the Government in the dissemination of information'. In other words, the establishment of the office will in no way change the relation between the departments and the agencies of Government and the press and radio services, nor will it alter the reliance of the Government upon these means of informing the people."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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As a means toward improving broadcast service in our territorial and insular possessions, the Commission on November 4 amended Section 3.408(c) of its Rules Governing Standard and High Frequency Broadcast Stations to permit standard broadcast stations under Commission jurisdiction outside the continental United States (Alaska and Puerto Rico and Hawaii) to rebroadcast commercial programs of domestic international broadcast stations.

In a report for the first nine months of 1941, the Crosley Corporation disclosed a profit of \$1,280,368 before provision for taxes. This figures a net profit of \$980,368 on total sales of \$19,134,864.

Jimmie Fidley, Hollywood commentator, who clashed with CBS claiming to have been muzzled, jumped to Mutual and later created quite a flurry when he testified at the Senate movie investigation, will soon be off the air, the reason being given that his sponsor a cosmetics concern, being a priorities victim, will cease advertising because it cannot secure production materials.

Pursuant to its Supplement Report on Chain Broadcasting of October 11, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission amended Sections 3.102, 3.103, and 3.104 (pertaining thereto), and at the same time, amended Section 3.34, extending the normal license period of all standard broadcast stations to two years, with expiration date of licenses on the various frequencies listed, and Section 4.3 (re license period for broadcast stations other than standard, and renewal of licenses).

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Subsidiaries - Nine months to Oct. 4: Net profit after \$3,000,000 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, \$3,815,435, equal to \$2.22 each on 1,716,277 shares of \$2.50 par stock outstanding or to be outstanding upon completion of exchange of old \$5 par value stock. This compares with net profit of \$3,477,586, or \$2.03 a share, for 1940 period, when tax charges were \$1,600,172. Gross income increased to \$44,049,683 from \$36,430,612 last year.

One guess from an informed source was that David Sarnoff's trip to the Pacific Coast had nothing to do with radio but was in connection with President Roosevelt's Committee to prevent discrimination against colored workers securing employment in the Government service of which committee Mr. Sarnoff is a member.

Augustin Frigon, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has been added to the Pan American Council of "Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas" as representative of Canada.

Assistant Head of the Radio Division in the New York office of the U. S. Coordinator of Information, of which William J. Donovan is in charge, is Robert Sarnoff, son of the President of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Sarnoff, Jr., is 23 years old.

Private telegraph advices to radio manufacturers from J. S. Bache & Co., are:

"SMITH #3 - RADIO MFRS - Contrary to earlier expectations, it is now reported that the radio mfg. industry will be permitted to draw heavily on supplies of essential raw materials, and to produce its products for military and civilian uses. "A tremendous production program' is mentioned in these reports. The use of radio as a 'morale booster' is said to be desired by defense officials, and this will be one reason for the more liberal attitude on supplies. From a direct defense viewpoint, it is said that radio makers may shortly get large military orders. Among companies whose major activities consist of radio production are Crosley Radio Corp. of America, Sparks Withington, Zenith Radio."

Two stations in Maracaibo, Venezuela, YVLRV longwave and YVIRA short wave, have joined the Columbia Broadcasting System's new Latin American network which begins operation early in 1942. The new affiliates raise the chain's station total to 74 - with representation in each of the 20 republics south of the United States border.

Supporters of Fiorello LaGuardia and William O'Dwyer made equal use of WOR facilities during the recent Municipal Campaign in New York City. O'Dwyer adherents purchased 17 quarter-hour periods and 1 half-hour program, or a total of $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours. LaGuardia campaigners also bought 17 quarter-hour broadcasts and 1 half-hour period, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Press Wireless has been granted Federal Communications Commission authority to transmit programs to Central and South American countries, via short wave for re-broadcast. The authorization permits Press Wireless to contract for the use of its facilities by others and it was indicated that Mutual Broadcasting System is negotiating but has not completed a contract.

Press Wireless, Inc., has moved its traffic operations from Little Neck, L.I., to the Times Building in New York. Approximately 300,000 words are handled daily.

In his syndicated New York column, Leonard Lyons writes:
"The Maxine Elliott Theater is being converted into a radio auditorium by the Mutual Broadcasting System. That theater, named after and owned by the most famous beauty of her day, lost all its attraction, as far as Miss Elliott was concerned, as soon as the WPA Federal Theater began to present its plays there. . . When, in her villa in France, Maxine Elliott was asked about her theater, she'd sigh and shrug: "Oh, the Reds have it now."

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CALLS COPPER SHORTAGE "ANOTHER FAKE"

Doubtless of interest to the communications industry is a scathing editorial on the copper situation which appeared in the Chicago Tribune last Sunday (November 2):

"Last week there were two developments relating to copper.

"1. The government issued an order forbidding the use of copper in hundreds of industries, manufacturing 108 civilian products, and reducing the use of copper in a number of other industries.

"2. The Walker Mining company, the largest producer of copper in California, which turned out 5,000 tons in 1940, announced that it would suspend operations because it is unable to operate profitably at the price set by OPM.

"The government, in the person of Leon Henderson, has set a price for copper so low as to prevent many mines from reopening and forcing some already operating to shut down. Having reduced the output of copper by its deliberate act, the government has hogged the available supply, cut off the flow of materials to civilian factories, and thus forced factories to close down. In the next step some New Dealer or one of the business men who since leaving home has acquired political ambitions and a New Deal accent makes a speech telling how sorry he is for the poor little business man who has to be liquidated to lick Hitler.

"In the days of NRA, when Henderson, now the price fixer, had just gone to Washington, the late Ralph Heilman, then dean of Northwestern University's school of commerce, remarked that it was possible to get a better education than in a long time because all the crackpots had gone to Washington. It is high time that the country awoke and realized the consequences of the phony economist who has decreed that the people must not use any copper which costs more than 12 cents a pound to produce. * * * *

"Even at 12 cents there ought to be plenty of copper. It seems possible that the same sort of fake is being perpetrated in copper as was tried by Ickes unsuccessfully in oil. As one United States senator put it, we are again 'being pushed around for psychological reasons'. This conclusion seems inescapable from the figures.

"OPM says that there will be 1 million 650 thousand tons of copper available in this country next year. That is a reduction of 200,000 tons from a previous estimate. Nothing is said about how the 200,000 tons vanished, but the disappearance came about conveniently when the pretense about the oil shortage had to be abandoned.

"OPM figures that 1,050,000 tons will be needed for defense purposes next year * * * The largest amount used (by Germany) in any one year was 374 thousand tons. In three years, even taking the OPM reduced supply figures of 1 million 650 thousand tons, we will have nearly 5 million tons. If from this is deducted 1 million 300 thousand tons to provide for the equivalent of the German war machine there would remain 3 million 700 thousand tons, or nearly a million and a quarter tons a year. That is a lot more copper than all our civilian industries have any use for.

"Next to electrical manufactures the automobile industry was the largest consumer of copper in the country. Mr. C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, ought to know how much copper is needed.

11/7/41

Last month, before the government had lowered its estimate of supply and raised its estimate of demand, Mr. Wilson said: 'The 850,000 ton defense estimate looks high and is known to contain copper requirements other than strictly defense needs. It looks high also as compared to the availability of copper to other nations. The copper supply of continental Europe, outside of Russia, available to Germany for war and all domestic purposes is only about one-fifth of the above estimated requirements of our defense program alone.'

"A half a million tons is all the copper that is needed for defense next year. The copper supply at the existing price will take care of that, meet every civilian need, and leave plenty to spare. And if more copper is needed there is plenty in the ground which will be mined if the government doesn't forbid it. The copper shortage is as much of a fake as the steel 'shortage' and the oil shortage. Congress is neglecting its duty if it does not stop the perpetration of these fakes."

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JUSTICE DEPT. DENIES AIM TO CENSOR ADVERTISING

Assurances that Government has no desire to "censor" advertising but is "trying to maintain the complete freed of the competitive system" were made last Wednesday by Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold, in charge of the anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice.

In a speech before the Advertising Club of Washington, Arnold declared to attempt supervision of advertising campaigns would be the same as to attempt regulation of the number of salesmen a business firm should have or how much rent it should pay.

"I do not see that advertising has any particular relation to monopoly", he declared. It is a problem of selling. It interferes with a free economy only when it interferes with the freedom of some other business."

Contrary to the opinion held by some groups, Arnold said, the anti-trust division has had only a few cases in which advertising figured.

"Consumer groups do not always know the cost of advertising, and usually think it is much higher than it is", he declared. "Even the cost of tobacco advertising, for instance, is very slight -- although the general public might not think so."

Mass production and distribution of standardized articles in this country during the last 20 years would have been impossible without large advertising campaigns, Arnold said.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1379

November 11, 1941

PROPOSED ATLANTA STATION TRANSFER PROVES DYNAMITE

The Federal Communications Commission affirming a prior decision of Commissioner George Henry Payne denying a petition by the Georgia School of Technology, operator of Station WGST to take depositions in Atlanta in connection with the transfer of license, on the surface apparently a routine matter, caused a political blow-up in Georgia resulting in loud and immediate protests to the White House and Congress. As a result, Commissioner Payne and the Commission have collided head on with Governor Eugene Talmadge and his well-known fighting political forces.

The Commission explaining its side made public correspondence between Chairman James L. Fly and Arthur Lucas, theatrical magnate, of Atlanta, in which Mr. Fly said that as long as he is Commission Chairman "decisions are going to be made upon their merits and not in accordance with purely political influence, threats and coercion".

An Associated Press dispatch was quoted telling of a "rough-and-tumble" hearing before a Civil Service Examiner on alleged violations of the Hatch Act which had to be transferred from the Georgia State Capitol because State officials refused police protection to a Federal building where United States Marshals provided protection.

The Commission said that in view of the previous unsuccessful attempt to have the hearing held in Atlanta, "and in view of all other facts herein, we are constrained to question the good faith of the request to take by deposition the testimony of all key witnesses in Atlanta".

The correspondence which preceded the opinion grew out of a telegram which Arthur Lucas, who, it was said at the Commission's offices appears in the picture as a prospective operator of the station with William K. Jenkins, sent to Chairman Fly.

Mr. Fly's response to Mr. Lucas follows:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your telegram of November 3 and a letter dated November 5, both complaining of action taken in the matter of the renewal of the license of Radio Station WGST, which has for years been licensed to the Georgia School of Technology. As I understand your interest in the matter, through the intervention of Governor Talmadge you, yourself, have come to have a potential business and financial interest in the operation of this station. Your telegram and your letter of November 5 were both widely distributed by you, copies having been sent to both

Georgia Senators and the entire Georgia delegation in the House, to Chairman Lea of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and to Speaker Rayburn. Also at least your letter was sent to Stephen Early, Secretary to the President.

"To respond first to your letter, there you chiefly complain that the Commission conducted inquiries concerning your partner and yourself and that these inquiries were 'secret' and made in your home state of Georgia rather than being limited to Congressional representatives. The public responsibilities of operators of broadcast stations are so great that the Commission customarily investigates the character and standing of those persons requesting that broadcast facilities be entrusted to them. There is no secret about it; it is expressly required by the Federal Communications Act. In controversial situations of this kind the Commission would be derelict in its duty if it failed to obtain all possible information. You have sought a great public privilege - the privilege in effect of projecting your voice into the homes of thousands of your fellow citizens. It seems unnecessary to emphasize that those who seek a privilege of this character must be able to stand investigation.

"Your telegram complained of the decision denying your motion to take twelve depositions in this matter. This decision was made in the first instance by the single Commissioner who was regularly assigned to motion's duty. You appealed to the full Commission and your telegram arrived while the matter was pending before it. Today the Commission unanimously sustained the decision of the motion's Commissioner and a copy of the decision is being enclosed herewith.

"Previously, and prior to the time when the matter was presented to the motion's Commissioner, I met Mr. McClure, a private attorney here, who represents the State and presumably your interests in the matter. He told me then that if the Commission failed to grant the application for the taking of depositions, he was going to appeal to the courts. I told him of course, that was quite all right. At the same time, I did not think the previously announced intention of appealing to the courts a controlling reason for deciding the motion one way or another. Similarly I do not deem your telegram, and particularly the wide distribution you gave it, a controlling reason for the Commission deciding one way or another your appeal from the motion's Commissioner's ruling.

"In view of the great controversy which has surrounded the Governor, the State educational institutions and this radio station; in further view of the facts that the State and all of the parties had Washington counsel; that the executives interested in the School and the radio station were frequently in Washington; and that the entire Commission's staff to be engaged on this matter are located in Washington where we have records, offices, hearing rooms and all necessary facilities, the Commission early concluded that the hearing should be held in Washington. Thereafter, on October 8, 1941, a formal petition by the station that the hearing be held in Atlanta was denied by the presiding Commissioner of the Motion's

Docket. This action was taken in recognition of the fact that the Commission had on several occasions specifically considered the matter and had determined to hold the hearing in Washington.

"Hereafter came the motion to take depositions in Georgia; not the depositions of one or possibly two witnesses who were unable to attend the hearing, but the depositions of twelve witnesses, all without any showing as to the necessity. At least four of these witnesses desired to attend the hearing in Washington. The net effect of this move would patently be to reverse the Commission's decision and to transfer the seat of the hearing from Washington to Atlanta. Thus, the substantial record would be built up before a notary public in Atlanta untrained in radio matters and the Commission would be deprived of the value of examination and cross-examination of witnesses personally present as if in a court proceeding. And it may be noted that the intervenor, Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., opposing the motion as a device to circumvent the Commission's decision, alleged full ability to produce all necessary witnesses, books and records in Washington. Despite all of this, at any time you can establish the necessity of taking a deposition in Georgia you need have no fear but that the Commission will authorize that procedure.

