

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1408

PERSONAL FILE
HEINL
MARCH 3, 1942

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER COMPANY, INC.

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GIVES ALLEGED FCC RED CLEAN BILL

Withdrawing charges with regard to a certain employee of the Federal Communications Commission, which he previously made, Representative Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, offered the following correction to the House of Representatives last week:

"I included two tables received from the Dies Committee including the names of six people believed to be on the rolls of the Office of Civilian Defense and of five people believed to be on the rolls of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Unit of the Federal Communications Commission. The names of five other persons believed to be holding minor positions in the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring unit were omitted from the tables.

"Under each name appeared the Communist front organization or organizations with which the individual was reported to have been associated, the nature of the association and the authority for the association reported. Since making the remarks in question, I am advised that two of the names carried in the tables were wrongly included due to a confusion between similar names.

"I am advised by Mr. Landis that the name of George Saunders was wrongly included in the table referring to the personnel of the Office of Civilian Defense; that it is George P. Saunders and not George Saunders, who is a consultant without compensation on the rolls of this agency.

"I am also advised that the name of Mary Johnson was wrongly included in the list referring to the personnel of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Unit of the Federal Communications Commission; that Mary Dibrell Johnson and not Mary Johnson is employed as a translator by this agency; that Mary Dibrell Johnson has never even seen either of the publications to which it was reported she had contributed; that she comes from a family of high standing in the South, well known to our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. South).

"I regret very much to have contributed to these cases of mistaken identity. I should be the last to wish to reflect unfairly in this connection upon any loyal American citizen."

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NBC AND CBS CARRY MONOPOLY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are taking immediate steps to appeal from the decision of the U. S. District Court of Southern New York by asking the Supreme Court of the United States for a stay of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission pending the appeal. Stations of the two networks were so notified. William S. Hedges, Vice President in Charge of NBC Stations Relations, sent this telegram to affiliates of NBC:

"On Saturday, February 21, the Federal Court of New York by a divided vote dismissed our complaint in our action against the Federal Communications Commission on the proposed chain broadcasting rule solely on the ground that the Court did not have jurisdiction. The Court did not pass on the question of the Commission's authority to promulgate these rules. When the suit was commenced the Commission entered into a written agreement not to enforce or apply these rules for at least ten days after we are served with a copy of the Court's order. We intend to appeal immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States and ask for a further stay of the rule by that court."

In its appeal petition, CBS said: "A network system of broadcasting as presently operated by the plaintiff and based upon its affiliation contracts is essential to the public interest, convenience and necessity and indispensable to the fullest and most effective use of the radio facilities of the country."

The Columbia System, in a statement as to the jurisdiction, pointed out further that stations with which it had "affiliation" contracts fear the loss of their broadcasting license because of the FCC regulations. These affiliate station, it added, will not renew their contracts and have threatened to cancel existing ones.

CBS also held that the Court had erroneously failed to consider the merits of its application for a preliminary injunction.

The New York Federal Statutory Court recently held it had no jurisdiction in a decision recently.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System contested the FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and prohibiting any company from owning two networks, as an unauthorized attempt to enforce the anti-trust laws.

In its appeal petition, NBC asserted the Statutory Court had erred in dismissing its complaint and in failing to hold that it (the court) had jurisdiction.

The Mutual Broadcasting Co. intervened as a party with the Government and the FCC in the suits.

NAVY TO TAKE OVER COASTAL AND MARINE RELAY STATIONS

The following order has been issued:

"Whereas, The Defense Communications Board has by Executive Order No. 8964 of December 10, 1941, been authorized, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, to prescribe classes and types of radio stations and facilities or portions thereof which shall be subject to use, control, supervision, inspection, or closure, in accordance with such prescription, by the Department of War, Department of Navy, or other agency of the United States Government, designated by the Board;

"Now, Therefore, By virtue of authority vested in the Board under the aforementioned Executive Order, the Board hereby directs that all coastal and marine relay radio stations, as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to such use, control, supervision, inspection, or closure by the Navy Department in accordance with the terms of the said Executive Order as may be deemed necessary for the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war by the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulation as he may prescribe."

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OVERSEAS RADIOPHONE SERVICE GROWS IN WARTIME

Overseas telephone traffic, as a whole, continued to grow rapidly during the year despite the decline in European messages due to the war conditions, President W. S. Gifford, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports. New record levels were reached in transpacific, Caribbean, and South American traffic and telephone calls with Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and the Philippines increased several fold.

During 1941; direct circuits to Europe were in operation with London, Berne, Madrid, Berlin and Rome, and in June direct radiotelephone service was established to Portugal, formerly reached via Madrid. Upon the outbreak of war with the Axis powers, in December, the circuits to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo were discontinued. Upon the occupation of Manila, early in January, 1942, the San Francisco-Manila service was suspended.

To meet the increases in traffic and to strengthen important routes, radiotelephone facilities are being improved and augmented. During the summer of 1941, additional circuits were provided to Panama, the Philippines and The Netherlands Indies. Two additional circuits to Honolulu are being installed for completion early in 1942. An additional circuit to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and a second circuit to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are planned for the middle of 1942.

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RADIO ALL-OUT FOR VICTORY

One of the most comprehensive compilations of radio's great part in the war is a 36-page handsomely illustrated brochure, "Radio All-Out For Victory" just issued by the Radio Corporation of America. Stating that the story of radio in National Defense is the story of radio's great advance from World War I to World War II, the introduction to the brochure reads:

"Research and invention have put radio in the first line of America's defense. The services of the Radio Corporation of America in research, manufacturing, communications, and broadcasting are geared to the all-out effort for Victory.

"Research and engineering developments in radio and electronics continually are strengthening the bulwarks of communications on land, sea and in the air. At Princeton, N. J., the new RCA Laboratories - the foremost center of radio research in the world - are under construction.

"International circuits operating on short and long waves make the United States the communication center of the world. Today, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., conducts direct radiotelegraph service with more than forty countries.

"Radio manufacturing machinery and production have national defense as the No. 1 program, with radio apparatus, second to none in the world, being produced to give the 'Arsenal of Democracy' a voice unsurpassed in range and efficiency. Thousands of workers in the RCA Manufacturing Company's plants have pledged themselves to 'beat the promise' in production and delivery dates of radio equipment for war and civilian defense.

"The Radiomarine Corporation of America has equipped more than 1,500 American vessels with radio and is completely engaged in the all-out war effort.

"Radio broadcasting is keeping the American people informed accurately and up-to-the-minute; it is the life-line of communication that reaches 55,000,000 radio sets in homes and automobiles. * * * The National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network Company and their associated stations are fully organized for the coordination of wartime broadcasting.

"New radio operators and technicians must be trained for wartime posts. R. C. A. Institutes, the oldest radio school of its kind in the United States, has more than 1,200 students enrolled in its New York and Chicago classrooms. "

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WOULD MAKE LAW MAKERS READ McDONALD'S GLIDER BOOK

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, endorsing "Youth Must Fly", the new book on the subject of gliders, by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, said:

"It is my hope that this book will become compulsory reading for the law-makers and defense builders, as well as every student-aged citizen of this country."

"Youth Must Fly", published by Harper & Brother, makes clear how gliding and soaring, long a hobby of Commander McDonald, can be the invaluable and comparatively expensive method of preliminary training for young men who are to become wartime aviators.

"American youngsters are the most air-minded people on earth", Mr. McDonald writes. "There are more than two million teenage kids in the United States today who spend their spare time and pocket money in building and flying model airplanes. Their interest and enthusiasm have made the model business a \$7,000,000 industry. A boy will start with a flying toy, progress to constructing models powered by rubber bands, and finally produce a gasoline-powered model which will stay in the air much longer than the Wrights' first flight at Kitty Hawk. Sometime in his later teens he will begin to lose interest in models. They have served their purpose, taught him a great deal about the theory of flight, and led him to an intense interest in real planes. But they are only toys.

"Unfortunately, the great majority of these youngsters are lost to aviation as soon as they outgrow the model-building stage. They go as far as they can with their models, but then they stop. Most of them are too young to qualify for the Civilian Pilot Training Program sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and many of them never belong to the select minority who attend college and are eligible for these courses. Private flying lessons are too costly for many purses, and in some localities are not obtainable at any price. Parents frequently object to power flight because of possible danger, and it is true that a powerplane presents many hazards for the average immature youngster. The few boys who do get flying lessons usually find the purchase of a power airplane difficult or impossible. As a result, most of them lose interest."

Glider training, the author contends, provides the ideal method of bridging the gap between model building kid and power flying young men thereby keeping our youth interested in aviation.

Commander McDonald says we have seen the crushing air power with which Germany entered the war and the startling suddenness of the glider conquest of Crete, and observes that the Germans found glider training so valuable that they considered it as a vital part of the national aviation program. He quotes Captain Rickenbacker as saying, "You are one hundred percent right. Teach our youngsters to soar and the future of aviation will take care of itself."

Concluding Commander McDonald says:

"Our problem is to get our boys into gliders now, to keep them in aviation, to bring them a marvelous new sport, to make better pilots for the future needs of civil and military aviation. The future of soaring is unlimited, but in this period of emergency, which may endure for years, we should accelerate its development by encouraging it in every possible way. I believe that there should be a government subsidy to get glider clubs started, possibly flowing through such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., the Catholic Youth Organization, and others. Locally sponsored clubs should multiply. Free instruction in both flying and construction should be made available for high school youngsters everywhere. We should make it easy for Young America to spread his wings; then we can safely entrust the future to his care."

All the way through Mr. McDonald compared the development of gliding with how amateurs pioneered in radio saying: "Everything we have in this country in radio today is due to the youths of the United States."

"Youth has already contributed mightily to aviation but, unfortunately, the youngsters in this country have not been given the opportunity to perform the marvels they have done for radio. There are probably twenty teen-age kids building and flying models for every one that burns his fingers soldering wire to condensers, but there are nearly as many licensed radio amateurs as there are licensed airplane pilots of all types, amateur and professional."

"The parallel between radio and aviation is not, of course, perfect. There is a great deal of difference between shifting the connections of a few wires on a radio chassis and taking the air in an untried flying machine. We cannot encourage or permit our youngsters to leave the ground in gadgets of original design which may or may not have sufficient structural strength or stability to maintain flight. But we must not permit ourselves to fall into an attitude of smug complacence and dismiss the thinking of uneducated, untried youngsters simply because they cannot write a string of letters after their names."

"At Zenith we figure we have a research staff of 54,000 engineers, because we regularly advertise to America's 54,000 licensed hams in their magazine QST for ideas. Most of those which come in are impracticable, but every new suggestion is carefully studied by our engineering laboratories. It occasionally happens that we are able to purchase valuable ideas from this source. Incidentally, not a single one of our engineers has yet reached forty, and some of our best men came to us directly from ham ranks with no intervening pause in the college classroom."

Commander McDonald makes interesting references to his short-wave radio trail-blazing when he was with MacMillan in the Arctic, and to numerous noted associates in the radio world such as Marconi, Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, and Admiral S. C. Hooper. Also the electrical wizard Steinmetz.

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NBC AND CBS GRANTED MONOPOLY FIGHT STAY

(See earlier Story on this in this issue)

A temporary advantage was gained by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System when the Federal Statutory Court in New York on Monday, which had previously ruled it had no power to restrain the Federal Communications Commission permanently from enforcing anti-monopoly rules granted a temporary stay until May 1st. In so doing the Court gave this opinion:

"Considering on the one hand that if the regulations are enforced the networks will be obliged to revise their whole plan of operations to their great disadvantage, and on the other that the Commission itself gave no evidence before these actions were commenced that the proposed changes were of such immediately pressing importance that a further delay of two months will be a serious injury to the public, it seems to us that we should use our discretion in the plaintiffs' (the networks') favor, to stay enforcement of the regulations until they can argue their appeal."

Should the United States Supreme Court hear argument on the appeal before May 1, the temporary stay will become inoperative on the date of such argument. Any stay beyond May 1, however, will have to be obtained from the Supreme Court itself.