"According to your plans, you are about to enter into the management of this station and thus to enter upon a new line of relations with this Commission. I think you ought to understand at the outset that this Commission must conform to its duty and decide all these matters upon the merits. The statute lays down orderly administrative procedures for the guidance of the Commission and all parties. And you have various rights, including particularly the right to have a court of law review decisions of the Commission. The Commission, itself is subject to those laws and to the will of the Congress, and any and all parties are at liberty to appeal to the Congress to change the laws. You may as well know, however, that so long as I am Chairman of the Commission decisions are going to be made upon their merits and not in accordance with purely political influence, threats or coercion. I cannot refrain from commending to you the adoption and pursuance of a course of conduct which is consonant with these principles."

At present Station WGST is being operated under lease by Sam Pickard as an affiliated station of Columbia Broadcasting System.

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Coast Guard personnel is now engaged in installing \$25,000 worth of lighting, fog signal and radio apparatus in the new \$200,000 Cleveland Ledge Lighthouse marking the southern approach to the Cape Cod Canal.

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HOLLYWOOD TELEVISION RESUMES FILM SCHEDULE

First film transmission from the new \$250,000 W6XAO television transmitter from the top of Mt. Lee were flashed across the airplanes in Hollywood this week, opening what is expected to be a very extensive movie telecasting season, according to Thomas S. Lee, station owner.

A large quantity of films has been obtained for the 500 home teleceiver set owners in Southern California. Prior to moving to its new home atop the 1,700 foot mountain, Station W6XAO televised more than 11,000,000 feet of picture film from its Seventh and Bixel Streets location. A highlight of the season this year will be television transmission of the winners in the home movies annual amateur contest sponsored by Home Movies Magazine.

In addition to the heavy film schedule, W6XAO plans to offer its "lookers" a number of outdoor events, said the Director of Television Harry R. Lubcke, who next month will celebrate the station's Tenth Anniversary on the air. W6XAO transmitter its first video-sound signal December 23, 1931.

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FTC CITES ANOTHER RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHOOL

American School of Commerce, John A. Youngstrom and Edward C. Dusatko, individually and trading as American College and as president and treasurer, respectively, of American School of Commerce, and D. N. Doyle, individually and as secretary of American School of Commerce, 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebr., are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation.

The complaint alleges that about 1917 the respondents Youngstrom and Dusatko, formed a partnership under the name American College. Under this name, the complaint alleges, they conducted a school of shorthand, bookkeeping and similar courses, and also solicited and sold courses of instruction in such subjects as Diesel engines, radio, television, telegraphic and electrical engineering.

In promoting the sale of their courses of instruction and books of reference pertaining thereto, the complaint alleges, the respondents advertised in newspapers and distributed literature representing that the American School of Commerce is an institution of higher learning such as is commonly described as a college or university; that the United States or State Civil Service positions would be obtained for enrollees upon graduation; and that the School of Commerce maintains on its own premises the best Diesel, electrical and radio engineering schools in the United States

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FCC WILL GIVE NETWORKS TIME FOR ORDERLY LITIGATION

An agreement has been worked out by the Federal Communications Commission which hasn't been filed in court yet, stipulating that the Commission would not enforce the network regulations until the Court has decided pending motion for preliminary injunction December 15. Asked if agreement was a court action, Chairman Fly explained that it was between opposing counsel and will be filed with the Court, being made part of the record of the case in that sense. Mr. Fly denied the assumption that the agreement means carrying over enforcement until after the final trial. He pointed out that there will be complete briefing and argument on the pending injunction.

"From then on out the case is in the lap of the Court", Mr. Fly said. "FCC is given time for orderly litigation of that issue."

The Chairman pointed out that the dual network item had been previously postponed and that the items now further delayed cover contractual arrangements regarding exclusivity and option time.

At the time the Court set December 15 to hear arguments in the suits filed by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System asking an injunction against the Commission, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard indicated that Judge Learned Hand of United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal Judge John Bright would sit with him then as a special statutory court. Attorneys said this would have the effect of speeding the case toward a possible ultimate Supreme Court decision.

The FCC order in controversy deals with contractual relationships between the networks and affiliated stations as well as bans on double network ownership such as the NBC Red and Blue groups. However, the Commission recently postponed indefinitely effective date of the two-chain ruling.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, which has supported the position of the FCC entered the suit as "a party in opposition to the pending actions" of NBC and CBS.

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Station KPQ, Wenatchee, Washington, became an affiliate of the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company yesterday, bringing the total of Blue Network stations available to advertisers to 168.

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I. B., INC. ALL SET FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Final arrangements are being made for the permanent organization of the Independent Broadcasters, Inc., at Chicago next Tuesday, November 18th. The order of business will be:

"Final clarification and ratification of agreements negotiated by our copyright committee with ASCAP.

"Explanation of agreements with the transcription companies regarding clearance at the source of transcriptions.

"Full discussion, explanation and interpretation of the FCC rules relating to chain broadcasting, including the question of option time.

"Organization of concerted opposition to superpower.

"Election of directors and permanent officers of Independent Broadcasters, Inc.

"The selection of a committee to institute negotiations for a reduction of A. T. & T. charges for all broadcast lines, including press service lines."

The Independent Broadcasters, Inc., are for the most part included in the membership of the National Independent Broadcasters, Inc., of which Harold A. Lafount is president, and as in the case of the latter group, was organized because of dissatisfaction with the National Association of Broadcasters.

I. B., Inc. will deal more with special commercial problems of the members, while NIB, Inc., will handle general presentations such as appearances before Congress, the FCC, etc.

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DONOVAN GETS SHORT-WAVE REPORTS

The presidential advisor that Capital observers are watching with closest attention today is Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, the Washington Post states. His job is to assemble for the President material of strategic value, primarily of a military nature and dealing largely with foreign affairs.

Donovan's headquarters is the old Naval Hospital, a few blocks from the Lincoln Memorial. One must have a pass to enter, and it is surrounded by armed guards. On the staff is Capt. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son.

Into the OCI are brought copies of the secret files of the Army and Navy, the FBI, the defense agencies under OEM, of the State and Treasury Departments, and the reports of the Federal Communications Commission's monitoring stations, which check up on Axis propaganda via the short-wave.

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS POSTPONED UNTIL NOV. 27

The hearings in the case of the newspapers as proper licensees for broadcasting stations by the Federal Communications Commission, which were to have been resumed next Thursday, November 13, have been postponed for two weeks until November 27. The reason given for the postponement was the general press of business the Commission is now experiencing plus the loss of a day on Armistice Day and another at Thanksgiving further cutting into the Commission's time.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the New England District meeting of the Association at Worcester, Mass., recently that the Commission's attempt to show that newspapers have sought to influence the editorial policy of their stations had been unsuccessful.

On the contrary, he stated, it has shown that stations generally have no editorial policy and have been careful to present all sides of all issues.

"I think the Commission has made a poor showing in the newspaper hearings", he said. "Most witnesses ended up by saying that newspaper-owned stations were pretty well run. The newspaper committee has handled the case exceedingly well.

"I think the problem is whether the Commission has the authority to make certain rules and regulations as they propose. I think they realize these rules and regulations should be relaxed somewhat. I think the whole matter will be headed up in two suits (planned by two broadcasting systems to determine the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to make and enforce the proposed regulations). I think the network officials have made up their minds that any deal with the Commission would be a recognition of its power and that within six months the Commission could say it didn't work, but we have the power and will to go further.

"I think the best chance to settle the matter is in hearings before Congress. My guess is that the lawsuits will be transferred from the Commission to Congress, which can lay down definite rules and regulations. Then you will have definite rights and they can't be changed. But if the Commission lays down rules, it has the power to make rules and it will have the power to change them."

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Latest to join The American Network, FM's first chain organization, is the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, which will shortly file an application for a transmitter in Georgie's capital city.

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FCC WATCHING ITS STEP ON PRIORITIES PROMISES

The Federal Communications Commission is not making any rash promises about what it will or will not do in connection with priorities of materials stations may need for expansion or in the erection of new stations.

Asked if under the Communications Act applicants for broadcast facilities are entitled to a hearing, Chairman James L. Fly said he assumed that is true in a general sense, but pointed out that two factors are involved in the current situation, namely, granting construction permits and the ability of the applicant to obtain materials. It is conceivable that the Commission might postpone hearings if they appeared to be a futile gesture in the light of the hopelessness of applicants to construct. The administration of the priorities situation might reflect the Commission policy but will not be a controlling consideration.

By way of personal conjecture, the Chairman said the Commission could authorize new stations and let such authorizations accumulate. On the other hand, the Commission might not want to do that. Mr. Fly didn't know what the Commission might want to do about it. At any rate, it hasn't adopted a policy on this matter up to this time. Such a policy would not be a simple one anyway, he added. Therefore, the Chairman doesn't want to project too far into the future. It is necessary for the Commission to wait until it gets a general appraisal and answer in an orderly way. The situation must be considered "awfully carefully", he concluded.

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FREE AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS STARTS

The first link in a network of short-wave radio stations to enable service men to send free messages to their families was dedicated yesterday, November 10th.

The station is located at the United Service Organizations-National Catholic Welfare Service Club at New London, Conn. This U. S. O. club serves the naval base there.

At the New London ceremonies were Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N. (ret.), attached to the Office of Civilian Defense and W. Spencer Robertson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of USO.

From the studios of radio station WOL, Washington, D. C., Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, broadcast his annual message to the more than 60,000 amateur radio operators of America in conjunction with a congratulatory address to the New London station.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: WGGA, Gainesville Broadcasters, Gainesville, Ga., granted license to cover construction permit for new station, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn., granted license to cover construction permit for change in frequency, increase in power, installation of direction antenna for night use, and transmitter; W9XBB, Balaban & Katz Corp., Area of Chicago, Ill., granted modification of construction permit which authorized new television station for extension of completion date to May 25, 1942; W9XPR, Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill., same as for W9XBB; Hugh McClung, Fresno, Calif., granted petition to remove from hearing docket application for construction permit for new station, and granted leave to amend said application so as to request power of 1 kilowatt and change location to Sacramento.

Applications Received: KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day (590 kc.); Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y., construction permit for new commercial television broadcast station (formerly W2XMT) to be operated on Channel #8 162000-168000 kilocycles, Emission A5 and special for frequency modulation, ESR: 721, unlimited, Aural 500 watts; Visual 1 kilowatt;

Also, WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N.J., construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for night use (970 kc.); KSEI, Radio Service Corporation, Pocatello, Idaho, resubmitted application for construction permit to increase power from 250 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 500 watts night, 5 kilowatts day, install new antenna system, and make changes in transmitting equipment (930 kc.); WKRC, The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day (580 kc.),

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At a testimonial dinner in the new General Electric television studio, Dr. W. R. G. Baker was recently honored in recognition of his election as Vice President in Charge of the Radio and Television Department of the General Electric Company. G. W. Henyan, Manager of Sales of G-E transmitters and radio tubes, was toastmaster.

More than 200 members of the Radio and Television Department and Company officials from the Schenectady and Bridgeport Works attended. Dr. Baker was presented with a gold belt buckle and a scroll bearing the signatures of all those present.

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NEW ICONOSCOPE LETS AMATEURS IN ON TELEVISION

A new Iconoscope has made it possible for amateurs to participate in electronic television, L. C. Waller and P. A. Richards write in the RCA Review. An experimental amateur television system including camera unit, receiver, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter transmitter is briefly described. In this system, the frame frequency and lines per picture are, respectively, 30 and 120.

"For many years, leading radio amateurs have dreamed of carrying on two-way television communication", Messrs. Waller and P. A. Richards state. "Having satisfactorily mastered the art of projecting their radio telegraph and telephone signals around the world, it is only natural that these scientifically-minded pioneers of the short-wave ether lanes should turn their attention next to the transmission of pictures 'through the air'.

"Early amateur television experimenters investigated the possibilities of Nipkow discs and related mechanical contrivances. But it was not until electronic television began to emerge from the laboratory that the realization of their dream seemed close at hand. As evidence of their interest in this fascinating new electronic art, the American Radio Relay League, national association of radio amateurs, began publishing in QST, in 1937, a series of articles on the basic principles involved in electronic television. Many amateurs, especially those in the New York area who were within range of the NBC station atop the Empire State building, hastened to build television receivers. However, the reception of signals was only half - and the lesser half - of any radio amateur's existence. What he really wanted was a television transmitter of his own, so that he could televise his own subjects.

"Until very recently, there has been one very effective deterrent, or bottle-neck, in the development of amateur television transmissions - and that was the lack of a low-cost picture pick-up tube, or 'Iconoscope'. The large camera tubes used by the experimental commercial stations were prohibitive in cost, so far as the average amateur was concerned. This bottle-neck has now been removed, by the recent availability of an inexpensive miniature Iconoscope designed expressly for amateur and experimental use, developed largely by Mr. W. H. Hickok.

"The new Iconoscope, type RCA-1847, is only $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. It contains a transparent mosaic, somewhat less than 2 inches in diameter, on which the image of the scene or object to be televised is focused. The new tube operates at the relatively low second-anode voltage of 600 volts and employs electrostatic deflection of the electron beam. An excellent explanation of how the 1847 operates has been given by James J. Lamb.

"In order to demonstrate the possibilities of the miniature Iconoscope in amateur-type television equipment, the essential apparatus for a complete amateur television station has been designed and built in the RCA laboratories at Harrison, N. J.