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WINCHELL NAVY STATUS PROBABLY SOON DECIDED

It is expected there will be an early decision as to whether or not Walter Winchell, radio commentator, charged with being a New Deal apologist, may continue to broadcast while on active duty as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Mr. Winchell said recently that he had twice asked to be placed on the active list but that the Navy Department had given him the assignment of publicizing the big drive in New York for funds for the relief of Navy families in need of assistance.

The name of Mr. Winchell came up in Congress in connection with the debate on whether or not Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., had been accorded favoritism in connection with his recent operation for appendicitis.

Addressing the House, Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, who said, addressing Representative of Georgia:

"The distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has just rendered us a very noteworthy service in quoting the record with reference to Lieutenant Roosevelt. There is another topic on which he can give us some information. I

want to ask him if he will be so kind as to inform us about Lieutenant Commander Winchell, who, it is reported, gets \$5,000 a broadcast once a week on a radio program, advertising a hand lotion and peddling dirty gossip, and does it in the uniform of a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. Now, I may be wrong about that, and I wish the gentleman would give us information on his record tomorrow.

"I can tell the gentleman about that now", Representative Vinson replied. "I have advised the Navy Department either to call him to active duty or disenroll him."

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HYGRADE SYLVANIA 43% 1941 GROSS SALES INCREASE

The best year in the company's history was reported by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in its annual report for 1941. The growth of fluorescent lighting and an unprecedented demand for radio tubes were held accountable for a 43 percent increase in sales during the year, producing a total volume of \$20,561,000 as compared to \$14,358,808.88 for the previous year.

Net income before Federal income or excess profits taxes was \$2,402,186. This is an increase of 83 percent over the \$1,307,625 figure for 1940.

Of this increased net income before Federal taxes \$908,000, or 83%, will go to the Federal Government as increased Federal income and excess profits taxes on the increased earnings, and \$186,561, or 17 percent, will remain for the stockholders.

After deduction of preferred dividends of \$1.80 a share, this amounted to \$1.78 per share on the 514,368 shares of common stock outstanding December 31st. The figure is not directly comparable with dividends of the preceding year, since the stock was split on a two-for-one basis and an additional 100,000 shares issued in September of 1941, but figured in terms of the current status of the common stock, 1940 dividends can be computed as equivalent to \$1.79 a share.

"During this trying period, it is the No. 1 objective of the officers and directors of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation to conduct the business of the company so that it will be the greatest aid to our country in its efforts to bring the war to a victorious conclusion", a statement of policy contained in the report states. "The peace-time fundamentals of providing a useful service to the public and of contributing to higher standards of civilian life must occupy a secondary place."

The report added that the company continued to be the second largest manufacturer of radio receiving tubes, the third largest manufacturer of lamp bulbs, and one of the largest and foremost manufacturers of fluorescent lighting, with only three other manufacturers producing fluorescent lamps in substantial quantities

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KEEP EVERY RADIO WORKING - RADIOMAN'S WARTIME PLEDGE

Stressing what he describes as the radioman's wartime pledge "Keep Every Radio Working", O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Retailing, advises:

"Servicemen should band together in each community and work in close cooperation with the local defense organization. A Community-wide check-up of radio sets should be arranged at once. This will mean each household getting a visit from a radio man, who should examine all sets, filling out a card for each home, showing make of radio, operating conditions, etc. If set is not working, repairs can be offered at an agreed-upon price schedule.

"Such a community-wide inspection should get the support of the local defense authorities. Home-defense leaders could be quoted in home-town newspapers emphasizing the importance of each household having dependable radio reception in case of emergency.

"Here is a move which should be started in your town without delay!"

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PEGLER'S VERSION OF BOAKE CARTER'S SILENCING

Explaining that the reason his letters were not appearing just now was that he was on his vacation, and denying that there had been any effort to silence him, Westbrook Pegler made a reference to Boake Carter, Philco commentator, whose disappearance from the air has been more or less of a mystery.

"I never have been conscious of any attempt by the New Deal to shut me up", Mr. Pegler writes. "This may sound self-important, but several editors have said that when I took my vacation in recent years they received letters from persons who thought the sacred American right to make a nuisance and/or an ass of one's self in print had been violated and I want the benefit of no such unfounded and harmful suspicions.

"Such a situation arose a few years ago when Boake Carter, a reporter gone cosmic like me, who had been broadcasting a rather aggressive line of personal opinion along with the news, suddenly went off the air. Of course, radio is less independent than the press, but I never shared the suspicion that Carter was gagged. Frankly, to me, Carter's broadcasts were affected, unconvincing and a bore and I felt that an advertising sponsor might have released him for reasons having nothing to do with his politics.

"Lately I have found myself in controversy with Mrs. Roosevelt.* * *

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"In her radio address on the O.C.D. controversy, Mrs. Roosevelt said she spoke as 'a private citizen', when everyone in the advertising business knows that she was delivered as a commercialized political attraction at a high price because she partook of the Presidency of the United States, and wouldn't even have got an audition as a private citizen. I don't get her reasoning at all, but I want to study it over."

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CALLS INFLUENCE OF S-W BROADCASTS TO S.A. SLIGHT

A reader of the paper signing himself Luis Alcivar has addressed the following letter to the New York Times:

"Several days ago I read an article in your paper to the effect that the Government, through the Donovan and Rockefeller committees, was endeavoring to arrange with the owners of short-wave transmitters in the United States to purchase all the available time for propaganda purposes.

"As a citizen of Ecuador and manager of Radiodifusora del Ecuador in Guayaquil, it is my opinion that this action would be a great mistake. I am thoroughly acquainted with all the countries in Latin America and can speak with no little degree of authority upon their customs, particularly with reference to listening habits in the particular countries.

"If Hitler tomorrow were to build 100 new short-wave radio stations in an effort to influence thinking in the United States, he would be sure to fail in his purpose, for the simple reason that in this country it has been my observation that people do not listen to short-wave direct, but prefer to get any foreign programs by means of their local long-wave stations.

"I can assure you that exactly similar conditions exist in Latin America, where a very small part of the radio audience tunes in on direct short-wave.

"It is therefore my contention that any programs destined for Latin America will be relatively valueless unless they are re-broadcast locally by the local long-wave stations.

"It is my further belief that the programs which may be sent to us in our language will be much more believable and convincing if we feel that they represent free American public opinion on hemisphere matters rather than mere propaganda."

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The National Broadcasting Company has gone on a war-time basis, with all departments operating on Saturday mornings. The departments have been operating on a five day week.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the petition of Station KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., to grant it an application for construction permit to change frequency from 1380 to 680 kc., and increase power from 1 KW night and 5 KW day to 25 KW night and 50 KW day, and to require KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., to change frequency from 680 to 1380 kc., or some other suitable frequency. Also KWK was denied its request for special permission to eliminate transcription identification in connection with a particular daily broadcast.

Considerable work has been carried on during the past year in developing ultra-short-wave radio systems to serve as adjuncts to land lines, W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company reveals in his annual report.

Arabic takes its place as the twelfth language on the Columbia Broadcasting System's roster of service to the rest of the world with the addition to its shortwave staff of Dr. Clement Dorra, eminent Egyptian physician and publicist.

The National Broadcasting Company has applied to have the completion dates of its television stations in Philadelphia and Washington extended to March 3, 1943.

Establishment by the National Broadcasting Company of a radio transcription service on world events and educational subjects, for use in America's schoolrooms was explained in San Francisco to a meeting of members of the American Association for Education by Radio.

Station KOL, of Seattle, Wash., has applied for a construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1300 to 880 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 10 KW and move transmitter.

Station WBOE, the school-owned station in Cleveland, has been designated to give the air raid warning signal to all schools of Cuyahoga County, the Federal Radio Education Bulletin reports. Suburban parochial and private schools have purchased FM radio sets and at each school continuous listening makes possible an emergency warning within a few seconds. According to William B. Levenson, director of the station, a recent visitor from London, in Cleveland, to suggest civilian defense procedures, remarked that he thought this was a function that other school stations might well assume.

The restriction of the advertising content of London morning papers to a maximum of 40 percent of total space and to 45 percent for evening newspapers was announced. Weekly, biweekly and tri-weekly publications will be allowed a maximum of 55 percent advertising. The major Sunday newspapers will come under the 40 percent rule.

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FCC CALLS FOR DEFENSE RADIO OPERATORS AND MONITORS

The Field Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission has openings for additional engineering personnel in connection with National Defense Operations. These persons are needed to augment the Commission's present staff in patrolling the radio spectrum and detecting and locating illegal and subversive radio stations. New positions are also being created as a result of the Commission's participation in the Air Raid Warning Service in cooperation with the Interceptor Command of the Army.

Work relating to the detection and suppression of illegal stations, and the monitoring of subversive transmissions as well as duties in connection with intercept work incidental to air raid warning activities requires experienced radio operators who are especially skilled in the identification of radiotelegraphic traffic. Men who have had previous experience in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and other Governmental services and those who have served in the Army and Navy Amateur nets are especially desired. However, any person holding a commercial radiotelegraph license or an amateur who can send and receive messages in the International Morse code at a speed of 25 words per minute would be given equal consideration.

All appointments are being made in accordance with the United States Civil Service Rules, from registers of Monitoring and Assistant Monitoring Officers and Radio Operators maintained by the Civil Service Commission. Operators are appointed initially at a salary of \$1800 per annum; with possibility of promotion to follow, consistent with the qualifications and ability of the individual. Persons having a radio engineering background as well as operator experience receive an initial salary of \$2600 per annum with similar opportunities for advancement.

Interested individuals may apply to their nearest United States Civil Service Commission representative requesting announcements numbered 166 and 203 which contain full information.

Operators will be required to perform some travel in Commission field cars on official business, and when operating outside the limits of their headquarters station will be paid six dollars per diem for subsistence.

The Government listening post system now has a staff of 300 to 350 experts. Four major listening posts at Portland, Ore.; Santurce, Puerto Rico; Silver Hill, Md., and Kingsville, Texas, are covering designated regions of the world in their hunt for the propaganda sent through the air by the Axis nations, our Allies and Neutrals. The material is collected into daily and weekly bulletins for the benefit of the State, War, Navy and other departments vitally concerned with the defense effort.

Specialists employed in the listening-post set-up for the most part transcribe, translate and analyze newscasts, speeches and other foreign radio matter. Experts in many languages are included in the corps.

Congress has appropriated about \$836,000 for the work of the listening-post system in the fiscal year 1943. The FCC also has an elaborate monitoring system for use in connection with domestic broadcasts, but this is generally used to detect illegal transmitting stations.

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WAR NOT DELAYING NEW NBC SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING

Blackouts and war preparations will not prevent the completion within the next few weeks of the new million dollar NBC building in San Francisco. Offices in the structure are practically completed and technical features will be in operation as soon as it is possible under present war conditions which the Pacific Coast is operating at the present time.

Pointed to as the most perfect plant of its kind ever designed, it is stated that the improvement will definitely establish San Francisco as one of the four great radio centers of the United States and a place of tremendously increased importance during the present emergency. Located in the heart of the retail business district at Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, it is within a few minutes' walk from the largest department stores, theatres, hotels and clubs.

As if planned to guard its occupants against air-raids and blackouts, there are no windows in the building.

Here are some of the features of the new structure as described by Al Nelson, Assistant Vice-President of NBC and General Manager of KPC:

Five stories high, the building is being constructed of reinforced concrete, trimmed with bands of glass brick. These will admit daylight but will not be transparent and they will be illuminated at night from within to give the structure a dramatic appearance.

It will be air-conditioned throughout. Architecture is modern and streamlined. It will give 52,800 square feet of floor space, more than double, the area of present quarters. A larger percentage of the footage will be devoted to studios and not to unnecessary office and hallway area.

An 80 foot tower will rise above the entrance and as the visitor enters there will be a 16 by 40 foot mural symbolic of the unlimited scope of broadcasting and its service to all the people of the world.

Ten studios will give adequate facilities for all broadcasts, rehearsals and auditions. The largest of these will accommodate audiences of 500 people. All studios open to the public will be on the second floor, easily accessible from elevators and stairway.

Show windows at either side of the entrance and others inside the main lobby will tell the story of radio, will publicize programs and radio-advertised products.

There will be a special system to make all house monitoring possible and to enable executives to dial in any studio, any program or any other local broadcasting station direct from their desks.

Chances of error in switching operations will be reduced to a minimum by means of a master pre-set. At present individual buttons must be punched for all stations that are to carry the next program and this must be done in five seconds. By use of the pre-set this work is all set-up in advance. When chimes ring, only one button will need to be pushed. The pre-set will do all the rest, instantly and accurately.

Except for a public parking garage in the basement and a portion of the first floor, the entire structure will be devoted exclusively to broadcasting - a compact, well-arranged, beautifully designed structure - an ideal combination of radio studios, offices and facilities.

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LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONSULT ON RADIO CONVERSION

The Radio Labor Advisory Committee will name a subcommittee to provide consultative service to the Electrical Appliance and Durable Goods Branch of the Industry Operations Division, the WPB Labor Division announced last week.

John Hurley, Deputy Chief of the Durable Goods Branch informed a meeting of the Radio Labor Committee that any subcommittee they set up would be called upon soon in an advisory capacity.

Members of the labor advisory group said that unions in the radio industry had suggestions to offer that would help speed conversion of radio plants to production of communications products required by the military services.

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The New York column in the Washington Post carried the following message to ASCAP:

"When Edgar Leslie, who wrote 'America, I Love You', learned that last week Switzerland had banned that song from the radio because of the nation's desire to remain neutral, Leslie - who also wrote 'Among My Souvenirs', 'Me and My Gal', and 'Oh, What a Pal Was Mary' - sighed: 'I'm accustomed to my songs being banned from the radio - after what BMI did to me.'"

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RADIOMEN AND NEWSPAPERMEN NOT DEFERRED

Selective Service officials announced yesterday (Thursday) that no instructions have been given to local draft boards on the deferment of newspapermen or radio employees on the grounds that they are necessary to the maintenance of civilian morale.

Recently, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, stated that he considered newspapers and radio broadcasting services essential industries. Since that time, however, both the press and radio have said that they did not consider their employees entitled to deferments.

According to Selective Service rules, General Hershey cannot grant group deferments to those industries which he considers essential, draft officials said yesterday. Only Congress is empowered to make group deferments, it was added.

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NOMINATES WINCHELL FOR "SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT"

Representative Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan, arose in the House several days ago referring to the recent request of Congressman Vinson of Georgia that Lieut. Commander Walter Winchell, U.S.N.R.F., radio commentator and writer either be put on active duty or disenrolled, saying:

"Some of the boys in the Press Gallery suggested that Walter Winchell was coming down here to find out just how he could serve in the Navy. My thought would be that in view of his past experience and operations there might be in the Navy some division corresponding to the scavenger department, in which he has been operating, and he might get in that. He is fully qualified for that from past experience."

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MR. FLY FLIES BACK TO WORK

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission has returned to Washington after a two weeks' vacation. Considerable mystery seemed to surround his absence but one report was that he had been in Florida.

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UTAH APPLICATION WEIGHED AS TO WARTIME REQUIREMENTS

One of the first cases of its kind since the war, the hearings on the application of the Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Murray, Utah, for construction permit for a new station have been reopened for further hearing on the following issues:

- "1. To determine whether the proposed construction involves the use of any materials of a type determined by the War Production Board to be critical.
- "2. To determine the areas and populations which would receive primary service from the proposed station, and what broadcast service is already available to such areas and populations.
- "3. To determine whether the granting of the application would be consistent with the policy announced by the Commission with respect to authorizations involving the use of critical materials.
- "4. To determine whether, in view of the facts shown on all of the issues, public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting of the above-entitled application."

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SETS MANUFACTURE CONTINUED TO LABOR DAY - MAYBE

Manufacturers of radio sets have adopted a new plan that will permit salvaging available man power in their factories and provide consumers with a minimum flow of new radios until Labor Day, Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager of Stromberg-Carlson was quoted as saying in New York Thursday.

Work on chassis put into production by the industry will cease at midnight of April 23, saving large quantities of vital nickel, aluminum and copper, but set deliveries will not cease. Instead, chassis will be placed into cabinets during the next few months, Mr. McCanne stated, piecing out consumer deliveries till Labor Day.

As a result, radio manufacturers will have time to salvage skilled woodworkers of the industry, many of whom have had more than twenty years of experience in the operation of power tools, saws, finishing machines and delicate hand operations, but whose skills must now be converted to metal work in war output.

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TO STANDARDIZE ARMY RADIO SIGNALING EQUIPMENT

For Release in A.M. Papers of Monday, March 9, 1942

American inventive genius has produced so many new types of radio signaling equipment that the Army Signal Corps has set up a special branch for the purpose of reducing its communication system to a limited number of standardized models, the War Department will announce Monday (March 9).

The new Communications Coordination Branch is headed by Col. David M. Crawford, Signal Corps, one of the Army's leading radio specialists. Colonel Crawford comes to the assignment from a tour of duty with the air defense activities of the Air Force Combat Command. His instructions from Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, are to reduce the number of types of equipment to a minimum consistent with the requirements of the Army's arms and services.

In order to reconcile the communication requirements of the fighting arms, these arms are represented by specially qualified officers on the Army Communications and Equipment Coordination Board. This board, a part of the new Communication Coordination Branch, includes representatives of the Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Air Corps and Armored Force, as well as the Signal Corps. Also on the board are liaison officers from the Navy, the Marine Corps and the armed forces of the other United Nations. Progress has already been made in coordinating the radio equipment of Great Britain and the United States, utilizing the best features of inventions developed in the laboratories of both nations.

A major task of the new Communication Coordination Branch is to recommend the frequency bands to be allotted to the various arms and services. This task is similar to some of the controls exercised by the Federal Communications Commission in respect to radio activities of commercial companies. In the case of the Army, the problem is complicated by the fact that the transmitters are for the most part not fixed geographically like those of a civilian broadcasting station. Instead, thousands of them are in rapidly moving airplanes, tanks, and other vehicles. It is the problem of the Signal Corps to keep those transmitters functioning without interference that would disrupt the Army's lifeline of communications.

A third function of the Communication Coordination Branch is to insure uniformity of procedures for using the equipment in the field.

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An example of radio's contribution to the war effort is a series of anti-rumor spot announcements just launched by WOR. The announcements are pointed first at groundless whispering, and also at honest information talked about indiscreetly.

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3/6/42

WALTER DAMM NEW FM BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT

Walter J. Damm, Manager of Radio for W551'-WTMJ, Milwaukee, was elected President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national trade association of FM stations, at its third annual membership meeting in New York. He succeeds John Shepard, 3rd, of The Yankee Network, Boston, whose time is now taken up with other duties including chairmanship of the Broadcasters' Victory Council.

The new Vice-President is Theodore C. Streibert, W71NY-WOR, New York City, while Robert T. Bartley of The Yankee Network was re-elected Secretary-Treasury.

Representatives from approximately two dozen active FM groups throughout the country were in attendance. Among those giving reports were Philip G. Loucks, FMBI Washington counsel; Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.; C. H. Bell of General Electric's commercial engineering section; W. R. David, General Electric Radio and Television Department; and Frank Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories.

Three members of the FMBI Board of Directors were re-elected. These are Theodore C. Streibert, W71NY-WOR; John V. L. Hogan, W2XQR-WQXR; and Dr. Ray H. Manson, W51R-WHAM. C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Washington, who has resigned to accept a post with the War Production Board, was replaced by J. H. DeWitt, Jr., of W47NV-WSM, Nashville, Tenn. He will serve for two years.

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CHAINS GROSSED \$10,000,000 IN JANUARY

All network radio did a gross of \$10,300,000 in January, 1942, which is 12% better than the total which prevailed for the like month in 1941. The NBC-Red figured \$3,860,000; the Blue Network, \$1,451,000; CBS, \$3,930,000, and Mutual, \$1,025,000.

The January, '42, figures represent the following boosts by network: NBC-Red, 8%; Blue, 24%; CBS, 2%, and Mutual, 102%.

Compared to the parallel month of '41, magazine lineage in January, 1942, was up 16%, while newspapers showed an increase of 4% in national business.

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FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications on March 3rd took the following action:

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., was granted modification of construction permit for new transmitter, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and move, for extension of completion date to April 30, 1942; KPQ, Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., granted special service authorization for period not beyond December 1, 1942, to make changes in equipment and to operate on 560 kc; 500 watts night, 1 KW day; WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in antenna system and move transmitter to near Itaska, Ill., 11.5 miles southwest of present site (Change in transmitter site requested by Navy Department);

Also, KWKW, Southern Calif. Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal., granted modification of construction permit to install directional antenna for daytime use, and approval of transmitter site at Duarte Road and Vista Sts., Pasadena; KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., dismissed petition for rehearing filed by KWK, directed against the Commission's action of September 30, 1941, granting without hearing the application of KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., for construction permit to install a new transmitter and directional antenna, and increase power from 2½ kilowatts day, 500 watts local sunset San Francisco, to 5 kilowatts, unlimited time; also dismissed with prejudice the amended application of KWK to change operating assignment from 1380 to 680 kc., with power of 50 KW day, 25 KW night, using directional antenna, unlimited time.

Applications Received: M. A. Leese Radio Corp., Washington, D. C., construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station has been amended to change name to The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.; Chattanooga Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., construction permit for a new broadcast station has been amended to make changes in transmitting equipment, changes in proposed antenna system, change frequency to 800 kc., 1 KW daytime and omit request for facilities of WAPO when vacated; W47C, WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of construction permit as modified for a new high frequency broadcast station, requesting extension of completion date to 7/28/42;

Also, KEX, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., special authorization to operate on 1190 kc., with power of 10 KW, new transmitter, vertical antenna period ending 1/1/43; KRE, Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., construction permit amended to request 960 kc., 1 KW, changes in antenna and facilities KROW, Oakland, Calif., contingent on KROW's change in frequency.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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W. H. Green, a graduate of Iowa State College, recently joined the General Electric Radio & Television Department, with the responsibility for planning and formulating, in conjunction with the Publicity Department, advertising and sales promotion for radio transmitting and carrier-current equipment, and transmitting, industrial, and special-purpose tubes.

 "Should an advertiser continue to advertise his products when he cannot deliver them to consumers; can fill only a small percentage of the demand, or can fill all requirements without advertising, under present and future wartime conditions", are a few of the questions answered in a new edition of "FACTS", produced by the NBC Red Network Promotion Department for member stations, agencies and advertisers.

 In a statistical survey, the Columbia Broadcasting System disclosed that 287 national defense announcements were made and a total of 30 hours, 21 minutes and 30 seconds was devoted to national defense broadcasts on the network for the period January 1 to 15.

 "Salary Report of Telephone and Telegraph Carriers and Holding Companies for 1940", released by the Federal Communications Commission this week, shows 632 officials in those groups drew salaries of \$10,000 or more for 1940 as contrasted with 593 the year previous. In 1940 a total of 575 telephone officials and 57 telegraph officials were so paid, compared with 543 and 50 respectively in 1939. In 1940 seven telephone and telegraph officials received salaries of \$62,500 and over. Two telephone officials were paid \$66,000, and four others received \$86,333, \$90,000, \$100,000, and \$206,250 respectively. One telegraph official was paid \$85,000. No names are listed in this report.

 Criticizing the "This is War" programs, a contribution of the four networks to the Government each Saturday night, a reader of this service writes:

"The networks giving this time are generous indeed and have the best intentions but what in the devil is wrong with the people who are getting up the programs? My guess would be that there are simply too many of them - Corwin, McLeish, Lewis, Ayer, etc. I'm told that Robson was so sore about what happened to his script for the "White House" show that he refused to have his name connected with it."

 The first regular series of sponsored programs ever to be aired on a network of more than two commercial FM stations got underway this week (March 3) with the inauguration of the General Electric Company's thrice-a-week news commentaries, featuring globe-trotter Frazier Hunt.