"The camera unit, designed by J. B. Sherman, is the heart of the entire system; it includes a Type 1847 Iconoscope and its optical system, a Type 902 monitoring Kinescope, and a 6L6 video modulator. Auxiliary circuits include the scanning oscillators

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and amplifiers, the blanking-and sync-signal amplifiers, the 4-stage video amplifier, and the low- and high-voltage power supplies. "The system is based on a tentative amateur television standard of 120 lines and 30 frames per second. Straight progressive scanning is used in order to avoid the additional complications involved with interlacing. Thus, the vertical and horizontal scanning frequencies are 30 and 3600 cycles per second, respectively.

"The video-channel width required is quite small, being in the order of 200 kc. With double-sideband modulation of the carrier, a 400-kc channel is necessary. Since the amateur 2½-meter band (for which this equipment is intended) covers 4 Mc, there are about 10 usable channels available in this band alone. In addition, the 224-230 Mc channels band provides 15 more channels in the vicinity of 1½ meters. The pronounced directivity of u-h-f beam antennas will tend to reduce interference between stations greatly, even when they are on the same frequency. The limited range of u-h-f transmitters will also help in this respect. Thus, from the technical point of view, there are no serious obstacles to the rapid development of amateur television. * * * * *

"The first 'field test' of the amateur television equipment was conducted with the transmitter located at Delawanna, N. J. and the receiver at Nutley, N.J. - an air-line distance of about 1½ miles. The pictures received were quite good, there being no apparent loss of detail in the modulating or transmitting processes. Ample signal strength was obtained, even with a poor inside antenna on the receiver. On the basis of results obtained in this test, it is anticipated that this same equipment will be capable of covering 10 or 15 miles - possibly more - under favorable circumstances. A highly directional beam antenna placed at a fairly high elevation will greatly increase the effective range of the transmitter.

"The reliability of the amateur television equipment is well illustrated by its performance at the Radio Parts Manufacturers' Trade Show held at Chicago June 11 to 14, 1940. Operating with the experimental station call W10XEL, the apparatus was demonstrated continuously for four days, running about 12 hours a day, without a single interruption due to technical difficulties. Most observers who witnessed these demonstrations were frankly surprised at the good detail which could be obtained in a 120-line picture, especially in view of the compactness and simplicity of the apparatus. Successful pick-ups were made of stationary pictures, live talent, and street scenes on Michigan Boulevard in front of the Blackstone Hotel. The outdoor pick-ups were surprisingly good on bright, sunny days.

"Now that an inexpensive Iconoscope is available, it is apparent that amateur television is in a position to go forward. The pioneering amateur, who has contributed so much to the art of radio communication, again has a vast new field for research and experimentation. As in the field of radio broadcasting, he can be expected to do much in bringing this new art to the American public. "

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1380

RADIO MUSIC A SUCCESS IN ENGLISH WARTIME FACTORIES

Reports from all sources, the British Broadcasting Corporation tells us, confirm that music broadcast to workers in England's wartime industrial establishments does actually increase production, often to a surprising extent. These "Music While You Work" broadcasts have now been carried on for almost a year and a half.

"It had long been established by industrial research specialists that in factories where the work is largely repetitive, occasional musical interludes relieve monotony and consequent fatigue", the BBC states. "The rapidly expanding army of industrial workers, a large percentage of them women, provided the opportunity to put this experience into practice on a nation-wide scale through the medium of broadcasting.

"Reports from all sources confirm that music during work does actually increase production, often to a surprising extent.

"The Medical Research Council, in their research on Fatigue, and Boredom in Repetitive Work found, as a result of an experiment, that the increase in output during a period of music ranged from 6.2 to 11.3 per cent, and that individual increases reached a figure of 23.1 per cent.

"A canning firm in Kent stated that a program of dance tunes daily stepped up production by 30 per cent. B.B.C. correspondence gives further confirmation of the often remarkable beneficial effect of music on production, one firm stating that with suitable programmes they would be able to reduce overtime by half. A warehouse reported an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent owing to music of the right sort during working hours.

"But there are still strenuous days ahead - the need for increasing war production up to the maximum is urgent to carry the country to victory - and the B.B.C. is anxious to do its share by making 'Music While You Work' one hundred per cent effective."

The "Music While You Work" broadcasts began in June, 1940.

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FCC FORMALLY SUSPENDS MONOPOLY RULES

In accordance with stipulations entered into with NBC and CBS in their actions brought in the District Court for the Southern District of New York to set aside the Chain Broadcasting Regulations, which would have gone into effect November 15th, the Commission on Wednesday suspended the regulations pending the Court's decision on the plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction. The stipulations are as follows:

"It is hereby stipulated by and between all the parties by their respective counsel:

"1. That counsel for all parties will cooperate to bring on for hearing on or before December 15, 1941, the Motion for Preliminary Injunction heretofore filed by plaintiffs and the defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Complaint or, in the alternative, for Summary Judgment.

"2. Pending such hearing by this Court and the determination by it of plaintiffs' said Motion for Preliminary Injunction, the defendant Federal Communications Commission is suspending, and will take no steps for enforcement or application of, the Commission's Order of May 2, 1941, in Docket No. 5060, as last amended October 11, 1941, with respect to any failure by any radio station to comply with such Order.

"3. Any party hereto may move before the Court to modify the terms of this stipulation to the same extent which such party would be entitled to had this stipulation been in the form of a temporary restraining order issued after hearing."

A hearing before the Court has been scheduled for December 15, 1941, which will cover both the plaintiffs' application for a preliminary injunction and defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint or, in the alternative, for summary judgment.

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NEW CBS PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCER

In a shift caused by sending Bob Trout to London to temporarily replace Edward R. Murrow as CBS European news chief, now on three months' vacation, John Charles Daly, CBS presidential announcer has been transferred to New York. Park Simmons, of Station WJSV, will take Mr. Daly's place on the White House assignments.

Mr. Simmons has been with WJSV for about a year and formerly was with WBAL in Baltimore. Bob Trout shares with Murrow the distinction of being among the few major radio correspondents who are exclusively a product of radio - neither of them ever having worked for a newspaper.

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FAVOR APPLICANT MOST FAMILIAR WITH TOWN

As the result of hearing on two mutually exclusive applications, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to grant a construction permit to the Community Broadcasting Corporation for a new broadcast station at Middletown, N. Y., to operate on the frequency 1340 kilocycles with power of 250 watts unlimited time. Such action necessitates denial of application by Herbert L. Wilson for like facilities there.

In its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, the Commission holds:

"Both applicants are qualified to construct and operate the stations proposed; and either of the proposed stations would provide a satisfactory technical service throughout the City of Middletown, and the contiguous rural area. But, inasmuch as the applicants request identical facilities and are mutually exclusive, a selection between the two must be made.

"From the foregoing, it is clear that Martin Karig, Jr., who would manage the station proposed by Community Broadcasting Corporation, has spent considerable time in Middletown and has demonstrated a greater familiarity with local conditions than Herbert L. Wilson or any of the individuals who would be employed at his proposed station; that those financially interested in the Community Broadcasting Corporation would move to Middletown and devote their entire efforts to the supervision and management of its proposed station, while the other applicant, Herbert L. Wilson, would still be primarily interested in his other businesses and would not be able to devote full time to supervising the operations of his proposed station; and that the station proposed by Community Broadcasting Corporation would have more time to devote to programs of local interest than would the station proposed by Herbert L. Wilson, in that the former proposes to operate without a national network affiliation while the latter may secure such an affiliation. In this connection, it has been shown that the listeners living in Middletown already have some degree of service available from stations carrying programs furnished by the four national networks.

"After considering the foregoing factors in the light of the entire record, we conclude, and so find, that public interest, convenience and necessity would be better served by the granting of the application of Community Broadcasting Corporation. Could it be concluded, after consideration of all the facts, that both applications were of equal merit, we would still be compelled to reach the same decision with respect to the Community Broadcasting Corporation application, since it was filed with this Commission prior to that of Herbert L. Wilson."

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RADIO RECEPTION IN VEHICULAR TUBES ACHIEVED BY KDKA

Radio reception in automobiles passing through Pittsburgh's mile-long Liberty Tubes under Mount Washington has been accomplished by KDKA engineers after months of experiments, it was announced by James B. Rock, General Manager of the station.

As far as is known, it is the first time that reception has been achieved in vehicular tunnels. The success of KDKA's experiments is expected to be of great interest not only to radio experts but also to highway construction engineers throughout the country.

T. C. Kenney, assistant to D. A. Myer, Chief Engineer of KDKA, took personal charge of the experiments, and in outlining the work he said that the installation of temporary power lines in the tunnels two years ago first led to the discovery that radio reception might be possible. During the course of some repair work, a wire was strung along the top of each tube, and motorists who had better-than-average receiving sets found they could pick up a weak signal.

Mr. Kenney decided to install permanent wires in the tubes to act as antennas. To bring the radio signals in to these wires, an outside antenna and lead-in were required. The obvious location for the outside or "pickup" antenna was on top of Mount Washington.

Tests were made to determine the strength of the signal received in the tunnels. It was very weak - in technical terms, less than one-half millivolt. Some sort of amplifier was required to counteract the loss of strength which the signal suffered in the transmission line from the top of the hill to the tunnels.

A three-stage amplifier, giving enough amplification over the entire broadcast range of 550 to 1600 KC to offset this loss, was installed in one of the ventilation buildings. But despite the "push" given at the top, the signal obtained in the wires in the tunnels was still too weak to be satisfactory.

A second wire in each tunnel gave very little improvement. Mr. Kenney then decided to lower the first wires, bringing them closer to the antennas of the automobiles passing through, and also decreased the loss of signal strength through earth absorption. For the first time a fairly satisfactory reception was achieved.

Mr. Kenney decided to move the outside antenna and amplifier from the top of the hill to the foot of the hill, at the Pittsburgh end of the tunnels. Here, signals from all five Pittsburgh stations could be picked up and fed directly from the amplifier to the wires inside the tunnels.

With this change completed, tests were again made inside the tunnels, and Mr. Kenney then found that the signal strength had jumped from one-half millivolt to almost 60 millivolts at the Pittsburgh end of the tunnels, decreasing gradually to about 25 millivolts at the other end, a mile and one-tenth away.

With this signal strength, motorists can now drive through the tunnels without having to adjust the volume control of radios.

MORE DISCRETION GIVEN IN ANNOUNCING CALL LETTERS

The Federal Communications Commission en banc on November 12 took the following action on Rules and Regulations:

Amended Section 3.406 of the rules and regulations relating to station breaks for identification announcements so as to permit stations to announce call letters either at the quarter hour before and after the hour or at the half hour as they elect. This places all half-hour programs on a parity as far as station breaks are concerned.

The rules previously required a break at the half hour, with certain exceptions covering broadcasts of operatic productions, football and baseball games, continuous speeches and the like. The requirement that station identification announcements be made on the hour remains in effect, subject to the exceptions in the case of particular broadcasts as indicated above.

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NEWEST D. C. STATION OPENED AT GEORGETOWN U.

Radio Station GBS, Washington's smallest radio station, began operating last Wednesday night at Georgetown University as part of a growing Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. The program was heard by 800 students in dormitory rooms and an invited group in the auditorium of the Speech Institute.

The station will broadcast coming events at Georgetown in the mornings from Monday through Friday at 8:40 o'clock, EST. Special broadcasts are planned for Sundays from 10:30 A.M. to noon. The station is an adjunct of the University's Speech Institute under the direction of Prof. Albert A. Austen. Both the institute and the radio station was provided by an alumnus who has asked to remain anonymous.

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"Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy, who will be costarred in M-G-M's 'Women of the Year', were invited to broadcast for the Screen Actors Guild program - which is sponsored by a gasoline company", Leonard Lyons writes. "The stars decided that the broadcast would be a playlet in which they'd portray the roles of General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. . . The script was written for them - the story never touched upon before this by the historians of Broadway and Hollywood. At the last minute the sponsors sent a wire to Miss Hepburn, notifying that they had decided against broadcasting the story of the Grants. 'It might offend our customers in the Southern States', was the explanation 'Please wire alternate suggestion'. . . 'Alternate suggestion', Miss Hepburn wired, 'let's do story of Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee.'"

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LONG-LINES STRIKE PROSPECT POSTPONED

At the request of the Government, the threatened strike of 15,000 long-distance telephone workers will be held in abeyance for another week. This strike would affect network broadcasting because telephone long-lines make it possible to connect the stations

The appeal, telegraphed to John J. Moran, President of the Union, was made by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, shortly after the union announced that transmission of news and news photos by wire would not be affected by the threatened walkout.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said Mr. Moran had telegraphed a request that he be advised as to "which spots we can set up a sufficient force to keep open those radio wires which are hooked into national defense projects."

Mr. Paley said he had replied that the functions of CBS were to "contribute to the maintenance of high public morale by our varied and full program service; to broadcast specific programs dealing with defense subjects, and to be ever ready to carry emergency messages to the American people."

"To maintain these functions", he added, "our operations must be continued on a Nation-wide basis without interruption and we must be left in a position to expand our schedule on short notice whenever necessary. * * *"

The Union has been asked by Major Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Army Signal Officer; Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, Chief Naval Signal Officer, and Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to arrange for the maintenance of sufficient forces to man the Army, Navy and CAA communications system, all of which will take at least a week of preparatory effort.