In view of present wartime conditions, the Communications Commission has requested discontinuance of all "urgent" international telegraph service, except "urgent press". This action is the result of conferences with telegraph carriers on the subject. A Commission order last May made unlawful a greater ratio between "urgent" and ordinary messages than 1½ to 1 for service between the United States and foreign points in direct communication therewith.

The value to the administration in publicizing points of importance through the medium of a presidential "Fireside Chat" is claimed to have been demonstrated through a test survey just released by the Samuel E. Gill organization. The survey was said to have shown that persons who had heard the speech were 30 percent more familiar with seven of the major points covered by the President than were a comparable group who did not hear the speech. It was assumed the speech was therefore highly effective.

William Neel, with the National Broadcasting Company since 1934, has been appointed News Editor of the NBC Washington office by Kenneth R. Berkeley, Washington manager. Mr. Neel has been attached to NBC in Washington for a year, first as press representative and later on the news side.

King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., which operates WXYZ in Detroit has been authorized to construct a FM station on 46.9 megacycles to serve 5,300 square miles. The Amarillo Broadcasting Corp. last week received similar permission to build a station on 45.1 megacycles, covering an area of 5,600 square miles.

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COAXIAL CABLE MAY BE TELEVISION CARRIER

Development of the coaxial cable, which can carry several hundred telephone conversations simultaneously in two pairs of specially designed conductors, reached the point of regular commercial use when the 200-mile cable of this type between Minneapolis and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was placed in service, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports.

The extensive use of coaxial cables is planned on the longer heavy traffic routes as an economical means of providing long distance circuits. Coaxial cables are suitable also for use in inter-city networks for the transmission of television.

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CONFIDENTIAL RADIO CENSORSHIP BULLETIN

The Office of Censorship in Washington has sent the following confidential note to radio stations, signed by Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship:

"Enemy action against continental United States suggests a clarification of certain features of the Radio Code.

"Points under attack, or in imminent prospect of attack, are zones of combat and developments should be reported with great caution. As demonstrated by the submarine attack on the California Coast, enemy forces frequently miss their target because they are not certain of the exact locality. No American radio station will desire to give the enemy that information.

"Accounts of enemy attacks may properly give a general description of any event, and no prior clearance with any government authority is necessary so long as the account omits the following:

- "1. Reference to military objectives. Military objectives include, in addition to fortifications, such things as docks, railroads, airfields, public utilities, or industrial plants engaged in war work. Office buildings, residences, churches and other structures unoccupied by war industry are not military objectives.
- "2. Exact routes taken by enemy vessels or planes. It is safer to say that planes appeared 'over the Los Angeles area' or something similar.
- "3. Counter measures or plans of defense, such as troop mobilizations or movements, or the number or location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in action.

"Of course, any of the above may properly be broadcast if released by the Army or Navy Commander on the scene, or his authorized representative."

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With a million and a half enemy aliens registered in the United States, it is evident that the Attorney General's order that short-wave radios be altered or turned in to the local police, is going to mean a lot of service jobs for radio men before finally complied with, C. H. Caldwell recently observed.

Unnaturalized Italians now in our midst number 700,000; Germans 300,000; Hungarians 400,000, and Japs 100,000.

It is apparent then that the few hundreds of sets turned in so far are but a drop in the bucket, in comparison with the vast number of sets held by enemy aliens, and which must eventually be modified or turned in.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY -
COURT SQUARE
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

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U. S. BANS RADIO SET MAKING FOR PUBLIC APRIL 22

Formally following up the preliminary limitation order issued in January, the War Production Board has ordered complete cessation of the manufacture of radio sets and phonographs for civilian use after April 22. The latest order affects 55 companies which in 1941 employed about 30,000 persons, produced more than 13,000,000 sets, and did a business of about \$240,000,000, using, it was said, 2,100 tons of aluminum; 10,500 tons of copper, 280 tons of nickel and 70,000 tons of steel, all critical materials.

Ninety-five percent of the changeover is expected to be made by the latter part of June. It is estimated, however, that about 3,000,000 more radio sets will be turned out before production is cut off and that the industry will have equipped 87 percent of the homes of the United States with 60 million sets in operation.

The companies to be converted already have military orders aggregating \$500,000,000, it was said, while an equal amount of such contracts is held by other radio companies not normally engaged in civilian production. All except thirteen of the fifty-five companies affected by the order have begun participating in the military business.

Provision is made to manufacture replacement parts in order to keep existing home radios going. The question of repair parts and tubes is now being studied intensively by the WPB. The tube replacement problem is being taken up first as it is regarded more immediate. Some WPB officials are said to feel that present inventories of parts, due partly to cancellations of orders by set manufacturers following the set limitation order, will substantially provide the public with adequate supplies of replacement parts for several months. Tube inventories in the hands of manufacturers and also jobbers and dealers are regarded as more limited and also unbalanced.

Chairman Williams of the Priorities Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, held a conference last week with the WPB people on the replacement and parts question.

Special allocations of nickel, copper and other metals for replacement tubes probably will be attempted. The limited number of tube manufacturers makes special allocations feasible for replacement tubes, but similar special allocations of materials for replacement components are regarded as very difficult, if not impossible, as an administrative matter. Possible special preference ratings for replacement parts also apparently is not favored in official quarters.

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The distribution of special allocations among several hundred parts manufacturers also presents a complicated problem. A solution, however, is assured by officials for some definite future provision for replacement parts.

Discussing the matter of radio set replacements, Chairman James L. Fly of the Defense Communications Board said:

"Assuming that the war continues for a matter of years, there is, of course, the very great possibility that supply of such materials will be much more limited and as the parts wear out the problem will become more significant. But we have so many radio sets in this country if there is anything like an equitable distribution there should not be any difficulty for some years.

"We would feel that an adequate number of receiving sets were utterly essential. However, we have had such liberal purchasing of sets in the past and broad distribution. So many homes have more than one radio. I don't think we can be much alarmed now in view of the supply. I can contemplate the possibility that it might become a serious problem. Of course I would imagine from a defense point of view we would want every household to have a radio. I don't think, though, at this time it is much of a problem for DCB."

It was indicated by WPB aides that there should be no rationing of the sale of radios now or after the shut-down. Instead, sale of available sets will be on a "first come, first served" basis, on the theory that if the industry continues to meet military needs, there is no necessity or possibility of discriminating between the eligibility of all other radio buyers.

War items which the radio industry make are airplane detecting equipment and military transmitting and receiving sets.

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NBC BARS JAP MUSICIAN DESPITE PLEAS

Not even pleas from Mayor LaGuardia, musicians of the Philharmonic Orchestra, or to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, have been able to get Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, back on National Broadcasting Company programs on which he has appeared for the past twelve years.

Mr. Sarnoff turned over the petition presented to him to Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of NBC, who turned it down slating the company had adopted the policy of not engaging enemy aliens and that no exception could be made in this case.

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WIRE CONTROL TIGHTENS U. S. CENSOR POWER

President Roosevelt delegating to the Defense Communications Board powers to control and operate or close all telegraph, telephone and other wire communications facilities was seen in some quarters as tightening the Federal censorship. Under the Executive Order there no longer could be any challenge of government right to control transmission of any and all information which the censors deem harmful.

At the Defense Communications Board, it seemed to be regarded as a routine transaction of taking over the wire facilities just as the radio facilities had previously been commandeered.

"The President has delegated to the Defense Communications Board the comparable power over wire and cables that they now have over radio", Chairman Fly explained. "Of course, the executive order doesn't have anything to do with what the actual plans may or may not be."

It was said by another Board spokesman that the order did not mean a "general taking over" of wire facilities and the order emphasized that "so far as possible" any action taken pursuant to it should not interfere with the procurement needs of civilian governmental agencies, the normal functioning of industry or the maintenance of civilian morale.

Provision is made for just compensation for the use of any facilities taken over.

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YOU'RE RIGHT! IT IS E. F. McDONALD, III

As had been predicted by practically everybody, the bouncing young son recently born to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., and Mrs. McDonald at Miami, has been named "E. F. III".

"My friends didn't even give me a chance to select the name", Commander McDonald explained when asked about it. "They all wired it in for me. One man even sent a \$100 defense bond to the baby made out to 'E. F. III'. So, you see, we couldn't change that name with \$100 at stake."

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS STREAMLINE FOR WAR PRODUCTION

Anticipating the order to cease manufacturing civilian radios April 22nd, the full power of the radio industry behind the war program was planned at a meeting in New York City last week by the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Also it contemplated reorganizing the RMA on a war basis.

Two new wartime committees were authorized. One is a special "War Production Committee", with H. C. Bonfig, of Camden, N.J., as Chairman. Other members are E. A. Nicholas of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Ray F. Sparrow of Indianapolis. This committee will deal with the conversion of the industry from civilian to war production, including problems of inventories and all matters relating to mobilization of the radio industry's assets and forces behind the war program. Also, the committee will be the direct industry contact with WPB, the Office of Price Administration, the Army, Navy and other government agencies.

Another new special RMA committee is that on Replacement and Repair Parts. Its Chairman is J. J. Kahn of Chicago, and other members are Octave Blake, of South Plainfield, N. J.; H. E. Osmun, of Milwaukee, S. T. Thompson of Chicago, and Robert F. Herr, of Philadelphia. This committee will contact WPB in all problems relating to securing special allocations or other provisions for adequate manufacture and supply to the trade and the public of replacement and repair parts. New services to assist in the distribution of war contracts to RMA member companies - to "streamline" RMA for war operations - were planned, on manufacturing, engineering services and trade problems.

The parts trade show, scheduled for June in Chicago was called off.

The Chicago June convention program of RMA also is being revised. Instead of extending the convention over two days, it is proposed to hold a one-day general industry assemblage, of non-members as well as RMA companies in Chicago for intensive business sessions and including the annual election of officers, directors, etc. The present plans provide for holding the annual industry banquet and also the usual industry golf tournament.

The Directors provided for the decrease in the minimum dues of the Association to further widen its membership and activities. To enable smaller companies to join and receive its wartime services, the Board authorized a change in the dues. Instead of a flat minimum rate of \$200 on gross sales, the Board decreased the minimum to \$100, based on sales under \$200,000, with a rate of \$150 on sales of \$300,000, and \$200 on the present sales basis of \$400,000 annually.

Four new members of RMA are: The Howard Radio Company and Travler Karenola Radio & Television Corporation of Chicago, and the Coil Engineering & Manufacturing Company of Roanoke, Indiana, together with Ad. Auriema, Inc., of New York City. These membership accessions brought the RMA rolls to a total of 131, the highest in more than ten years.

DCB PRIORITIES, TELEVISION AND RECLASSIFICATION DISCUSSED

Chairman James L. Fly, at his press conference Monday, the first he has held since returning from a vacation in Florida, answered quite a few questions. The first one was:

"Under this new priority of classifying employees the Commission was split into two categories - in Class 2 the Commission employees on defense work, and Class 5 the others. Is the Commission making any survey or plans to transfer Class 5 employees to defense agencies?"

"No, there has been no concrete plan around those lines", Chairman Fly replied. "Of course where functions may be classed as non-essential, I assume, like other agencies, we will be perfectly willing to have personnel transferred to defense work. I don't know to what extent. One of our great difficulties here is that there is a close relationship from one branch of the work to the other and as you move along from one phase of it to another there is always a close tie-up of the various businesses. Licensing - I suppose that is classed as non-defense but you will find how awfully close that is in all phases along down the line."

With regard to securing necessary materials for station construction and repair, also with regard to the present status of FM and television, Mr. Fly said, in response to questions:

"I am fearful that we are going to have some further problems on priorities. At least I have heard some strange rumblings in the distance. On that I think it seems at every turn we are reminded of the fact that after all these main questions are going to be in any case as to how many Japs and Germans we are going to get with given materials. There have already come suggestions that rules that we have established may not be strict enough from a defense point of view. In other words, we may in due course face a question as to even in defense functions which defense function is paramount. While there is nothing immediately pressing on us there, from defense people there come suggestions of an awfully strong approach.

"We will also have to give attention pretty promptly to FM and television, experimental operations, and the like. Those suggestions are not quite as clear as the standard broadcast and rules have not been formulated. But that is something which is just around the corner.

"I suppose you gentlemen have noticed what's happened to radio receiving sets? That won't have much of an impact on standard broadcast. I think there are around 57 million sets in this country and, generally speaking, that should be enough to go around to meet all needs. There might be some inconvenience in a new community. I suppose that everybody who listens to a radio has at least one, and there are considerable number of new sets with repair materials available, so I don't think we will have any critical problem on standard receivers. But there may be some impact on FM and television.

"Speaking of television, I suppose you are familiar with the work that RCA is doing in New York and other companies are doing in other cities, but particularly the work of RCA in cooperating with OCD is quite impressive. They have been giving a series of lectures and exhibitions and instructions to the various Civilian Defense employees and representatives. I think around 50,000 people representative of all cross sections have already taken those courses and that, incidentally, is a very splendid thing for television, I should think, because it taps almost a new and very selected audience in that field. I think it will be helpful for the future stability of television when it gets going."

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SOUND DISPERSION SYSTEM IN WSPD'S NEW HOME

New studios of WSPD, Toledo, utilizing the dispersion acoustics theory developed by Dr. C. P. Foner of the University of Texas, and also installed by WFAA, Dallas, have been occupied by the station's staff. The new headquarters are now in WSPD's own building in downtown Toledo.

"The dispersion system, installed in all five studios, is designed to eliminate dead sound and to facilitate sound dispersion by dispensing with the conventional method of having studio surfaces that blur and d-energize sound waves", Broadcasting Magazine states.

"The new dispersion provides for hard surfaces which break up delayed sound waves by directing it from surface to surface thereby rendering ineffective any tendency to create relative effects into the microphone. Special reflector surfaces are built, curved to locate the stiffener in them so that all frequencies involved in speech and music are accommodated. The new studio technique is regarded as particularly desirable for FM stations.

"In keeping with Toledo's position as one of the world's glass centers, glass fixtures have been installed wherever possible. Corridors and studios are inlaid asphalt tile and lined with vitrolite with a blue border. In the circular reception lounge a large mural has been painted by Robert Kumler, noted midwestern artist. Studio layouts and designs were prepared by the WSPD personnel."

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KGEI HAS LISTENERS WHO MIGHT BE KILLED FOR LISTENING

Lights flickered out as San Franciscans went to bed. But on top of Nob Hill, in a carefully guarded hotel suite, a crew of 22 men knuckled down to work.

They run KGEI, the powerful General Electric short-wave radio station which beams news, a la American, to Tokyo and points south.

"And midnight here in San Francisco is just good listening time over there", writes Sigrid Arne of World Wide News, describing the station.

"So men in shirt sleeves settled down to edit the news for Japan, China, Thai, the Philippines, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. A Chinese man translated for his people. So did a Hollander, a Frenchman, a Filipino - and a Japanese - the same one who teaches American naval officers his language.

"They broadcast to areas where their listeners would be killed, if they were found listening: To areas where our Southern Pacific Allies listen as tensely as we do for good news to areas flooded by radio TOKYO with the sort of news the Japanese wish their neighbors to believe.

"So the job's constantly exciting: Particularly when they get radiograms from the Burma road, the Borneo jungle, and even smuggled letters from Tokyo itself - from Japanese.

"But there are high points.

"Take the night KGEI heard its own music program broken by a 'KGEI', which announced excitedly that Japanese bombers were over San Francisco, bombs had begun to fall, half the city was in flames. That sort of news could be dynamite in the nooks and crannies of the South Pacific, where half-literate millions may not have made up their minds.

"KGEI men rubbed their eyes. Below them lay peaceful, brightly lighted San Francisco. Not a bomb, they listened carefully to the phony 'KGEI'. It was an American voice, some sort of new Lord Haw Haw in Tokyo. They still wonder who he is and they'd like to ---.

"KGEI quickly denied the phony broadcast, and immediately started sending its programs over three to five beams to the Orient so listeners can pick them up on several dial spots. No more such tricks have been pulled by the Tokyo Haw Haw.

"But his voice keeps putting out Tokyo's newscases. He gets relief some nights from a man whose English is good, but whose voice is guttural. KGEI guesses he's German."

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TREASURY URGED TO USE PAID ADVERTISING

An editorial in the Editor & Publisher reads in part:

"The Treasury Department has said that it has no funds available for the purchase of publication space or radio time for its promotion of Defense Bonds and Stamps. With more reason, it might have said that it had no money available for the printing of the bonds and stamps that it is selling to the public.

3/10/42

"How are we going to make this war personal to the men and women of Main Street?

"Answer - By the adoption of modern techniques in the marketing of Federal securities - by an appeal written by advertising psychologists to the mass mind of our people to inspire mass buying - by the use of paid display advertising in newspapers-- and when we urge this upon the Government we do so out of love of country and not in support of any petty, selfish newspaper publisher interest.

"Anyone who knows anything about selling knows that there is no other way known to the mind of man whereby an idea as to goods and services may be so economically implanted in the minds of millions with proper emphasis and at almost the same moment of time as through paid display advertising."

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ENEMY ALIEN TRANSMITTER REPORTED SEIZED

A powerful short-wave radio transmitter was in the hands of Federal agents at Albuquerque, New Mexico, according to reports from there after swift raids produced contraband and scores of enemy aliens.

Radio technicians said the transmitter, seized last Friday night in a continuing roundup of alien Japanese, Germans and Italians, was capable of broadcasting around the world.

Contraband included firearms, ammunition, cameras and radio sets.

FBI agents declined to say whether arrests were made in connection with the seizure of the transmitter. Information concerning the aliens also was withheld.

No confirmation of the seizure could be secured at the Federal Communications Commission. It was explained that when a station operating illegally is suspected of being subversive, the case is turned over to the FBI for whatever action the Department of Justice may take and any information about it must be forthcoming from that source.

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JAFS BROADCASTING PRISONERS' NAMES BACKFIRES

The Japanese radio propaganda technique has been revamped, in part, as an indirect result of a unique promotion stunt employed by United Press, the U.P. said last week.

It was discovered by members of U.P.'s San Francisco listening post that Japanese short-wave broadcasters were broadcasting recorded voices of American prisoners of war as "bait" to get listeners for their propaganda. At the start of each broadcast the Japanese announcer would give the names of six prisoners whose messages would be presented at the end of the show. Fifteen minutes of propaganda would follow. Then the messages would be aired.

The listening post filtered out the Japanese propaganda and recorded the voices of the American prisoners. Phonograph records were then made and mailed to client newspapers in the home towns of the prisoners. Newspaper publishers played the recordings for relatives of the war prisoners, then gave the discs to the families.

Taking no chances on what a prisoner might say into a live mike, the Japanese at their end recorded the voices and then broadcast from transcriptions. According to U.P. listening post experts, the Japanese apparently played the recording back at a speed slower than that at which they were recorded. As a result, voices, while recognizable, were low pitched and slow. Because of this variation in playback speed, relatives of several of the war prisoners said the speakers sounded "doped". These comments were quoted in American short-wave broadcasts, beamed to Japan.

Japanese propagandists recognized that their efforts were backfiring and altered their technique. Now, instead of presenting the recorded voices of American prisoners, a Japanese announcer reads in English.

The United Press listening post still is recording the Japanese broadcasts, discarding the propaganda, and moving brief "special interest" stories on the quotes from the Americans to newspapers in towns from which the prisoners come.

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When asked if there was anything new on the short-wave and broadcast plans of the Donovan and Rockefeller, a DCB spokesman said:

"No, we are giving that whole business study and I think we are all hopeful that some agreeable plan will come out of the studies and discussions. Something that will be effective and agreeable to everybody. I think at least the form has not been concluded. I should imagine within a couple of weeks it might emerge in some more definite form."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Leighton Peebles, head of the Radio Section of the War Production Board, has been made Chairman of the Communications Branch in the WPB reorganization of industry operations establishing 24 industry branches, such as automotive, industrial, machinery, lumber and so on. Each chief will serve as the "official point of contact" between the WPB and all committees of the industry assigned him.

Stewart-Warner Corp. reported 1941 consolidated net profit of \$1,656,680, after \$500,000 provision for contingencies, equal to \$1.30 a share, compared with \$1,470,804, or \$1.18 a share in 1940.

The annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters will be held at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland on May 11 to 14.

"The radio has been completely stopped from expressing anything contrary to the paid prejudice of those in authority", a reader writes to the Washington Post.

"It may interest the taxpayers to know that the War Department is making recordings of all radio sneakers, and then mimeographing them to send around to stations, etc.

"A speaker on a local station was surprised recently to see everything he had said in a recent broadcast in mimeograph form in the hands of another station.

"Is this really to protect the nation from its enemies, or is it a matter of politics and personalities?"

"We are glad the newspapers are still free."

Sonotone Corporation and Subsidiary - For 1941: Net profit, \$346,463, equal after preferred dividends to 43 cents each on 792,878 common shares, against \$272,760, or 34 cents a common share, in previous year; sales, \$4,265,721, compared with \$3,035,115. Current assets on Dec. 31 last were \$1,812,631, against \$1,135,862 at end of 1940, and current liabilities were \$725,542, against \$301,091.

The contents of the March issue of Bell Laboratories Record are as follows: "Measuring Small Relative Motions in Central-Office Switches", by W. S. Gorton; "Brittle Temperature of Rubber", M. L. Selker; "A Telephone Set For Exposed Locations"; "High-Precision Frequency Comparisons", L. A. Meacham; "Grounding of High-Gain High-Frequency Amplifiers", T. F. Gleichmann.

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HYGRADE ISSUES AIR RAID FOLDERS TO RADIO SERVICEMEN

An Air Raid Precautions Direct Mail Folder and a Poster is being made available by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation to Sylvania servicemen. Eighteen precautions, vitally important to the protection of the public, are illustrated and set forth on these posters. They are printed in two colors, bright red and black.

Sylvania servicemen can get the Air Raid folders for the cost of imprinting only: 100 - \$1.00; 250 - \$1.50; 500 - \$2.00; 1000 - \$3.00 and 2000 - \$4.50.

Size, flat, is 8½" x 11". With every order of 250 or more, Sylvania gives the serviceman a jumbo size blow-up, 17" x 22" for mounting on his window.

"Offering these Air Raid Precautions Folders to servicemen is in line with Sylvania's efforts to keep radio retailers promotionally in tune with the times", says Henry C. L. Johnson of Hygrade Sylvania. "But, even more than that, it is an attempt to present the serviceman to the public as a home communications radio servant.

"Sylvania advises that radio servicemen use the folder either as a direct mail piece or as a door to door handout, offering it at the same time, by means of the poster, to street traffic."

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WOR SUIT ESTABLISHES CALL LETTERS' PROTECTION

A legal precedent affecting the broadcasting industry was established last week in Federal Court for New York District, when Judge Murray Hulbert issued a permanent injunction against William C. Orloff forbidding him to use the firm name of W.O.R. Printing Company. The suit was brought by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, operator of radio station WOR.

Maintaining a station holds its license only through sufferance of the Federal Communications Commission and the license may be withdrawn by the FCC at any time, Judge Hulbert ruled that a station, nevertheless, is entitled to protection of its call letters.

Judge Hulbert's decision stated that the Bamberger Broadcasting Service is entitled to exclusive use of the call letters, WOR. Furthermore, the decision held that use of them by the defendant constituted unfair business practice, despite the fact that Orloff was not in actual competition with Station WOR.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1411

March 13, 1942

DECLARES FLY BLOCKED WIRE TAPPING BILL

That Chairman James L. Fly was the only important man in official position who was against the passage of legislation to permit Army, Navy and Federal Bureau of Investigation to tap wires or radio in combatting espionage and sabotage was charged by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York. The bill is now before the House Judiciary subcommittee.