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RECENT ARMY AWARDS

The War Department has awarded contracts to the following concerns:

Aerovox Corporation, New York, capacitors, \$960; General Electric Company, Schenectady, radio equipment \$348,583; transmitting units, \$48,034; International Standard Electric Corporation, New York, tubes \$31,790; Radio Receptor, New York, rectifier power equipment and tube sets, \$280,083; Technical Appliance Corporation, New York, antennae, socket caps, etc., \$7,529; Amperex Electronics Products, Brooklyn, tubes, \$553,250; Westinghouse Electric International Company, New York, tubes, \$580,000.

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INDIANS AT MICROPHONES DEFY CODE UNSCRABLERS

Unquestionably the best "war" story of the season was this one from the Green Bay (Wis.) Press-Gazette brought to the attention of Congress by Representative Joshua L. Johns, of Wisconsin:

"There are 17 Michigan and Wisconsin Indians on the war-path for the Thirty-second Division, and if the redskins are armed with microphones rather than tomahawks, it is because, thanks to an idea of Lt. Col. Glenn B. Arnold, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Thirty-second signal officer, they are proving of extraordinary value so equipped.

"Their use has come as a surprise solution to one of the fundamental difficulties in the employment of the Army's convenient and popular voice radio sets. The division had been faced with a dilemma in its previous use of voice radio - either messages were sent in the 'clear' thereby permitting the enemy to easily pick them up or much valuable time was consumed in coding and decoding messages. The realization on Colonel Arnold's part that Indian dialects had no roots with the English language and that there were too many of them to make it probable that a casual listener would understand the correct one prompted the Thirty-second Division's novel experiment.

"The net result of the experiment is that three Thirty-second Division radio nets are now aided by Indian operators: The Provisional Anti-Tank Battalion net, by nine Indians from a western Wisconsin tribe; the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade net, by four Indians from northern Wisconsin; and the division command net, by four Indians from northern Michigan. The three groups each speak altogether different dialects and are able to transmit and receive in their own tongue with only the faintest chance of it being translated by any but their own group. Translations from and to English takes an amazingly short time and although the messages in Indian dialect translate ideas and not words they are transmitted with surprising fidelity.

"The Indians were obtained for the assignment after a careful check of the entire division. Although there were numerous Indians in the Thirty-second Division, two major obstacles were met. One was the fact that many of them had either forgotten the language of their forefathers or were able to translate only with difficulty. The other was that since the Indian languages vary so widely as to become unintelligible between tribes it was necessary that enough men from an individual group be obtained to form a complete team.

"Once the Indians were finally selected, another difficulty was encountered. Indian vocabularies are limited and quite naturally do not contain many modern military terms. To overcome this the men themselves suggested substitute terms in their own languages. A tank, for example, became a 'turtle'. Various arms of service such as infantry, field artillery, and cavalry were designated by colors. Thus, infantry became 'blue', artillery 'red', and cavalry 'yellow'."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: WNBC, State Broadcasting Corp., New Britain, Conn., granted construction permit to increase night power to 5 KW, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use (Present assignment is 1 KW night, 5 KW local sunset, unlimited, directional antenna, on 1410 kilocycles); KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif., granted construction permit to make changes in equipment, increase power from 1 kw unlimited to 5 KW, unlimited, and install a directional antenna for night use; WOV, Greater New York Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y., granted permission to exchange call letters with Station WNEW, New York, by mutual arrangement; Mid-America Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky., granted construction permit for operation on 1080 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time, employing directional antenna, subject to special proof of performance.

Applications Received: WHEC, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N.Y., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1460 to 790 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 5 kilowatts day and night; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., modification of construction permit for installation of new directional antenna, requesting authority to install new transmitter, increase power from 1 kilowatt to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, using directional antenna night; Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1270 kc., 5 KW, unlimited hours, directional antenna night; WSPA, Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S.C., construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system and increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night (950) kc.)

Also, WAPO, W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn., construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system for night use, increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night, (1150 kc.); WMC, Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 1 KW night, 10 KW day, using directional antenna night; KITE, First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., transfer of control of corporation from D. E. Kendrick, Sam Pickard, and M. K. McCarten to A. L. Glasmann and Paul R. Heitmeyer (9,678 shares) (1590 kc.); Portland Broadcasting Co., Portland, Ore., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts, share with KBPS (facilities of KXL when vacated); KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., special service authorization to operate with power of 5 KW, non-directional antenna, for period ending 5/1/42 (1110 kc.).

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday took the following action on Rules and Regulations: Amended Sections 6.9 and 6.51 of Rules Governing Fixed Public Radio Services to permit interception of addressed program material at points other than those specifically named in the license of fixed public and fixed public press service, with particular view to transmission of such program material to Central and South America.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has dropped its long fight in the State of Washington against a 1937 State law requiring the filing of its compositions with the Secretary of State. With the filing of its list of thousands of copyrighted compositions, Attorney General Troy of Washington State said ASCAP would have complied with the law and would be able to license Washington broadcasting stations to use ASCAP copyright materials.

WWPG, a new radio station in Lake Worth-Palm Beach, Fla., and KFRE, Fresno, Calif., join the Mutual Broadcasting System on or about December 1. This brings the number of outlets in the United States, Canada, and Hawaii affiliated with Mutual to 192.

There has been organized in New York a non-profit organization known as Short Wave Research, Inc., to prepare scripts in different languages. It is said the organization will work closely with Col. William J. Donovan, U. S. Coordinator of Information. Mrs. Marya Blow is listed as President, Ward Cheney and Bertram Cox, Vice-presidents; Edward C. Carter, Secretary, and David Seiferheld, Treasurer.

Among those who attended the reception at the Russian Embassy, marking the 24th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, were Admiral S. C. Hooper, of Naval Communications and Mrs. Hooper; F. P. Guthrie, of R.C.A. Communications, and Mrs. Guthrie; Kenneth Berkeley, Manager of NBC in Washington, and Mrs. Berkeley; Carleton Smith, Assistant NBC Manager, and Mrs. Smith; Gerald Gross, Chief of the FCC International Division, and Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for WGN, Chicago.

The cornerstone of the new RCA Laboratories being built by the Radio Corporation of America, at Princeton, N.J., will be laid Saturday, November 15, at 11:30 A.M. Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of RCA, will officiate. Mr. Sarnoff will speak by radio from the S.S. MATSONIA, bound from Honolulu to San Francisco.

Certificates of necessity were issued to the following firms during October 1-15, the National Defense Advisory Commission announces: American Lava Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., insulation parts for radios \$408,000, and the Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., radio equipment \$20,000.

Guy Hutcheson, Columbia's traveling engineer, is making his way up the Eastern Seaboard of South America on the last lap of a six-month tour of the member-stations of the new CBS Latin American network. His expedition has been a technical one, and he has helped station officials gear their equipment to the high-power international broadcasting which starts shortly after the turn of the year.

A new series of 30-minute daytime variety shows, featuring switches to major U.S. cities where outstanding talent will be available, and scheduled to be broadcast four times weekly, was the important project developed at the semi-annual meeting of Mutual network station program directors. The meetings were held November 10 and 11 in Chicago and 13 key network station program directors, along with network department heads, attended.

Joining top-flight stars from every sector of the entertainment world, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank M. Knox, and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will participate from Washington in a gala special program on Saturday, November 15, at 11:15 P.M., marking the 15th anniversary of the National Broadcasting Company.

Hal Rorke has been appointed Assistant Director of Publicity of the Columbia Broadcasting System succeeding Ted Weber, who resigned to become amusement advertising manager of Marshall Field's newspaper in Chicago. Mr. Rorke is now Publicity Chief of the Columbia Pacific Network. Before that, he was Managing Editor of the Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News and a member of the Publicity Department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mark F. Ethridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, announced the appointment of Elmer W. Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., former Research Director for the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, as a field representative to investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices by defense industries against minority groups.

Co-operating in one of the greatest short-wave radio projects ever undertaken in this country, WGEO and WGEA, powerful international stations of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y., have revised their schedules to send a continuous stream of news to Europe, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., six days a week (approximately 3:00 P.M. to 11 P.M. in Western Europe and 5 P.M. to 1 A.M. in Eastern Europe).

The new schedule, announced by R. S. Peare, G.E. manager of broadcasting, includes broadcasts by WGEA in seven languages - Swedish, Finnish, Italian, German, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, and by WGEO in Spanish, French, and English. It is now in effect. In addition, WGEO will continue its 15 minutes of news sent out six evenings a week in Czech and its Sunday afternoon broadcasts of news in Greek.

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11/14/41

SEES PRIORITIES SETUP MIRED IN CONFUSION

Frank R. Kent, hard-hitting and widely syndicated columnist of the Baltimore Sun writes:

"The really terrible thing about the defense setup is the almost incredible lack of clarity in the thinking at the top - if it can be called thinking. With three major shifts in the managerial arrangement in less than a year, with immense activity and enormous expansion, the program still remains mired in a confusion that appears steadily to increase.

"After 15 months of frenzied mulling around, those in best position to judge insist that the defense effort is well organized in one respect only - publicity. Certainly it is not well organized for production. Like the giant squid, it squirts a constant stream of speeches, statements and claims from its self-filling ink bags, but its progress in other respects (except in the constantly increasing size of the pay roll) is slight. This is openly charged by responsible men on the outside, and, to an astonishing extent, it is also concurred in by those on the inside. The stage has been reached where it almost seems that a species of panic has taken possession of the so-called leaders of the organization.

"A somewhat startling example is the most recent announcement, made through the ink bags, that a new 'all-out' allocation program, affecting every pound of material used by American industry, is being proposed by the S.P.A.B. in cooperation with the OPM and 'all other defense agencies'.

"The size of the undertaking, coupled with the size of the undertakers, makes it pretty clear that it is not going to be successfully undertaken. In the first place, the thing it is proposed to do - in effect, to control the scope and activity of every industrial enterprise in the country - is far too immense a job for any such setup and any such men as are now running things in Washington.

"If priorities are thus to be enormously extended, and 'all-out' allocation introduced, clearly it cannot be done by bureaus. Clearly, it cannot be done by the O.P.M. Bureau of Industrial Conservation, which, after adopting its allocation schedule, reports to the S.P.A.B., which approves, disapproves or modifies, before turning the schedule over to the O.P.M. Priorities Division. The latter then 'will try to make available necessary materials as needed through issuing required priorities, ratings or through allocations'. That is the way the ink bags say it is to be done, but hardly any one thinks it can be done that way. For one thing, it passes through too many hands. Everybody will have an excuse and nobody real responsibility."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1381

November 18, 1941

PRINTERS STILL ON BROADCASTERS' NECKS ABOUT TAX

That the printers have not forgotten the Senate eliminating the \$12,000,000 defense tax on broadcasting time and that they are vigorously continuing the fight, was evident from a speech John B. Haggerty, Chairman of the International Allied Printing Trades made at the annual convention of the United Typothetae of America in Chicago last week.

"Even after the payment of these excise taxes the radio networks and commercial stations would have retained yearly net profits of more than 50% on their investments", Mr. Haggerty declared.

"For reasons best known to members of the Senate this provision was rejected, and, in lieu thereof millions of wage workers and their families, those least able to pay, will have to suffer many privations to make up the twelve millions of dollars yearly which the government must have.

"Many members of the House of Representatives, mindful of the exorbitant yearly net profits of these radio networks, and, realizing the injustice of levying high taxes on those least able to pay, in order that radio networks should escape payment of proper excise taxes, may support the recently presented Vinson Bill which, if enacted, would place almost impossible to bear burdens on printed publications. One of the provisions of this Vinson Bill makes illegal the deduction of payments for advertising as operating costs.

"The International Allied Printing Trades Association, through their Governing Board, fully realize the need of printed publications securing advertising and the benefits which such advertising renders to producers who advertise in printed publications. We believe that such advertising is a proper charge against operating costs and we will do our part in opposing that provision of the Vinson Bill or any other legislation which places printed publications on a par with War Profiteers. We will oppose the contention of Thurman Arnold and those he speaks for that advertising in printed publications is not essential and should be curtailed. We will also continue our campaign to deprive radio networks of the unfair and illegal advantages they now have through their virtual monopoly of radio broadcasting, and, their illegal granting of rebates and volume discounts which has promoted radio advertising at the expense of printed publications."

Leading up to this, Mr. Haggerty had said:

"National advertising is the life blood of printed publications. During the past ten years most of the employing interests have set idly by while a governmental beneficiary, namely radio

under the guise of providing free amusement, have yearly diverted millions of dollars from printed publications to radio broadcasting.

"Operating, as we believe, wholly contrary to our Federal laws, much of this radio advertising has been secured through the granting of rebates and volume discounts to large advertisers and advertising agencies. Because of the granting of these illegal rebates and volume discounts radio networks have increasingly diverted advertising from a total of two cents of the national advertising dollar spent on radio in 1930 to more than thirty-five cents of the advertising dollar in 1940.

"Radio time sales for 1940 exceed 150 millions of dollars while the current issue of Variety shows that in addition there was spent, in 1940, some 200 millions of dollars in talent, prizes, etc., to attract the attention of the listener.

"Realizing the loss to printing trades workers of many thousands of job opportunities, and, after a careful survey we initiated a campaign to at least lessen the unfair advantages which these radio networks possess over printed publications. Bear in mind that despite their own reports showing yearly net profits of 100% and 200%, secured wholly through their holding a governmental franchise which they secured without cost from the government, these governmental beneficiaries pay little local taxes, not state taxes, and in view of their exorbitant yearly net profits they pay relatively small taxes to maintain the government which made these yearly net profits possible.

"We prevailed upon the House of Representatives to levy taxes which would have cost the radio networks and commercial radio stations some twelve millions of dollars yearly. In addition, the language of the tax provisions definitely out-lawed the continuance of these illegal rebates and volume discounts."

Concluding, Chairman Haggerty said:

"We respectfully suggest that the employing printers, especially those who produce printed publications, instead of being influenced by those who have helped to divert hundreds of millions of dollars away from printed publications to radio networks, for which they receive revenues of from 30% to as high as 50%, instead of the 15% paid by printed publications, do a little thinking for themselves and join with us in helping to protect and expand the field for printed publications with additional and better jobs for those dependent for a livelihood on the printing industry."

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FOREIGN MONITORING SERVICE STRENGTHENS STAFF

The Foreign Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission has been made considerably stronger by the addition of three new officials - Peter C. Rhodes, former war correspondent, newly appointed head of the Monitoring Service's London branch office; Dr. Goodwin Watson, of Columbia University, Chief Analyst of the Service, and Thomas B. Grandin, CBS war correspondent, who will be Chief Editor of the Monitoring Report Section.

Mr. Rhodes joined the Paris staff of the U.P. in 1936, and as a war correspondent covered the early stages of fighting in France, the invasion of Norway, the Russian occupation of the Baltic countries, and crossed Siberia in preparing a report on Soviet preparations for war. Rhodes was at Narvik before the Germans occupied this Norwegian town in the Spring of 1940, and then stayed with the Norwegian and Allied troops to cover the entire campaign in the Far North. Upon his return to this country he became Press Publicity Director for the United China Relief campaign. Mr. Rhodes' present assignment will return him to familiar ground, since he was a student at Oxford University in England for two years and previously had graduated from and received a post-graduate degree from Columbia University.

Dr. Watson, a social psychologist, is an editor of the Journal of Social Psychology and of the Yearbook of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. He is 42 years old, and for the past 16 years has been a member of the faculty of Teachers College of Columbia University, where he was Professor of Education. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and received his doctorate from Columbia University. Dr. Watson has pursued graduate studies in education and psychology at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. As Chief Analyst, it is announced that Dr. Watson will head a section of psychologists in the Monitoring Service which interprets and evaluates foreign broadcasts originating all over the world, with particular attention to those directed to the Western Hemisphere.

Thomas B. Grandin, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, was head of the Paris office of the Columbia Broadcasting System. A veteran CBS correspondent, he reported the Munich crisis and other events leading up to the present war. He was at the microphone when the Blitzkrieg against France began in May 1940. Grandin talked for the Columbia network from such places as England, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey. Under the auspices of the Geneva Research Center, he organized a radio listening center in Europe and had occasion to study at close range monitoring already being done by European governments. He is the author of "The Political Use of the Radio", published by Columbia University Press which volume was among the first to describe psychological warfare by shortwave radio.

For the Council of Foreign Relations, Grandin turned out reports on Latin America. Before that, he was a specialist on world transportation problems for the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Grandin was educated at Kent School in Connecticut, and at Yale University. Upon graduation, he worked his way to Europe on a freighter, and pursued post-graduate studies at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in France and at the University of Berlin. He was frequently at the Reich thereafter and made it his business to study Nazi propoganda methods.

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PRIVATE BROADCAST TAKES PRESS PARTY TO PRESIDENT

If the average person were taken down with a heavy cold on the evening of a dinner he expected to attend, he would just be out of luck. It was different with President Roosevelt who had expected to attend the National Press Club banquet last Saturday night, and was floored by a cold in the last minute. Thanks to quick thinking on the part of Carleton D. Smith, Assistant Manager of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, who conceived the idea of piping the Press Club show into the White House, the President didn't miss a thing.

The NBC has a circuit permanently installed in the Executive Mansion to broadcast speeches from there, and it occurred to Mr. Smith, who for many years has also served as presidential announcer, to simply reverse the process. Instead of the broadcast being fed out on this occasion, it was fed in. A loud speaker was installed in the President's study.

Even then it was thought the President's listening might be just perfunctory but he surprised everyone by listening to the program to the end. Furthermore, he proved it by sending written messages in to Melbourne Christerson, of the Associated Press, who as head of the Press Club presided at the dinner. The first one came in just after William E. Coyle, NBC announcer, had sung a toast to the President written by Phelps Adams, head of the New York Sun Bureau, and Howard Acton. It read:

"I am deeply appreciative of Bill Coyle's toast. Did the members ever play the game of forfeits? Here is my forfeit for not getting there tonight:

"I will sing a song at the next dinner. I may get expelled from the club, but it might be a popular hit. For that reason it will be copyrighted by me - not by the club.

"Your fellow member.

"F. D. R."

A presidential dinner without the President, as could well be imagined, might be pretty much of a flop, but between President Roosevelt's quips and the NBC establishing a liaison

between the White House and the Press Club, the evening was saved.

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, who supplied the out-of-town talent, while addressing the President, laughingly mentioned something about the boys having "snuk in a few BMI numbers on their program". Also referring to the late ASCAP-Broadcasters unpleasantness, Mr. Buck made a humorous analogy which would not have gotten by on a regular network but which Mr. Roosevelt probably enjoyed and which proved that Buck was a good loser.

Among those present at the dinner from the radio industry were:

Louis Caldwell, Counsel for Station WGN; Raymond Clapper, NBC commentator; Earl Godwin, NBC commentator; F. P. Guthrie, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., representative in Washington; L. M. Lamm, National Association of Broadcasters; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President, NBC, New York; William R. Neel, National Broadcasting Company; Paul A. Porter, Counsel, CBS, Washington; Louis Ruppel, head of CBS Public Relations, New York; Oswald F. Schuette, Radio Corporation of America; George O. Sutton, radio counsel; Sol J. Taishoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager, WOR, New York; and Albert L. Warner, Commentator, CBS.

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BMI APPARENTLY LIKE JOHNNIE WALKER

Though BMI reportedly has been "killed off" dozens of times during the ASCAP fight and thereafter, actually it seems to be going stronger than ever. Not only was a \$1,000,000 annual budget approved for its continuance another year when its Directors met in New York, but provisions were made for long term contracts for performance of BMI music, overlapping the terms of the eight-year ASCAP agreements. The budget for the present year was \$1,200,000.

The term of the new contract, covering blanket licenses, will be from March 12, 1942, until March 11, 1950. ASCAP contracts signed with the networks and with individual stations run until January 1, 1950. Current BMI contracts expire next March 12.

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A cartoon "Side Glances" by Galbraith shows the head of an advertising agency rejecting a copy-writer's manuscript and saying to him:

"Sorry, old man, but your radio script that we enthused about six months ago is out! The sponsor's first wife liked it, but his new one won't have any part of it!"

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11/18/41

FLY MUM ON WHITE HOUSE CONFAB

When Chairman J. L. Fly was asked about his visit with President Roosevelt last week, he put on one of his best "cat-ate-the-canary" smiles and said he had no comment to make other than that they discussed matters in general. This, he said, included policy matters of course and then added that the conference had been very pleasant.

It was such a mysterious meeting, however, that four days afterwards, one of the Commissioners himself didn't even know it had been held.

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CALDWELL AND CLEMENTS GOBBLE "RADIO RETAILING"

Successful in the publishing business from the start, O. H. Caldwell, a member of the original Federal Radio Commission, and M. Clements, his partner, in addition to making a go of a then brand-new publication, "Radio Today", had the satisfaction of purchasing the well-known McGraw-Hill magazine "Radio Retailing", which Messrs. Caldwell and Clements themselves started sixteen years ago.

"Unprecedented as this step may appear, it was inevitable if the interests of the trade are to be held paramount. It not only gives the reader the benefit of two great magazines in one, but will give him more actual help in half the reading time", the publishers state.

"That 'Radio Retailing' again comes under the direction of the two men who originally launched it in 1925, and who during its first ten years supervised its editorial and publishing operations, gives assurance that the best traditions of both publications will be continued in the new 'Radio Retailing' combined with 'Radio Today'.

"In December, Caldwell-Clements will publish 'Radio Retailing' in its present form as an interim issue for subscribers to both magazines. In January, however, the first issue of the new consolidated magazine will make its appearance, greatly stepped up in service and attractiveness."

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11/18/41

NBC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION GOES OVER BIG ✓

Everybody from President Roosevelt down joined in congratulating the National Broadcasting Company on its 15th birthday last Saturday night. "Simultaneously and at the same time", as our old Hoosier friend Joe Cook used to say, there was a three hour gala broadcast which went not only to the hundreds of NBC stations but was specially rebroadcast to our naval vessels around the world and to our soldiers in Iceland, the Canal Zone or wherever they happened to be.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson spoke in behalf of the armed forces. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was heard from mid-Pacific, returning from Hawaii. Niles Trammell, President of NBC, acted as M. C. in New York, and James L. Fly spoke for the Federal Communications Commission.

"Our generation has witnessed so many scientific achievements - such as the incandescent lamp; the automobile; the airplane; the radio - that we are inclined to take them for granted, and seldom pause to pay tribute to the scientists who have made them possible", Chairman Fly said. "The radio receiver is not merely something you got at the store. It is the product of the human mind working at its best. May we not in this brief moment recall the role of the men behind your radio.

"First came the abstract scientists who laid the theoretical groundwork - Faraday, Clark Maxwell, and Hertz; then Marconi who first put radio waves to practical use; after that such men as Alexanderson, Fessenden, Zworykin, Pupin, de Forest, Armstrong; and the whole battalion of less known but important men of science. Working anonymously in telephone, radio, and electrical laboratories everywhere, each has contributed a share in making radio possible. They are not all public figures. Yet, it is men of this caliber who form the shock troops of our modern civilization.

"Nor should the practical men who built upon these scientific achievements be forgotten; the men of the Bell System who first linked stations into a chain by telephone wires for simultaneous broadcasts; The Radio Corporation of America, born of a national emergency and growing, better to serve in this another period of great national stress; The National Broadcasting Company who just fifteen years ago demonstrated the vision and the initiative to inaugurate the first nation-wide network.

"Marked ability was theirs, and a perseverance born of faith. Today broadcasting is both nation and world wide; and its great impact falls upon us - in peace and in war.

"An invention is in itself neither good nor evil. It is to be appraised in the light of its effect upon people. In the world today, we see radio used to spread the greatest evil and the highest good.

"To the National Broadcasting Company, its officers and staff, a well earned 'Happy Birthday'. And may we not, here in America, seize this significant moment again to resolve that the achievement of all these men in radio shall be bent to serve the common good. Thus can we realize the benefits implicit in radio, and thus can we repay in some measure our debt to the men who have made broadcasts like this possible."

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FCC CHEERED BY NBC COLOR TELEVISION REPORT

The Federal Communications Commission has received a letter from Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of the Radio Corporation of America on National Broadcasting Company color television indicating considerable advancement and inviting the members of the Commission to New York to take a look. Chairman Fly said he was very happy to get the news and thinks the Commission may be able to view this development soon. ✓

When the Chairman was asked how television was coming along, he replied that what Dr. Jolliffe reported sounded like progress.

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RADIO WAR PROPAGANDA PROBE STILL FAR OFF

Apparently the Senate is no nearer to the radio phase of the investigation of the alleged movie-radio war propaganda than it was a month ago.

Nor has the report yet been received which the Senate asked the Federal Communications Commission for as to whether or not broadcasting stations were whooping it up too much for war.

Chairman James L. Fly said that the survey included many thousands of programs and the Commission's staff had been at work on it ever since the report had been called for.

Mr. Fly said that he had seen enough of the station replies to know that no complaint concerning the general treatment of war news by the radio industry is involved. However this is something he said he would not want to speculate on with any degree of finality, since the survey is not completed. This may take several more weeks as many programs of each station are concerned and many detailed questions are involved.

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11/18/41

::: TRADE NOTES :::

Stating that 1941 New Deal publicity was costing the people \$27,770,000 annually, Congressman Earl C. Michenor, of Michigan, inserted a newspaper article into the Record which stated that \$435,000 was spent in 1941 on radio and \$600,000 in motion pictures.

Edward R. Murrow, Chief of the Columbia Broadcasting System's European staff of war correspondents will be the guest at a dinner given to him by William S. Paley, CBS President, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday, December 2nd, on the occasion of his return to the United States for an extended vacation.

The first live-talent variety show from the new \$250,000 W6XAO Don Lee television plant in Hollywood was shown last night (Nov. 17), Thomas S. Lee, owner of the only licensed operating transmitter west of Chicago, reports.

Next month W6XAO will celebrate its tenth anniversary. The new W6XAO station has not yet been completed but a basic film and remote schedule has been put into effect, anyway, since the building was opened a few months ago.

The first issue (July) of "The WOR News", a semi-monthly publication issued by WOR's Promotion Department for listeners, had a circulation of 5,000. The most recent edition hit the 12,000 mark. That figure, it was explained, doesn't include special issues put out for a particular sponsor, such as the R. & H. Brewing Co., issue which reached 45,000.

All persons attending WOR broadcasts receive copies of "The WOR News". Every letter going out of the WOR offices carries the paper. Each reception desk has a special box filled with copies. WOR sponsors and staff members also receive the publication regularly.

John Dyer, CBS television engineer, addresses a meeting of the Baltimore section of the Institute of Radio Engineers on television in natural colors Friday, November 28 at 8:15 P.M. in Maryland Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

For the last few months, under the technical supervision of Dr. Peter Goldmark and Mr. Dyer, CBS has been on the air with color television transmissions, now totalling more than 125 hours.

NOTE - DUE TO THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS BEING OBSERVED IN WASHINGTON AND THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED ON NOVEMBER 20, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

R. D. H.

To further improve the world-wide service of short-wave station WLSC, James D. Shouse, Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting, The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, has announced that the station's European Transmissions of news and features in German, Spanish, French and English is being supplemented by similar programs in Swedish, Finnish and Italian.