"Under present conditions there is a prohibition against the tapping of domestic wires and wireless. At the time of the Pearl Harbor tragedy there was a prohibition against tapping of international wires and wireless, which led undoubtedly to this tragedy at Pearl Harbor, because the members of the intelligence forces of the Army and Navy, as well as the F.B.I., were unable to tap the cables and the communications that were inaugurated by the two-hundred-odd consular agents of the Japanese Government located there", Representative Celler declared. "Spies and saboteurs tapped domestic and interoceanic wires and wireless but the Navy and Army were precluded.

"We passed a bill recommended by the Judiciary Committee with reference to international communications. We now allow the tapping of international communications. We should also permit the tapping of domestic wires because that is just as important.

"Such a bill was passed by the last Congress. It was my bill. It was lost in the Senate, and I use the word 'lost' advisedly. My distinguished colleague (Representative Hobbs of Alabama) introduced a similar bill in the last session of the present Congress. It failed in the House of passage by a small margin. It is hoped that the bill which I introduced recently will be considered favorably by the House. It sanctions the right to tap wired and wireless communications of all sorts. At present we protect spies and fifth columnists. We cannot ferret them out unless we tap their wires.

"In New York the police may tap wires but F.B.I. agents may not. New York police, under the revised New York State constitution may intercept telephone or telegraph wires, radio or wireless messages. That seems and is rather anomalous.

"President Roosevelt, Attorney General Biddle, and former Attorney General Jackson, now on the Supreme Court, approve wire tapping. Most high governmental officials want it. Strangely enough the only man in a high governmental position who opposed and who probably still opposes the project is Chairman Fly of the Communications Commission."

Representative Celler then quoted from an editorial in the Baltimore Sun as follows:

"Legislation of wire tapping to combat espionage and sabotage would hinder rather than help the national defense program", James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, told the House Judiciary Committee, according to members.

They quoted Mr. Fly, a former naval officer and a Naval Academy graduate, as saying Government officials engaged with various aspects of the defense program would have virtually to discontinue use of telephones and rely on slower means of communications, such as personal conference, if wire tapping were legalized.

"Otherwise", he said, according to committee members, "vital defense information might fall into the hands of wire-tapping Federal agents not entitled to the information and likely, because of their unfamiliarity with certain technical questions to pass on the information in a dangerous fashion."

"Mr. Fly's views on this point were elicited", members said, "by committee questions which also brought a reminder from the witness that the official regulations of the Navy Department warn naval officers to be careful in using telephones lest their conversations be intercepted by persons outside the service."

"The committee also was reminded by Mr. Fly", members said, "that during the World War Congress regarded wire tapping as inimical rather than helpful to national defense and specifically prohibited its use in a 1918 statute."

Mr. Fly told the committee that what is needed is not a statute legalizing even limited wire tapping, but legislation tightening up the present law against wire tapping.

He suggested, they said, that the committee might be interested to that end, in outlawing the manufacturing of wire-tapping equipment, adding that the company supplying such equipment to the Justice Department advertises its ware for public sale in telephone books.

"Finally, Mr. Fly said, experience has shown that wire tapping is of little genuine use in the detection of crime and that its effectiveness is outweighed by the cost and abuses involved."

Representative Celler concluded by saying, "If we don't pass my bill, our treacherous alien enemies and spies will have the untrammelled and safe use of the channels of wire and wireless."

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper told the House committee that the Navy Department favored the bill.

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AGAIN ASSURES DISCRETION IN TAKING OVER RADIO AND WIRES

In announcing that the President had signed the Executive Order delegating to the Defense Communications Board his authority under Section 606 of the Communications Act, to authorize Governmental use, control or closure of wire communication facilities as a war measure, Chairman James L. Fly, of that Board, again assured the industry that no drastic action was contemplated. He added:

"It is comparable to the Executive Order signed December 10, which transferred to the Board like authority in connection with radio facilities. These Executive Orders do not indicate any change in policy. They simply coordinate in the Defense Communications Board particular powers granted by the statute to the President as war essentials. There is no intention at this time to take over radio, wire or cable facilities on a broad scale or to exercise unnecessary power over such facilities. Rather, the new Executive Order passes to the Board, which is representative of the Federal services concerned with communications in wartime, the necessary authority to act promptly where conditions require."

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ASCAP QUARTERLY PROFIT REPORTED TO BE \$950,000

According to Variety, the American Society of Composers is coming back strong.

"If the present trend of collections continue, ASCAP may distribute as much as \$950,000 for the initial quarter of 1942", the entertainment field magazine states. "This figure is but \$60,000 less than the divvy which was made for the like quarter of 1940. It is even believed within the Society's financial quarters that unless war conditions cause a sharp decline in radio advertising that ASCAP will be able to make a distribution of at least \$4,000,000 this year.

"With the Society's overhead reduced by \$600,000, as compared to what it was at the end of 1940, the membership will have come through its fight with the radio interest with but slight parings of their individual performance incomes."

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Because of the blackout in the Capital, the Washington Hebrew Congregation called off its regular Friday evening service, and instead the minister of the congregation, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, broadcast a short service to members in their homes over Station WWDC.

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3/13/42

I. T. & T. ARRANGES FOR BRAZIL TO HEAR FINANCE MINISTER

The radio address by Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, who spoke from the Yale Club in New York, on March 9th, was heard by radio listeners in Brazil over the United States-Brazil radiotelephone channel and the Brazilian Government network of 68 local radio stations which re-broadcast the speech as it came over the radiotelephone.

The broadcast was arranged by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in cooperation with the Department of Information and Press of the Brazilian Government. Dr. Souza Costa's address served as a report to the Brazilian people of the far reaching agreements of mutual benefit to Brazil and the United States which were successfully negotiated with the United States Government in Washington last week by Dr. Souza Costa and the other members of his party.

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BIG WEST COAST SHORT-WAVE INSTALLATION BEGUN

O. F. Walker, radio engineer of the General Electric Company, is now in San Francisco supervising the installation of the 100,000-watt short-wave transmitter, which will be another gun in a kilocyclic battery "shooting" from the United States across the Pacific in the propaganda war with Japan.

The powerful transmitter, built by General Electric and operated previously at Station WGEO, Schenectady, for short-wave broadcasts to Europe and Latin America, will use the call letters KWID in San Francisco. Operators of the station will be Associated Broadcasters, Inc., who have long-wave station KSFO. G.E. is completing another 100,000-watt transmitter for WGEO at Schenectady.

KWID, which will have studios and offices at the Hotel Mark Hopkins, will render additional short-wave service to that now being given by General Electric's 50,000-watt San Francisco station KGEI, with studios and offices at the Fairmont Hotel. KGEI has been broadcasting to Latin America, Asia, the Antipodes, and Africa for more than three years, and is at present the only United States short-wave broadcasting station west of the Mississippi. KGEI is now broadcasting in eight languages and two foreign dialects.

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TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES CONSIDER INVESTIGATING FCC

Although it was believed the matter had probably been shelved for the duration of the war, the House Committee on Rules and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at almost the same hour yesterday (Thursday) unexpectedly showed a live interest in investigating the Federal Communications Commission. The Rules Committee called Chairman Fly to the Capitol on short notice and gave him a grilling in considering a resolution introduced by Representative Cox (D.) of Georgia, to investigate the Commission.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce set Tuesday, April 14, to take up the bill of Representative Sanders (D.), of Louisiana, which would not only investigate but would completely reorganize the FCC.

Despite this sudden activity and the declaration of Representative Cox that "We haven't scratched the surface yet", there were those who were inclined to believe that Congress would not take on an FCC investigation or reorganization when the main attention of everything on the Hill was focused on the war.

The questioning of Chairman Fly covered a variety of topics ranging from the spanking it was alleged the FCC was giving to the newspaper owned stations to why they didn't "can" Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Propaganda section after the House had refused to appropriate funds for Watson's salary, alleging that he was a Communist.

"Aren't you concerned about the intent of Congress?" asked Representative Nichols, (D.), of Oklahoma.

"Yes", replied Mr. Fly. "I think I'm under a duty to give Congress all the facts bearing on the matter before a final decision is made. The Commission felt the Senate committee ought to see the man and hear him."

Mr. Fly said he held no brief for Dr. Watson and "frankly I don't believe in some of his previous writings and expressions". Inferring that Congress contemplated a further effort to remove Dr. Watson, Mr. Nichols said, "We'll certainly act."

Representative Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts, backing Mr. Cox's request for an FCC investigation, had told the committee that it was "perfectly shocking" to keep Dr. Watson on the Commission payroll in view of the House action and in view of his purported beliefs and principles.

Representative Cox commented that if all Commission employees similar to Mr. Watson were discharged, the Commission staff would be virtually halved.

"There are more fellow-travelers and more revolutionists" in the FCC than in any other agency, Mr. Cox added.

During hearings on the FCC appropriation bill this year, Representative Starnes, (D.), of Alabama, accused Mr. Watson of having been connected with Communist-front organizations.

When Representative Cox started reading his charges against Chairman Fly and the FCC, the latter was asked if he didn't care to retire to another room. "No", Mr. Fly replied, "I'd like to stay here and hear them."

Mr. Fly asserted that the FCC had no preconceived plan to break up joint radio ownership of broadcasting stations.

The Commission, he said, has undertaken a study of the problems involved in joint newspaper-radio ownership, but has made no findings. There remained a question, he said, whether the Commission had authority in this field.

Mr. Fly emphatically replied "No", when Mr. Cox asked whether Mr. Fly and other Commission members had not proceeded in the case with the intention of banning joint membership. He denied that he ever had contended the Commission had authority in the matter and said "there is a serious question as to whether the Commission can do anything about it" if it should develop that something should be done.

To Mr. Wigglesworth's charges that the Commission had failed to break up monopolies, Mr. Fly referred to a recent order seeking to sever the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Co. system and "return control of the stations back to their owners."

Mr. Wigglesworth had previously accused the Commission of having failed to take proper steps to prevent monopolies. He said the three large broadcasting systems, Columbia, National and Mutual, controlled all the clear channels and that 95 percent of the available power and 40 percent of the time of their affiliates was controlled by the chains. From 60 to 100 percent of the earnings of the member stations from the chain-controlled time, Mr. Wigglesworth said, went to the chains.

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"The Radio Division of the Office of Censorship has given its final instructions to Mutual, the only station which will broadcast the local baseball games", Leonard Lyons writes in his New York column. "So that the broadcasts will contain no weather information helpful to the enemy, this is the announcement which will be read, in the event that a game is called because of rain: 'Because of circumstances beyond our control at the scene of the game, and because of the censorship regulations, we are concluding our broadcast of today's ball game at this time.'

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PHILCO EXPECTS NO FINANCIAL STRAIN IN CONVERSION

James T. Buckley, President of the Philco Corporation, was reported as saying in a letter to stockholders that it was expected that conversion of the company's plants to war production could be accomplished without undue strain on its financial condition, and that substantial war orders would be received.

In view of the stoppage of manufacture of radios and refrigerators and the general uncertainties of the times, he added, "it is obvious that no prophecies concerning future dividends can be made. The policy of the board with respect to dividends will continue to be guided by the company's level of earnings and cash position."

Sayre M. Ramsdell, since 1922 in charge of advertising and sales promotion for Philco radios, announced that he will head a new advertising agency,--Sayre M. Ramsdell Associates, Inc., to specialize in industrial accounts. He will continue to serve as a member of the Board of Philco Corporation.

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RADIO AGAIN REACHES EAST INDIES VIA SUMATRA

Radio communication between the United States and the Dutch East Indies, was re-established this week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., with the opening of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between San Francisco and Medan, capital of Sumatra. Communication with the East Indies had been broken off since March 7, when Batavia fell to the Japanese invaders.

Working in collaboration with Dutch Government communications officials, RCAC established the new circuit following a series of preliminary tests.

One of the first messages to travel over the new circuit was from a bank in Madras, India, to its branch office in Medan. Although a distance of only 700 miles across the Bay of Bengal separates the two points, the Japanese had cut the cable between India and Sumatra, and direct radio service was not available. The bank in Madras, therefore, sent its message by wire to Bombay, India. From Bombay it was relayed to London by radio. An RCA radiogram then went from London to New York, from New York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Medan. Altogether, the message travelled around the globe a total distance of 27,000 miles.

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ADDITIONAL HEARINGS BECAUSE OF EMERGENCY

The following standard broadcast applications for construction permits, on which hearings have already been heard, were designated for further hearing upon additional issues raised by the policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency:

Park Cities Broadcasting Co., Dallas, Texas., for a new station to operate on 710 kilocycles with power of 5 KW, unlimited time; WTCN, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., to change frequency from 1280 to 710 kc., now operates with power of 1 KW night and 5 KW day; WHB, WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., to change frequency from 980 to 710 kc., now operates with 1 KW daytime; Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., for new station to operate on 820 kc., with 500 watts power, daytime; WICA, WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio, to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 KW daytime, to 5 KW day and 1 KW night, unlimited time; operates on 970 kc.; WWSW, Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., to change frequency from 1490 to 970 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, unlimited time; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Houston, Tex., for new station to operate on 1230 kc.; Texas Star Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex., and Greater Houston Broadcasting Co., Inc., Houston, Texas., for new station to operate on 1230 kc.;

Also, WBRE, Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for a synchronous station at Scranton, Pa., to operate with 100 watts; WBRE operates on 1340 kc. with 250 watts, unlimited time; Dorman Schaeffer, Klamath Falls., Ore., for a new station on 1400 kc. with 250 watts, unlimited time; Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, for a new station on 1400 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time; South Florida Broadcasting, Inc., Miami, Fla., for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time; West Allis Broadcasting Co., West Allis, Wis., for a new station to operate on 1480 kc., with 250 watts, daytime; Robert V. Lee, Bradenton, Fla., for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., with 250 watts power; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., to change frequency from 1230 to 1440 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, unlimited time; KNOE, Inc., Monroe, La., for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time.

Applications Received: KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter, changes in directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1300 to 880 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 10 KW and move transmitter; General Electric Co., Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new experimental television relay broadcast station to be operated on 312000-324000 kc., 25 watts (to be used with commercial television station WRGB); Sunland Broadcasting Corp., DeLand, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Designated for Hearing: J. C. Horton, Santa Ana, Calif., pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit for new station; Florida National Building Corp., Miami, Fla., same as above; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit for new station; hearing to be consolidated with hearing on applications of WIRE requesting 50 KW on 1190 kc., WOWO for renewal of license and increase in power to 50 KW, WGL and WKBV for renewal of licenses; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency application for construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 940 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, to 50 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter; KROY, Royal Miller, Sacramento, Calif., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 1030 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 10 KW, unlimited time, move transmitter locally and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use; hearing to be consolidated with hearing on applications of KFXD, Nampa, Idaho, and KRNR, Roseburg, Ore., requesting use of the same frequency.

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COUGHLIN'S BROADCASTS NETTED LEAGUE \$2,000,000

Net income of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Radio League of the Little Flower over a 10-year period, according to a league bookkeeper, reached more than \$2,000,000, an Associated Press dispatch from Detroit states.

Miss Alberta Ward, bookkeeper who testified before a Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission referee's hearing, said the total net income for the 10-year period ending September 30, 1940, was \$2,028,570.92.

Father Coughlin's parish, the Shrine of the Little Flower, received most of the money, Miss Ward said. She said the shrine received \$575,386.60 over a four-year period ending September 30, 1934, and \$751,714.82 over a like period ending in 1938.

A hearing is being conducted by Referee Henry Glicman on the league's appeal from a commission ruling that it is not a charitable organization and must, therefore, pay payroll taxes to the State.

League employees, Mr. Glicman said, have been refused State jobless benefits because these taxes have not been paid.

The League's net annual receipts reached a high mark of \$574,416 in 1938, Miss Ward said. The receipts fell to \$102,254 in 1939 and to \$82,283 in 1940, she said. In September of 1940, Father Coughlin announced his retirement from broadcasting.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Of the 90,569 households reported on in Vermont in the 1940 Census, returns of which are just being compiled, 80,253 have radios.

Paul Porter, Columbia Broadcasting System lawyer in Washington, has resigned to take the position of Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Rent Division of the Office of the Price Administrator. Mr. Porter has been with Columbia for five years, having previously served with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Reduction of the number of sizes of incandescent light bulbs to save critical materials has been discussed at a meeting in Washington recently of the Incandescent and Fluorescent Lamp Industry Advisory Committee. There are now some 2500 different sizes of different types of incandescent bulbs, for home and store lighting, for flashlights, for radio and automobile panels, etc. Each bulb contains critical war materials - copper, brass, nickel and tungsten.

At the meeting, it was suggested that the number of sizes might be reduced to approximately 1000.

In the census just taken, a dwelling unit was enumerated as having a radio if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair.

Frazier Hunt, General Electric newscaster, told the part radio is playing in helping the Bank of China transact its business, in one of his recent "world news" programs over CBS.

"Amidst the chaos of falling bombs, the business of the Bank of China does not halt (in Chungking). The financial life-blood of China, which sustains the battle-hardened warriors of Chiang Kai-Chek, must be kept flowing despite the daily sowing of death from the skies.

"How can bank employees keep working? How can the officials of the Bank of China keep in touch with isolated branches throughout Free China? Radio, best known of all the electronic sciences, still does its job undisturbed by man-made terrors", the former war correspondent explained. "Far below the ground at the head office of the Bank of China, today in embattled Chungking, calm and quiet operators put through radio telephone calls to distant branch offices of the Great Bank of China. Business goes on, not as usual, but despite the unusual."

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3/13/42

"MAKE IT LAST", CBS CHIEF ENGINEER ADVISES

Technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System from coast-to-coast received the following memorandum, written by E. K. Cohan, Director of Engineering, recently, which reads in part:

"Radio broadcasting is playing a vital role in the nation's war effort. The job assigned to radio will probably become much bigger before the war is over. And it will have to be done under much more difficult operating conditions.

"Domestic broadcasting is 'frozen' for the duration. So, too, are much of the supplies and equipment necessary for efficient operation. Even now, it's almost impossible to obtain copper wire, rubber-insulated conductors, speech amplifiers, microphones, vacuum tubes, and a host of other essential materials.

"It is especially important, therefore, that whatever we have on hand now, we make it last. We must make it last for the duration of the war - whether that is going to be one year, or five years, or longer. * * * * *

"We must do everything possible to extend the life of all our equipment and materials. If a microphone cable, for example, becomes defective, don't throw it out. Locate the defective section and salvage the rest.

"To maintain our operations at the highest technical efficiency, we may have been too busy, in the past, to salvage any material that was not just perfect. That practice has to go by the board. As far as it is compatible with efficient broadcasting, we must save - and use -- any part that has some utility left in it.

"At the present time, we are in good shape as far as equipment is concerned. Now is the time to start exercising the ingenuity that characterized early-day broadcasting. If an equipment problem comes up, don't look for the answer in the stock supply. We must find the answer by ingenious use of available materials and whether it can be made in your workshop.

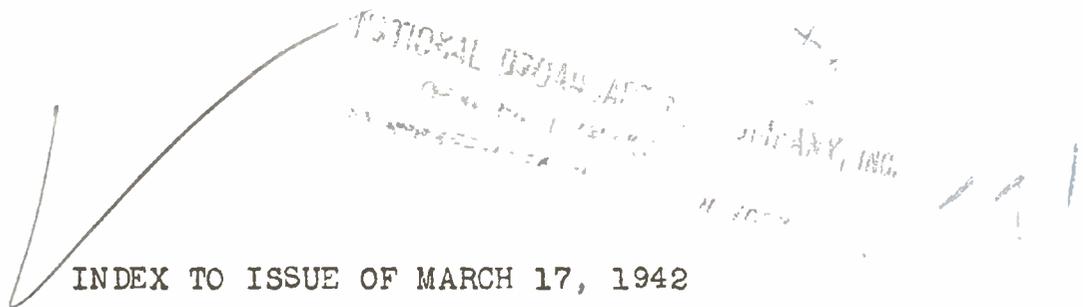
"Make It Last".

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1412

OK

March 17, 1942

CLOSED CIRCUIT TALKS MAY PROVE VALUABLE WAR AID

The closed circuit talks from Washington to the affiliates of the four networks and any other stations that want to come in are seen to have great wartime possibilities. Heard over the telephone wires which carry the regular programs, the idea of the off-the-record talks originally was simply to keep the radio stations throughout the country in step but the talks are now seen to have even a larger field of usefulness in that in an emergency a closed circuit conference of any group of local authorities or business men could be called on short notice. All that the station in any city would have to do would be to summon these people to the studios.

When asked about this development, Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, in Washington, said:

"The closed circuit is not only valuable as a confidential means of communication between government people and the operating heads of the radio stations throughout the country but the broadcasters in turn if the President or other high officials so desired could quickly summon to the stations the United States bankers, engineers, state or municipal officials or any special class. It need not be confined to radio station heads."

Thus the broadcasters are not only able to afford a means of reaching the public immediately through such a hookup as carries the President's speeches but now with the use of the telephone wires already connecting the stations they provide a vehicle for transmitting confidential messages. Incidentally the method of operation of the closed circuit is very simple. For the brief period the wires are to be used - and up to now the closed circuit conferences have only lasted 15 minutes - all the station has to do is to put on a short program of its own during that time.

The second of the closed circuit talks was held last Saturday afternoon, originating in the NBC studios in Washington, when Capt. Leland P. Lovette, new Assistant Navy Public Relations Head, was interviewed by Albert Warner and Morgen Beatty, CBS and Blue Net commentators.

Captain Lovette, fresh from active participation in the battle at Pearl Harbor, was introduced by William B. Lewis, Office of Facts and Figures Radio Chief, who is strongly back of the closed circuit talks idea and whose office is doing much to develop it. Everything Captain Lovette said was strictly confidential but for the future guidance of those concerned or those who were not able to hear him, William Neel, NBC Washington News Editor said a copy of the Naval officer's talk would be sent to every broadcasting station in the country.

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The first speaker in the closed circuit series was Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congressional Library, and head of the Office of Facts and Figures. It originated in the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The next speaker will be Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, in charge of Public Relations of the War Department, Saturday, March 28th. It will probably originate in the studios of the Mutual Network but as yet this detail has not been worked out.

It is expected the closed circuit talks will be welcomed by broadcasters throughout the country. Up to now network commentators have had the advantage of attending off-the-record conferences with high officials but this gives the station heads at home a chance to get in on these private talks. It furnishes them with valuable background which they otherwise wouldn't have, prevents them from getting off on the wrong foot, and enables them to put more correct explanations on the air.

The belief is expressed that the appearance of Mr. MacLeish, Captain Lovette of the Navy and General Surles of the Army is just a starter, that the series will probably run for the duration of the war and will include industrial production chiefs and everyone of importance in connection with the war program.

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NAVY RESTRICTS RADIO MESSAGES TO SHIPS

The Navy has restricted communication by commercial coastal radio stations with vessels and aircraft at sea unless they had Navy approval.

Under regulations signed by Secretary Knox, permissible transmission includes radio telegraph and radio telephone communication devoted to distress signals, navigation and necessary ship's business with vessels operating in the inland waters or which have arrived in inland waters.

Communication with commercial vessels outside inland waters is limited to radio telegraph messages involving urgent and necessary ship's business, radio telephone messages if specifically authorized, distress signals and transmission of press material.

For such communication, the Navy announcement said, the "broadcast" method is prescribed and the "call and answer" form of transmission is prohibited unless specific authority is obtained from naval officials.

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NEW RADIO CIRCUITS TO NEW ZEALAND AND NEW CALEDONIA

New direct radiotelegraph circuits have been opened between United States and New Zealand by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and between the United States and Noumea, Island of New Caledonia, Free French outpost in the Southwest Pacific by R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

The New Zealand circuit was established by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in cooperation with the Department of Telegraphs of the New Zealand Government. The announcement states that all classes of messages are being handled at existing Pacific cable rates. Mackay Radio will use its powerful radio station at San Francisco, working with the New Zealand Government station at Wellington. The new service is available throughout the United States at all Postal Telegraph as well as Mackay Radio offices.