Wilfred Guenther, General Manager of WLWO, was recently appointed as a consultant to the office of the Coordinator of Information in Washington headed by Col. William Donovan, and has been assisting the short-wave industry in improving broadcasting schedules to Europe.

A reproduction of the office of the nation's first bank is on display at the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia. Desks, safes, ledgers, strong-boxes and a cashier's cage taken from the Bank of North America, founded by Robert Morris in 1781, have been presented to the museum by William Fulton Kurtz, President of the Philadelphia Company, "lineal descendant" of Morris' bank.

With important results for defense and civilian industry indicated by preliminary studies of heavy armor plate and various carbon steels, RCA Laboratories has announced development of a new technique that permits heretofore impossible microscopic examination of the grain structure of metals.

Using the new process in connection with the RCA Electron Microscope, designed to accommodate only very thin transparent objects, laboratory technicians obtain detail in metal surfaces that is at least 15 times finer than results with the best metallographic microscope.

Columbia's decision to turn three "Church of Air" broadcasts over to Army chaplains, led Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to express his appreciation to CBS President William S. Paley in a message which read:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your part in arranging for addresses of Army chaplains during the Church of the Air broadcasts.

"The participation of Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains reflects the fact that in our Army, as throughout our democracy, the form of a man's faith is a matter of his own free choosing."

Harry Miller, Manager of the newly-titled Mutual Radio Theater No. 1, is a New Jersey commuter via Weehawken ferryboat. He also knows the ferryboat captains - and said to the skipper on the bridge the other night:

"Do you mind going downriver a few blocks to 39th Street so I can take a look at my new sign from the river."

The skipper went downriver. Miller took a good look.

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RCA LABORATORIES' CORNERSTONE LAID

Predicting the defeat of war-mongering dictators, Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, officiated last Saturday at Princeton, N.J., in laying the cornerstone of RCA Laboratories, designed to be the foremost center of radio research in the world. General Harbord emphasized the importance of scientific research to national defense and warned of dangers ahead.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, spoke by radio from the S.S. MATSONIA enroute from Honolulu to San Francisco. Gano Dunn, member of the RCA Board of Directors, discussed the significance of the Laboratories in opening new frontiers for industrial activity. Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President in charge of RCA Laboratories, presided.

As the cornerstone was put into place, General Harbord said: "Exactly 23 years ago, as head of our Services of Supply in France, I was faced, immediately following the Armistice, with some part of the task of throwing a huge war production machine into reverse, without stripping the gears. Knowing something from personal experience of the battle area, too, I can assure you that the sudden switch from a war economy to a peace economy has perils for a modern nation scarcely less dangerous in their own way than the perils of a division fighting in the front line.

"The problems of a quick economic about-face are even more difficult now than they were then. In 1918 we had a reservoir of prosperity, built up through practically uninterrupted decades, ready to be tapped. In 1918 we had practically no social and economic unrest. We had indulged in no experimental departures from our tested and trusted principles of government. In 1941 we have only recently emerged from an economic depression, and have not yet emerged from the social, economic and political uncertainties that followed in its wake."

"We meet today", said Mr. Sarnoff in his radio-telephone message from the Pacific, "with the solemn resolve that the cornerstone we lay at Princeton shall help support the great cornerstone which went into the building of our nation: the freedom of the men and women of America."

Calling attention to the fact that the cornerstone of RCA Laboratories was being laid on the same day that the National Broadcasting Co. was celebrating the conclusion of fifteen years of network broadcasting, Mr. Sarnoff declared: "Both research and broadcasting are dedicated to public service. The research laboratory serves the public through the power of the human mind to translate the laws of nature in terms of useful services and products. The broadcasting network serves the people through the ability of men and women to express ideas and emotions in terms of human understanding. * * * * "If the RCA Laboratories were being built in a world free from voices of hate and threats of aggression, they would have but a single purpose: to improve existing services and products and create new ones, in the peaceful pursuits of communications, industry and science. That purpose holds good, and will be a constant objective of RCA Laboratories."

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FCC PROPAGANDA LISTENING GETS DOWN TO REAL BUSINESS

With Lloyd A. Free, Director of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission flying to England on the Yankee Clipper to set up the new FCC listening post in London to check on European radio propaganda, the United States is taking a big step forward in the matter of defense surveillance. Peter C. Rhodes, former United Press war correspondent, recently appointed to head the Commission's Monitoring Service's London Branch Office, is accompanying Mr. Free on the trip.

Before he left New York, Mr. Free said the monitoring facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be used by the new listening post, with two purposes: to listen to propaganda broadcasts within Continental Europe, from the various governments to their own peoples, and to relay to this government any information in them of value to the United States. The reports will cover medium and long range broadcasts from Europe.

Explaining that the office would be essentially a part of the intelligence service of the government, Mr. Free declared that "We want to know what the propaganda strategy of Europe is." He pointed out that monitoring stations have been in operation in Washington, Puerto Rico and Oregon. They have been supplying information to about nineteen government agencies which also will get reports from the new office.

Urging the expansion of the U. S. listening facilities, the American Communications Association, a CIO union, has submitted to the Senate a plan, several points of which are said to have met with approval by those considering the Bland Bill regarding subversive activities which the Union opposes. The A.C.A. urges:

The transmission of radio messages would be placed under the absolute control of the master of the vessel, with the location of a master switch on the bridge or in the master's office, controlling the power supply to the transmitter.

Limit ship radio transmission to authorized wavelengths. This would prevent a subversive operator from employing for illicit communications wavelengths not regularly heard by the Federal Communications Commission, the Navy, or the Coast Guard.

It is also proposed that all vessels be required to carry three radio operators, to add to the monitoring service. Operators at sea provide the most efficient monitoring service available to the government, since they are required by the FCC to take down and report all unusual signals.

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Ship transmissions on intermediate wavelengths would be prohibited except when vessels are within one day's sailing of the port of destination. This would prevent betrayal of position, which can be determined by listeners, whereas shortwave transmission does not give away the position of the sender.

All "ancient" receivers would be replaced with modern equipment, since many ships still carry receivers of World War vintage, which give off squeals, and these can be heard by snoopers even when the ship is "silent", or not sending.

Ships desiring to contact shore stations, for instance, would simply call stations for which messages are destined and continue sending such messages without waiting for acknowledgment. Later, when the vessel is in a safe zone or in port, messages could be acknowledged in a general "broadcast" and a check-up on delivery would be possible.

A "telltale recorder" would be installed on each ship either in the radio room, in the master's office or the navigating room. On this recorder every signal emitted by the ship's radio would be set down in dots and dashes on a permanent tape such as is already in use in many commercial stations.

Thus every signal sent out by the "Sparks" or the merchant marine, as ship operators are known, would be preserved ineradicably on paper for the perusal of FCC and naval authorities or any one else interested.

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FRANCHISE TAX STILL ON THE FIRE

The idea of a franchise tax for broadcasting stations is still simmering along at the Federal Communications Commission. It was said that the Treasury officials and Congress might substantially differ from the FCC's ideas on this but that both are in touch so that anything the Commission would do will not conflict with the Treasury - that the FCC can conceivably do the spade work for the Treasury. It was stated that there seems to be an agreement in two main particulars - that there be a tax and that it be worked out in cooperation with the Treasury.

It was further pointed out that the idea of some sort of tax to bear the cost of regulation has been the FCC's "own baby" for sometime. In face, Chairman Fly said the FCC had been working on it ever since he came into office.

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PULLIAM HEADS NETWORK AFFILIATES

Representatives of more than 100 independent affiliated network stations perfected a permanent organization in Chicago last week and elected Eugene C. Pulliam, President of WIRE, Indianapolis, president and a slate of officers and directors to serve until the first convention which will be held in Chicago next April. They changed the name from Independent Broadcasters, Inc., to Network Affiliates, Inc. Membership is confined to independently-owned network stations.

Hulbert Taft, WKRC, Cincinnati Times-Star, was elected Vice-President, and William J. Scripps, WWJ, Detroit News, Secretary and Treasurer. Twelve Directors, in groups of three committees, selected from among the affiliates on each of the four networks, were elected, as follows:

NBC-Red affiliates - Ed Craney, KGIR, Butte; W. J. Scripps, WWJ, Detroit; Eugene C. Pulliam, WIRE, Indianapolis. NBC-Blue - Ronald Woodyard, WING, Dayton; Luther L. Hill, KRNT, Des Moines; H. J. Brenneq, KQV, Pittsburgh. CBS - Hoyt Wooten, WREC, Memphis; John A. Kennedy, WCHS, Charleston; Edgar Bill, WMBD, Peoria. MBS - Donald Davis, WHB, Kansas City; Hulbert Taft, Jr., WKRC, Cincinnati, and Leonard H. Kapner, WCAE, Pittsburgh.

The group opposes power grants above 50,000 watts, is a trade body, and is reported to favor a reorganization of the National Association of Broadcasters with the networks excluded from full participating memberships.

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CIO HITS FCC FOR FAILURE TO GUARD LABOR

The Federal Communications Commission was accused in Detroit last week by the C.I.O. at its convention of failing to protect the "rights" of labor to use the airways.

A resolution said the FCC inquiry into newspaper control of radio stations had bared discrimination and disclosed the threat of further restrictions by "anti-labor publishers" and called on the Commission for an investigation to determine how far unions had thus far been affected adversely by the reputed unfair device of radio time.

The newspaper radio controlled station hearings will be resumed in Washington on Thursday, November 27th.

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FCC TO SEE N.Y. COLOR TELEVISION DEC. 1

Responding to an invitation recently extended by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, of the Radio Corporation of America, the Federal Communications Commission will go to New York next Monday (December 1st) to witness a demonstration of the progress the National Broadcasting Company has made in the development of television in color. Asked if the Commissioners would witness the NBC exhibition only, Chairman James L. Fly replied that the Commission would not turn anybody down who had something new to show but this was the only thing in mind for Monday. He said there was no reason to stop off at Philadelphia this time.

Chairman Fly recalled that there is a January 1st date for adjusting flexible television standards if necessary. Synchronization pulse is still a vital problem. It never has been settled to the satisfaction of the industry or the Commission. Mr. Fly remarked that Philco-Hazletine had demonstrated a "synch" pulse which withstood considerable interference. RCA, DuMont, and CBS, it was said, are using two or three different detailed forms of "synch" pulses. The latest report is that they are not very well set or settled in clearing up this problem, the Chairman remarked, so it is not certain that it can be cleared up by January 1st.

Asked if there would be another hearing on television standards, Mr. Fly said he doubted it unless the industry wanted it.

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PROGRAM FILING NOT NECESSARY, FCC RESTATES

To many inquiries about the availability of broadcast scripts, the Commission explains that it does not require broadcasters to file program material with that office and suggests that persons interested communicate with the stations over which broadcasts in question were transmitted. It adds:

"The Commission has imposed no requirement on broadcast stations that copies of the continuities or scripts of programs must be filed with or retained by a broadcast station; likewise, the law does not require that any speeches broadcast over the air be reduced to writing or furnished in manuscript to the station licensee. On the other hand, there is no law or regulation of the Commission which prevents a station from requiring such a script before permitting a person to broadcast over its facilities."

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE STARTS NEW RADIO LISTING

The Chicago Tribune will inaugurate an expanded daily listing of radio programs, virtually doubling the space devoted to such listings. The programs will be set in nonpareil, instead of agate type, and individual programs will occupy full column measure, instead of two-thirds.

Large condensed numerals will be used to denote hourly listings, with lightface type for morning programs and boldface type for evening listings, similar to railroad timetable style. In addition, the listings will be broken up under proper headings to indicate morning, afternoon and evening listings. The radio program guide in the Tribune will be in excess of four columns daily, it was stated. A "Listener's Choice" will also be included.

News broadcasts will be listed in a separate box and short wave listings will be expanded. Considerably more pictorial material will also be used, according to Harry Wolters, Tribune radio editor. The Tribune has revised its method of listing programs, he said, after a careful two-month study, based on reader interest surveys and public suggestions.

Hearst newspapers in six cities, including Chicago, have inaugurated weekly tabloid radio sections, listing programs for a week in advance.

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AMENDMENT TO COMPEL PRICE CONTROL OMITTS RADIO

An amendment restored to the Price Control Bill in the House last Monday provided for licensing of businesses to sell commodities for which price ceilings have been established. The amendment, however, exempted sellers of radio time, newspapers, periodicals and farmers.

Among those whose salaries the bill would freeze are radio telegraph and telephone operators, and radio announcers, directors, managers and officials.

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"The Radio Amateur's Handbook", Nineteenth (1942) Edition, by the Headquarters staff of the ARRL. Published by the American Radio Relay League, Inc., West Hartford, Conn. 552 pages, including 8-page topical index and 96-page catalogue section of amateur radio equipment. Approximately 680 illustrations and over 100 charts and tables. Price, paper bound, \$1.00 in continental U.S.A., \$1.50 elsewhere; buckram bound, \$2.50. Spanish edition, \$1.50.

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FULL SPEED AHEAD FOR MANUFACTURERS OPM COMMITTEE

Full speed ahead was assured last Friday by Sidney J. Weinberg, Chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committee of the Office of Production Management when he announced the formation of the following Radio Industry Advisory Committee:

Benjamin Abrams, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; M. T. Balcom, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa.; W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Company, New York, N.Y.; A. Bloom, General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N.J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Kentucky; H. W. Clough, Belden Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Allen DuMont, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Passaic, N.J.; P. V. Galvin, Galvin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Larry Gubb, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; K. D. Hamilton, Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N.J.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hoffman, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; J. J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Kelsey, Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Manson, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y.; Jack M. Marks, Fada Radio & Electric Co., Long Island City, N.Y.; Victor Mucher, Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; L. F. Muter, Muter Company, Chicago, Ill.

Also, Harold L. Olesen, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark, N. J.; W. F. Satterthwaite, General Dry Batteries, Inc. Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. N. Shure, Shure Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Ray Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Specialities Company, North Adams, Mass.; Arthur E. Thiessen, General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass.; S. T. Thompson, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, Ill.

It was expected that the new committee would meet at an early date at which time subcommittees would be formed - allocations, conservation, simplification, receivers, parts, tubes and kindred divisions.

Going to the rescue of little business and its problems growing out of the defense programs, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who has given the problem study for months, has obtained a promise from the Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, that the Committee will consider an O'Mahoney Bill for the establishment of an agency before which civilian business - as distinguished from business producing for military purposes - may have open hearings on applications for raw materials.

Lambasting OPM, the Chicago Tribune last week declared:

"The Senate did an extraordinary thing on Monday. It adopted a resolution calling upon the OPM to make a full report of its administration of the priorities act, and its plans for relieving the hardships priorities have caused to little business all over the country. The resolution was adopted following receipt of reports from two Senate Committees. One Committee, headed by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), had found that there is no serious shortage of strategic materials in this country with the exception of tin and nickel. The other Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D. Mo.), had found that but 2 per cent of the strategic materials would save the 130,000 small manufacturers who are being crushed by priorities.

"The shortages are not real, with the possible exception of nickel and tin. The public has been pushed around for psychological reasons. The attempt was to give people a feeling that they are sacrificing for the common good.

"The government by declaring that there are shortages when none exist is trying to supply psychological satisfaction to those who are looking for sacrifices to make. To create the illusion hundreds of thousands are thrown out of jobs. Any one who thinks there are shortages should examine the data of the Department of Commerce. The inventories of manufacturers are the largest of all times - substantially larger than in 1937 just before the inventory crisis which started off a severe decline in business and stock prices.

"Now that the Senate has been told by two of its committees that the shortages are phonies, it should follow thru to see that the 108 industries which have been denied copper and the other industries affected by priorities are quickly given relief. Senator O'Mahoney stated the situation well when he said, 'The fundamental wrong, stated in its simplest terms, is that Congress is not functioning. Congress has delegated the whole problem of administering raw materials to the executive officials in the OPM, who are changed from week to week, and whose responsibilities are not the same today as they were yesterday.' "

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An Oregon concern wrote to the Federal Communications Commission about reports of minority stock changes in licensee broadcast corporations. He is informed that all information shown on broadcast applications, including changes in stock, is open to public inspection. However, reports dealing with finances of individual stations are not made a public record. This is because broadcast stations, unlike radio and wire communication services for hire, are not deemed "common carriers" under the Communications Act.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted - Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 333400 kilocycles with power of 25 watts, for the purpose of transmitting programs to the transmitter of high frequency broadcast station K53IA; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., granted construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station to operate on Channel No. 8, 162000-168000 kilocycles, special emission for frequency modulation and aural and A5 emission for visual, 50 watts aural power and 60 watts (peak) visual power, for the purpose of transmitting programs from studio to transmitter of television broadcast station WRGB.

Also, KWKW, Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit to change frequency to 830 kilocycles and approval of antenna and transmitter site.

Application Denied - Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash., denied petition to reconsider and grant without hearing application now in pending files pursuant to Order No. 79, for new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

Applications Received - WKRC, The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter; KIEM (Resubmitted), Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eureka, Calif., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 1 kilowatt day and night (1480 kc.); KGDM; (amended) E. F. Peffer, Stockton, Calif., construction permit to change frequency from 1130 to 1140 kilocycles, change hours from daytime to unlimited, requesting increase in power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, new transmitting equipment and directional antenna for night use; KXA, American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 1 to 10 kilowatts, hours from limited to unlimited and move transmitter.

Also, KOB, Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N.M., modification of construction permit as modified for new equipment and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 12/2/41 to 1/31/41 (1030 kc.); WNBF, Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y., modification of construction permit for installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, change in frequency, increase in power and move, requesting authority to install new transmitter and changes in directional antenna system (1490 kc.).

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Christmas buyers will get their old credit this year and radios, refrigerators, metal musical instruments and similar merchandise can be bought for 20% down with eighteen months to pay, the Federal Reserve Board announced November 23rd. Curtailment of installment sales is being studied but only items which compete with defense for materials are on the regulated list.

 Nelson A. Rockefeller, who as Coordinator between the American Republics, has been endeavoring to strengthen broadcasting relations between the countries, has been made a member of the Economic Defense Board of which Vice-President Wallace is Chairman.

 Ground conductivity of the United States is discussed in the Federal Communications Commission's "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations", which is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 30 cents a copy.

 The American Network, FM's first chain organization, recently expanded its plans to take in three more members who will also be stockholders in the group. These include the St. Louis Star-Times Publishing Co., the Indianapolis Broadcasting Company, Inc., and WCAE, Inc., of Pittsburgh.

 The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers last week voted to extend the terms of the present officers of the Society until April 1, 1942, when the next annual election will be held. President Gene Buck and other officers of the Society will continue in office.

 A year-end distribution of 37½ cents was announced by the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation. The previous payment on this stock was a similar amount distributed on December 20, 1938.

 The Federal Communications Commission has had to caution the manufacturer of an inexpensive transmitter who implies that this workable instrument can be operated by anyone and, furthermore, may be used to communicate with amateurs in Europe. The Communications Act requires every person operating a radio transmitter to obtain a license from the Commission. Moreover, amateur radiocommunication with foreign stations has been banned during the emergency.

 The Commission tells a Maine theater owner that there is no provision in the Communications Act or Commission regulations to prevent a radio receiver being linked to theater sound equipment for the amplifying of newscasts by a local broadcasting station.

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Philco Corp last week reported consolidated earnings, exclusive of those of its Canadian subsidiary of \$739,939 for the first nine months of 1941, equal to 53½ cents per common share, compared with 53 cents a share in the like period of 1940 if the same number of shares had been outstanding. The 1941 earnings were after provision of \$1,125,000 for Federal and State income taxes and excess profits taxes.

Arthur Kurlan, producer of WOR's new Sunday night defense show, "Keep 'em Rolling" when asked for a general outline on his production plans, came back, according to R. W. Stewart in the New York Times, with a list of items he will not have, to wit:

1. Raymond Massey in a scene from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois".
2. Charles Laughton reading Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address".
3. Lucy Monroe singing "The Star-Spangled Banner".
4. Singers or actors, making speeches about national defense; or defense officials singing or acting.
5. Guests beginning their remarks with "in this time when clouds are gathering on the horizon".
6. An album of American music built around "God Bless America".

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EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS NOT MANDATORY

A college president last week wrote to the Federal Communications Commission asking "what per cent of time in each 24 hours or each week a local radio station is to give the educational, cultural, and religious programs without charge?" The Commission replied:

"The Communications Act of 1934 provides that the licensee of a radiobroadcast station is under a duty to serve public interest, convenience, or necessity, and in carrying out this obligation a station licensee is required to provide the listeners with well-rounded programs.

"However there is no provision in the Act or in any rule or regulation of the Commission which requires radio stations to allot free time to any educational, cultural or religious organization, or which requires that they allot a certain percentage of broadcasting time to such programs. The determination as to whether such organizations shall be permitted to utilize the facilities of radio broadcast stations and, if so, how much time, is a matter which under the law is decided in the first instance by the particular licensee of the station."

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WOR'S FM STATION TO BE DEDICATED NOV. 30

New York City's 10,000 watt FM transmitter and said to be the first of its kind in the country will be dedicated officially on November 30 when W71NY, the FM station owned by WOR, commences transmitting on ten times its present power.

A special ceremony at the transmitter. 444 Madison Avenue, will inaugurate the first formal broadcast by the station's new equipment. Mayor LaGuardia, representatives of the Army and Navy, Maj. Edward H. Armstrong, as well as leading technical experts have been invited to the ceremonies at 8:45 P.M., EST.

Following W71NY's dedication ceremonies, the station will join its new voice to that of its big sister WOR for a special program at 9 P.M. when Russell Bennett, eminent composer-conductor, will trace the history of musical development coincidentally with the growth of radio technique, demonstrating various stages of development in musical terms from the beginning of radio to FM.

An added feature of the opening ceremony, as announced by Charles Godwin, manager of W71NY, will be the transmission of a portion of the 8:45 P.M. program by an electric beam of light in place of the land wire that normally carries programs from W71NY's studios at 1440 Broadway to W71NY's transmitter at 444 Madison Ave.

Charles Singer, WOR's supervisor of transmitters, working in cooperation with the station's chief engineer, J. R. Poppele, have been making intensive tests of light beam transmission to determine its effectiveness as an emergency alternative for land wire transmission.

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SO MR. KNUDSEN DIDN'T USE ANY SCRIPT!

Apropos the appearance of Defense Chief William Knudsen last Sunday night on WOR's new "Keep 'Em Rolling", the following conversation was reported:

PRODUCER: I'll have the script for you on Sunday morning, Mr. Knudsen.

MR. KNUDSEN: I never use a script.

PRODUCER: It's the customary procedure, Mr. Knudsen. Mrs. Roosevelt used one, and so did Donald Nelson.

MR. KNUDSEN: I never use a script.

PRODUCER: In the interests of the program, Mr. Knudsen, it will be much easier to time the show if.....

MR. KNUDSEN: No.

And that was why Mr. Knudsen did not use a script last Sunday night.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
GENERAL LIBRARY
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NEW GROUP WARNED AGAINST 500 KW AGITATION

There was a call for swift action to combat what was described as a powerful lobby on the part of clear channel and network stations for 500 KW power by Paul D. P. Spearman, Washington radio attorney, addressing the final session of the newly formed Network Affiliates at Chicago. The meeting was held behind closed doors and only now are the facts as to all that was said there becoming known.

Mr. Spearman, who spoke to the Network Affiliates at their request and who was formerly General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, not only warned against the superpower advocates but also urged that recently organized group to try to work in a little closer harmony with the Commission and Congress.

Mr. Spearman said, in part:

"Those who favor a change in the rules of the Commission so as to permit the operation of a limited number of clear channel stations with 500 KW or more power, have been assiduous in their efforts. Those station licensees who want authority to operate with super-power are active, have been active, and will continue to be active. They have employed men who are neither lawyers nor engineers and have assigned to them the task of building and cultivating sentiment in the proper places with the hope that favorable sentiment built by them will result in their dreams coming true.

"One of the things they have tried to do has been to convince those in high places that the operation of stations with greater and greater power would be a valuable adjunct in support of National Defense during the present crisis. They have made the unsupportable claim that the operation of stations with greater and greater power would build a better and greater morale. What is worse, my very distinct impression is that in some agencies, and I do not refer to the Federal Communications Commission in this connection, they have gotten somewhere and have made an impression. While they were doing this, you who are opposed to the operation of stations with greater and greater power have been doing nothing, and I merely remind you that sooner or later this continued drive may result in your being faced with the competitive practicalities of just such operation with higher and greater power. When the interests of your communities and your listening audiences are to be considered, there can be no doubt about the wisdom of your preparing to meet and oppose this activity. Do not let anyone tell you that the activity on the part of those who are desirous of being permitted to operate with greater and greater power is not a real threat because it most definitely is, not only at present but as a continuing threat."

Mr. Spearman then urged the Network Affiliates to cooperate with the Federal Communications Commission and Congress as far as possible, saying:

"The greatest service which you could render to Congress and to the Commission, and especially to the Commission, would be to hold your organization in readiness to aid and assist the Commission in making such studies as will lead to correct conclusions. I believe the Commission would welcome your aid and assistance in working out the problems of regulation so long, but only so long, as you demonstrate by your action that you are willing to make the real facts of radio operation known to them. You will get nowhere if you attempt to deal with the Commission at arm's length. In this connection, you should determine to give the fullest possible aid and cooperation to the Commission and its members and you should realize that in doing this, you will most certainly owe a small obligation to be frank, fair and unselfish, in presenting facts for the Commission's consideration and guidance. This type of cooperation will beget the respect and confidence of the Commission and it will realize and know that it can depend on your Association to advise and counsel with it and especially to provide it with facts and in particular with facts based on experience in operating radio stations. When this kind of cooperative spirit is demonstrated by you, and the Commission begins to realize and appreciate it, as it must, you will find that the quality of regulation will go up in direct proportion to such cooperation.

"I might also presume to say that if you approach the Commission in this spirit and offered to aid and assist it in this fashion, the Commission will owe you as much consideration as you show it. I believe you will get that kind of reception and that character of cooperation from the Commission. If you do not get this, I will be greatly disappointed because I know you will be entitled to it.

"In this connection, therefore, I urge as strongly as I know how that you start and continue on the basis of a determination to work and cooperate with the Commission to the limit of your capabilities and then you will have every right to expect a reciprocal attitude at the hands of the Commission, and if the Commission should not meet you half way in this attempt, it will not be your fault. I am convinced that if you go about this with the unselfish determination to keep the public interest uppermost in your mind, and if you exhibit the necessary energy, you will reap great and beneficial rewards from following this fair and laudable line of conduct."

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It is believed the men the Navy is urgently seeking with technical experience in radio, are to operate the radio-locaters now being installed upon ships for the purpose of spotting approaching aircraft.

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PRESS-RADIO POSTPONED ANOTHER WEEK

Stating that counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee and for the Commission have indicated the need for additional time to work on the extensive statistical exhibits presented by the Federal Communications Commission, resumption of the press-radio hearing, scheduled for last Thursday has been postponed for one week - to December 4, the Commission announced, adding:

"It was felt that the utilization of this time in clarifying the material will tend to expedite the proceedings as a whole."

This hearing is pursuant to Order No. 79 making inquiry to determine what policy or rules, if any, should be promulgated in connection with operation of new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations and future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by newspapers.

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WESTINGHOUSE TO GO IN FOR RADIO ON BIGGER SCALE

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company plans to become active again in the field of radio, particularly in the development of new uses for radio equipment for National Defense, A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, announced last week.

Increased activity and enlargement of the company's operations in the radio field, it was said in radio circles, would put Westinghouse Electric on a more direct competitive basis with the Radio Corporation of America and other concerns which, in addition to broadcasting operations, have specialized in radio manufacture, development and research work.

Military secrecy forbade revealing details of new developments now, Mr. Robertson said, but he declared that since the beginning of the emergency period the company's radio factory in Baltimore, Md., had increased its manufacturing space 400 per cent and its production 800 per cent. Virtually all the production there was for defense, he said, and unfinished orders of the radio division exceeded \$40,000,000.

"As a result of this activity", Mr. Robertson continued, "Westinghouse Electric is greatly expanding its activities in the radio field - in manufacture, development and research - a field in which it pioneered twenty-five years ago with the work that led to the development of commercial broadcasting. In 1937, foreseeing greater military interest in radio, we moved our radio factory from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Baltimore to be nearer the headquarters of the Navy and Army officials who were sponsoring the newer developments in the field. Now, because of these developments, we plan to become active again in the broad field of radio."

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DR. WATSON, ALLEGED FCC RED, DISPUTES DIES

Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, recently appointed Chief Propaganda Analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, and denounced as a "Red" by Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, bangs back with a complete denial. Dr. Watson had been warmly defended by Chairman James L. Fly, who declared that at no time had Dr. Watson endorsed the Communist system and added: "It ought to be made clear that Dr. Watson did not seek the position he now occupies. We sought him."

Dr. Watson's denial was in the form of a letter to the New York Times, which read:

"On Nov. 19 you published a report of the attack made by Chairman Martin Dies on my appointment as Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service. Two lines of evidence for my alleged communism were offered in the Dies letter. One was a list of some thirteen organizations with which I was alleged to be connected.

"Passing over the disputed question as to the amount of Communist influence in many of these so-called 'fronts', the fact remains that I have been a member or been active in only one of the thirteen. That one is Consumers Union, a research agency with something more than 85,000 subscribers. Neither my secretary nor I could find in our files or memories any basis for the alleged connection with the other groups mentioned. Perhaps I have been on their mailing lists, or made a speech at a meeting they assisted in arranging, or signed some petition they were circulating for what seemed to me at the time a worthy cause. Certainly, I have been much more active in some other organizations which, in the usual view of the Dies Committee, might be thought to be subversive because connected with labor or consumer cooperation.

"The second line of evidence was my writing, which, according to Mr. Dies, had been that of an open propagandist for Russia and communism. Actually, among more than two hundred articles and books, I find only two brief articles devoted to the Soviet Union, those being reports of a trip, and full of both pros and cons. It is not surprising, although it is unfair, that Mr. Dies passed over all the criticism of the U.S.S.R., in my work, but it is strange that he should quote, as the one sentence supposed to be representative of my position, the following: 'I wish I knew whether it would take longer for the Soviet Union to develop efficiency or for the United States to develop socialism. Then I would know where I want to live.' Those words are in my article, but they are clearly stated there to be a direction quotation from Anna Louise Strong.

"The ordinary citizen has so little protection from the kind of misrepresentation practiced in these two 'charges' that I hope you will find it possible to give this some publicity."

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ANOTHER RMA HUDDLE ON PRIORITIES

Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has called the meeting of the Association's Board of Directors at Chicago, on Thursday, December 4, for consideration of National Defense, priorities and other problems. The Board meeting follows the recent appointment of the OPM Industry Advisory Committee and also the recent radio price "freezing" action of the Office of Price Administration.

Advisory functions and organization of subcommittees of the OPM Industry Committee are expected to follow soon, and in the meantime the RMA Priorities Committee is continuing to function on immediate problems relating to supplies of material, allocations, etc. for industry operations. Fred D. Williams of Philadelphia has succeeded Mr. Galvin as Chairman of the Priorities Committee, with S. T. Thompson of Chicago as Vice Chairman.

Special allocations of aluminum, nickel and copper, to continue set production in January, February and March, 1942, also for maintenance and repair parts, have been requested recently of OPM by the RMA Priorities Committee. The Materiel Bureau of the RMA Engineering Department has been assisting the Priorities Committee in submission of the tentative industry operation program for the first quarter of 1942.

Emergency plastic allocations also have been arranged by the Manufacturers' Association, which also has secured official "interpretations" of the recent OPM copper conservation order. The latter rulings have largely exempted the radio industry from the copper restriction procedure and virtually restrict the use of copper in radio manufacture only in non-functional, non-essential usages.

At their Chicago meeting next week, the RMA Directors also will consider 1942 Industry promotion and other plans, including the date and program for the Association's annual convention next year.

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FCC CLEARS UP MEANING OF "LEGALLY QUALIFIED CANDIDATE"

Rules governing political broadcasts have been clarified by the Federal Communications Commission so as to define a "legally qualified candidate". This is pursuant to Section 315 of the Communications Act which reads:

"If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in

the use of such broadcasting station, and the Commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: Provided, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this section. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

It should be noted that this section does not impose upon radio station licensees the obligation to give or sell time to any candidate for public office unless the station has afforded such use of its facilities to other candidates for the same office. In that event, the station must then provide equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office.

A person whose name is not included on the printed ballot, but possesses the requisite legal qualifications to hold that particular office, is a "legally qualified candidate" within the meaning of this section of the Communications Act and the Commission's related rules. The names of such persons can be written in by voters and a valid election result. It is evident that the Section should be construed also to include candidates for nomination for office where the names of candidates are not required on printed ballots.

In consequence, the Commission has changed Section 3.422 of its rules to define a "legally qualified candidate" as follows:

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

In so doing the Commission is cognizant, of course, that the mere fact that any name may be written in does not entitle all persons who may publicly announce themselves as candidates to demand radio time under Section 315, for the obvious reason that the limited broadcast facilities will not accommodate all who might desire to speak. The Commission also recognizes that broadcast stations may make suitable and reasonable requirements with respect to proof of candidacy of an applicant for the use of facilities under Section 315.

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Since determination as to who shall appear on programs is a matter resting in the first instance with the individual broadcast station, Section 315 does not require stations to give broadcast time to any candidate unless that station has previously permitted a broadcast by another candidate for the same office.

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ARCTIC EXPLORERS BRING VALUABLE RADIO DATA

The Louise A. Boyd Arctic Expedition, which sailed from Washington, June 11, brought back from Greenland, Baffin Land and Labrador scientific data of great value in connection with the radio work of the National Bureau of Standards.

Aside from Miss Boyd, who contributed her long experience as an arctic explorer to the Bureau on a "dollar a year" basis, personnel of the party included A. S. Taylor and F. R. Gracely of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, a radio operator detailed by the United States Coast Guard, a physician, the famous Capt. "Bob" A. Bartlett, master of the ship "Effie M. Morrissey", and a crew of eleven.

The principal purpose of the expedition was to secure data on radio wave propagation in the regions covered. Special radio recording equipment and apparatus for determining characteristics of the ionosphere operated continuously throughout the voyage. The ionosphere is the electrically conducting region high in the earth's atmosphere which makes long distance radio transmission possible.

Indirect evidence had indicated that radio transmission conditions in the arctic regions differ considerably from those elsewhere. As the paths traversed by radio waves from the United States to many parts of the world include the arctic regions, the Bureau considered it important to secure data on radio conditions there. This objective was very satisfactorily achieved by the expedition.

The same conditions in the ionosphere which affect radio transmission also affect other physical happenings, especially terrestrial magnetism. For this reason the expedition carried magnetic measurement equipment, loaned for the purpose by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Valuable data were secured on magnetism, and also on the aurora, the effects of which are closely related to magnetism and to radio transmission. Continuous measurements were also made on ultraviolet light intensity.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: W3XTF, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted special temporary authority to install and operate special experimental television relay transmitter at Wyndmoor, Pa., on 230,000-242,000 kilocycles with power of 15 watts in order to conduct experiments relative to reception and retransmission of television programs to Television Station WPTZ.

Also, KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., granted construction permit to move present licensed auxiliary transmitter to new site of main transmitter (7 miles west of business district, Los Angeles, Cal.); KGA, Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., granted modification of construction permit for changes in directional antenna system, and change in type of transmitter; KTNM, Krasin & Krutzner Broadcasting Co., Tucumcari, New Mexico, granted license to cover construction permit for new station and granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input; WAKR, Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio, granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input, for special service authorization using 5 kilowatts power daytime.

Also, Bartlesville Broadcasting Co., Bartlesville, Okla., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; Brainerd-Bemidji Broadcasting Co., Brainerd, Minn., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; granted subject to selection of a transmitter site which will meet Commission approval; WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., granted construction permit to increase night power to 5 kilowatt and make changes in directional antenna; KWLK, Longview, Wash., placed in pending files pursuant to Order No. 79, application for consent to the voluntary transfer of control of Twin City Broadcasting Corp., Station KWLK.

Applications Received: WCLE (Amended), United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, amended to request 640 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited hours, directional antenna day and night, move and install new transmitter; WBIG, North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., construction permit to install new transmitter, new directional antenna for day and night, change frequency from 1470 to 640 kilocycles and increase power from 5 to 50 kilowatts and move transmitter; KFFA, d/b as The Helena Broadcasting Co., Helena, Ark., license to cover construction permit for a new broadcast station and authority to determine operating power by direct method.; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa, modification of construction permit as modified for move of transmitter, directional antenna for night use, new transmitter and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 12/9/41 to 1/9/42 (1350 kc.)

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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An FM station, authorized by the Federal Communications Commission, is to be constructed by Hughes Productions, a division of the Hughes Tool Company, in Los Angeles. Employing the call letters K49LA, the new transmitter will be required to serve an area of 7,000 square miles, operating 18 hours daily. This is the second FM construction permit issued to the Hughes group, headed by former round-the-world flyer Howard Hughes. K455F, another full-fidelity station, was approved for San Francisco several months ago.

Headquarters for NBC's International Division Sales staff will be moved from the second to the seventh floor of the RCA Building immediately. The move is being made to allow for expansion of the International Division staff, which already exceeds 60 members.

The radio amateur operator license of Edward Davis Wells of Grand Rapids, Mich., was suspended for two months for violating emergency regulations by using his station W8A00 to communicate with stations XE1AM and XE1)M in Mexico.

Directors of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company voted a dividend of 50 cents a common share and the regular quarterly dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ preferred stock. Both dividends are payable on Dec. 24 to holders of record of Nov. 29. The common dividend is the first since 1937.

Colonial Dames, Inc.'s renewal - coming after almost a year of continuous broadcasting on the Columbia Pacific Network, CBS states, is the result of its sales having soared 100% in one leading department store, 93% in an important drug chain, 76% in another drug chain, and 68% in a third.

Steere Mathew has been appointed Assistant Manager of the NBC Traffic Department. Mathew has been with the Traffic Department fourteen years.

Edrolax Company of New York, laxative, to Charlew W. Hoyt Company, Inc. Advertising plans include a radio test campaign in Richmond, Va.

Durward Kirby, NBC announcer on the staff of Station WENR, Chicago, will receive the H. P. Davis Announcers Award for 1941. It was created in 1933 by the widow of the late Harry P. Davis, former Westinghouse official who contributed greatly to the development of network broadcasting in America.

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The largest network of FM stations carrying a single program to date will be formed for the dedication broadcast of W71NY's new 10-kilowatt transmitter Sunday night, November 30. Stations linked to W71NY will include W2XMN, Alpine, N. J.; W65H, Hartford; W4WB, Boston; W53PH, Philadelphia; W39B, Boston; W47A, Scenectady. Some of the stations have arranged "salutes" to the New York transmitter and these will be woven into the gala official opening of the transmitter between 7:30 and 11:30 P.M.

Facts, drama and nationally known guest speakers are some of the elements in a timely new series of six public service programs, "Defense and Your Dollar", to be heard over the NBC Red Network on Saturday afternoons, 3:00-3:15 E.S.T., starting Dec. 6th.

The programs are produced by the National Broadcasting Company in collaboration with The Twentieth Century Fund, a privately endowed, independent institute for research in economic questions, which was founded in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene.

The aim of the series is to provide tips for patriotic Americans on how to regulate their daily buying and spending so as to protect their own pocketbooks and help out the defense program at the same time.

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RESINS FOR RADIO-TUBES - B4

Two new amendments to General Preference Order M-25, governing the supply and distribution of formaldehydes and the synthetic resins made from them were announced by the Priorities Division.

Amendment No. 3 places bases for radio tubes under Classification 1 of the permitted uses, as no suitable substitute for plastics for this purpose has been discovered - deliveries of the resins for the production of bases are assigned a rating of B-4

Amendment No. 4 assigns a preference rating of B-8 to deliveries of synthetic resins molding powder to radio manufacturers in the amounts required to produce molded cabinets for their existing inventories of radio chassis.

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