The first direct communications link between the Island of New Caledonia and North America, the new Radio Corporation radio circuit removes the previous necessity of contacting Noumea by way of Australia. The RCAC cooperated with the New Caledonia Administrative Center of General de Gaulle in establishing the Noumea connection. Noumea is the center of a local radio communications network linking the other Free French islands of the New Hebrides, the Marquesas, Tuamotu and the Society Islands.

The Island of New Caledonia lies just north of the Tropic of Capricorn approximately 6,400 miles from San Francisco. It is 1,050 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia, almost directly on a line from Sydney to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. It is nearer the Solomon Islands, where Japanese naval units recently have been reported.

The San Francisco-Noumea circuit is the sixth direct radio link between the United States and the Far East and the Southwestern Pacific to be established by RCAC since this country entered the war. The others are Chungking, China; Cebu, Philippine Islands; Sydney, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; and Medan, Sumatra.

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HOPES FOR TELEGRAPH MERGER LEGISLATION

The matter of merging the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies was brought up when Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications said in answer to a question:

"We are hopeful that something will be done on the telegraph merger legislation very shortly. That situation is crying for attention. I believe both the Senate and House are giving that matter active attention."

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES PRESENTED WITH PEARL HARBOR NEWSCASTS

A notable addition to recordings of historic broadcasts being collected and preserved in the National Archives is a set of 20 records of the thrilling radio bulletins the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. They are the gift of Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, and were personally received by S. J. Buck, U. S. Archivist. The recordings began with the flash that shook the world from Pearl Harbor at 2:39 P.M., that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday afternoon of December 7th and continue through Monday.

The Archives collection of historic broadcast recordings includes President Roosevelt's speech to Congress following Pearl Harbor, Prime Minister Churchill's speech to Congress, the President's January 6th firechat having to do with war preparations and many others.

The Archives also contains a recording of the eye-witness broadcast of the Airship "Hindenberg" Disaster at Lakehurst, N.J., May 6, 1937. It was presented to the Museum by Burrige D. Butler of Station WLS, Chicago. Mr. Butler, owner of WLS had sent an announcer, Herbert Morrison, and an engineer, Charles Nuhlsen, to Lakehurst to make a recording of a description to be rebroadcast later over WLS, of what was expected to be a routine arrival of the airship, which was then regularly making trips across the Atlantic. To the horror of these men, the "Hindenberg" exploded almost in their faces. The recording went on automatically and the broadcast later proved to be one of the most sensational of its kind in the history of radio.

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MARINE CORPS SEEKS RADIO OPERATORS FOR RAID DUTY

The Marine Corps has opened enlistments to qualified radio specialists and announced it was seeking a number of qualified engineers for special aircraft warning duty as commissioned officers.

The radio specialists, who must be between 17 and 35, are required to have either an operator's license or at least three months' experience in radio repair or service. After training, they will be assigned to air raid warning and maintenance work. Those who fail to complete their radio school work will be assigned to line duty in the corps.

Physical requirements for the engineers sought by the Marine Corps are less rigid than for general line duty. Men holding a bachelor's degree in electrical communication or radio engineering care preferred, and those selected will be trained in aircraft warning equipment at one of the service schools.

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SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW CHAIN BROADCASTING RULING

The Supreme Court agreed yesterday (Monday) to review a decision by a three-judge Federal Court at New York, which dismissed suits brought by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to enjoin the Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain broadcasting.

The companies challenged a FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and prohibiting any company from owning two networks.

Such an order, the companies contended in the three-judge court, constituted an unauthorized attempt to enforce the Federal anti-trust laws.

In a two-to-one decision the three-judge court held that it did not have jurisdiction to pass on the order.

Joining in the Supreme Court appeal were the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, which owns and operates Station WOW in Omaha, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., which owns and operates Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., intervened in the litigation on the side of the FCC.

Opposing counsel joined in asking the tribunal to hear arguments in time for a decision before the court adjourns for the Summer early in June.

The three-judge court's decree was entered on February 21 and the Supreme Court appeal was rushed with all possible speed.

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RULES STRICT IN BROADCAST STATION PRIORITIES

Asked if there was anything new on priorities having to do with construction or maintenance of broadcasting stations, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board, replied:

"No, nothing that is startlingly different. The situation is, of course, tough and military and defense requirements are paramount and we certainly have, for that matter, in all probability no right to expect very generous allocations of materials except where we can show a pretty strong defense function. Even so, you know, at frequent times they must balance one defense function against the other. I think the rules are bound to be strict and strictly construed in the light of critical materials. There has been no change in the rules, however, and none is contemplated at the moment."

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WAR CLOUDS GATHER OVER N.A.B. AND NEVILLE MILLER

It looks as if the National Association of Broadcasters were in for a war-time making over. Also that the going is not so good for Neville Miller, its first, and in the opinion of some members entirely too highly, paid President. In fact, there is strong talk of trying to get rid of Mr. Miller, who receives \$35,000 a year and going back to the old custom of a broadcaster serving without pay. A hook in the latter proposition is that the ex-Louisville Mayor, who according to the allegations is a better politician than he is a trade association executive, holds an iron-clad contract which still has about two years to run.

The reorganization of NAB and what, if anything, is to be done about Mr. Miller, may be a topic of discussion at a meeting of the NAB Board of Directors which will be held in New York this week.

Things have never been the same with the NAB President since he had the "dead mackerel" tangle with Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at St. Louis. Since then Mr. Fly has refused to recognize Mr. Miller as the industry spokesman and the NAB, so far as the FCC is concerned, has been pretty much on the outside looking in, which the broadcasters seem to think is not the place for them to be when the country is at war.

Those who believe there should be a drastic reorganization of NAB urge, according to Broadcasting Magazine:

- "1. That the major networks be relegated to associate rather than active membership and that no network executive, employee or official be permitted to serve on the Board of Directors.
- "2. That new leadership be infused in the NAB, probably through restoration of a practical broadcaster as President.
- "3. That economies be effected in NAB operation with certain of its present activities discontinued.
- "4. That experienced "legislative counsel" be retained to handle Congressional contacts and other Washington-front activities.
- "5. That the association be streamlined and placed on a war footing, with non-essential peacetime pursuits eliminated.

"The plea for economies in NAB operation first developed last January when John A. Kennedy, President of WCHS, and the West Virginia Network, and 4th District Director, proposed at an NAB Board meeting that a survey be made of the budget and that it be sharply reduced. As a result of this, a Finance Committee, headed by J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Company, Vice-President and Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio, was designated.

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"The economy move was thoroughly discussed at the executive session of the 4th District meeting at Roanoke. C. T. Lucy, General Manager of WRVA, Richmond, in advance of the session on February 14, had circulated the membership stating that he was finding it difficult to convince himself 'we are getting our money's worth from the NAB'.

"He disclaimed any intention of resigning or assuming the role of agitator for lower dues but said he felt more money was being spent than necessary for a trade association and that with uncertainty 'staring us in the face' it behooved stations to watch their step.

"A resolution was adopted at the Roanoke meeting which read:

"Resolved, it is the sense of the 4th District membership assembled at Roanoke, Va., on March 7, 1942, that the Board of Directors of the NAB immediately appoint a committee to make a study of the management, structure and finances of the NAB, looking toward greater unity, economy and efficiency.

"And be it further resolved, that the committee make its report setting forth its recommendations in detail to the membership at the 1942 Cleveland convention."

Final action on any reorganization of NAB and whether or not Neville Miller is to be retained is slated for full discussion at the annual NAB convention at Cleveland next May.

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F. D. R. ADDRESSES UNIT PLEA TO SARNOFF

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, as President of the Economic Club of New York and toastmaster at its dinner last (Monday) night, was the recipient of a lengthy letter from President Roosevelt in which he warned that the supreme strategy of victory must be for the United Nations to remain united.

The speakers at the dinner at which there were 2,000 guests included Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Max Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador.

Mr. Sarnoff read the letter from President Roosevelt, in which the Chief Executive predicted that eventually our "rising tide of production and manpower" would "overwhelm the enemies of freedom and democracy", but warned that meanwhile the United Nations must remain "united in purpose, united in sympathy, and united in determination".

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WPB GUTHRIE INVESTIGATIONS MAY ENLIGHTEN SET MAKERS

It is just possible inside information regarding the order closing down the manufacturing of radio sets may be forthcoming in the numerous investigations planned of the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie, Chief of the Textile Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the War Production Board.

Mr. Guthrie, who had briefly been the Deputy Chief of the Industries Branch with supervision over durable consumers' goods, had succeeded in that position in obtaining an order closing down the refrigerator and radio industries on April 22 and 30, respectively, in the face of fierce industry opposition.

Following the radio and refrigerator controversies, however, he had been summoned by the Chief of the Branch, Phillip Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, who accused Mr. Guthrie of taking a hostile and suspicious attitude toward industry. Nevertheless, Mr. Reed gave him the choice of remaining Deputy Chief or head of the Textile Branch. He chose the latter.

Mr. Guthrie at the time he took over the position as Deputy Chief of the Industry branches last January, found that the radio industry had been allocated 100,000 pounds of aluminum for January, or almost 50 percent of the peacetime rate of consumption; 95,000 pounds in February and 85,000 pounds in March. Mr. Guthrie cancelled the March allocation.

While Senate and House groups were completing plans for calling Mr. Guthrie and others, and Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chief, was scanning his organization for some one to head up an investigation, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, (C.I.O) came to Mr. Guthrie's support and called upon Mr. Nelson to reinstate his former Division Chief as well as the assistants who followed him from the Government agency.

If such a reinstatement is not ordered, the union said, "the faith we have in WPB's determination to do a job of all-out production will be sorely shaken."

The message was conveyed in a letter from Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the C.I.O. union, who said that members of his union have fought for the prompt cessation of civilian production and conversion to war work in the radio, refrigerator, washing-machine and typewriter industries but have met "vigorous opposition" from a great number of important War Production Board officials.

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"BROADCASTING AS USUAL" OUT, MULLEN WARNS

That "broadcasting as usual" is in the same category as "business as usual", that "broadcasters as a whole are not 'sufficiently realistic'", and that "vastly more" will be expected of them, were highlights of an address by Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company at a meeting of executives of regional NBC affiliated station executives in New York Monday night. The gathering was the first of a series of such conferences, the second of which will be held in Cincinnati tomorrow (Wednesday) night under the chairmanship of James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Radio Corporation. Headed by William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Stations, there will be further meetings in Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Mr. Mullen, keynote speaker at the New York conference designed to coordinate NBC's facilities in the war program, praised radio's contribution since December 7. But a greater effort remains to be made, he indicated.

"Profits may seem vital to us, but they will be important only as funds to finance the war", Mr. Mullen said.

Mr. Mullen urged also the preservation of "democratic discussion and even constructive criticism of government", but warned that "it is our duty to see to it that all such discussion and criticism on the air is from responsible people only."

Other speakers included Dr. James R. Angell, Educational Counsellor for NBC; Paul W. Morency, Manager of Station WTIC, Hartford and Clarence L. Menser, NBC Program Manager. One hundred New York and New England officials attended the conference.

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TELEVISION MEETING SCHEDULED

The Federal Communications Commission today (Tuesday) decided to meet in informal conference with television permittees and licensees and representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association on April 9th at 2:30 P.M. in Room 6120 of the Commission offices to discuss wartime television problems for the purpose of determining policies that may be followed regarding television broadcasting during the duration of the emergency.

Due to limited facilities, attendance at this conference will be restricted to not more than two representatives of any television station or organization.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Expected in Washington is Dr. Julio Barota, Director of the Radio Division of the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda, who arrived in New York by plane last Saturday. After conferring with the Rockefeller organization with regard to South America short-wave broadcasts, Dr. Barota in all probability will proceed to the Capital.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has applied for a modification of construction permit for K59L for a new high frequency broadcast station in St. Louis, requesting extension of completion day to October 18, 1942.

During the period, January to November 1941, it is estimated by the U. S. Commerce Department that about 3,453 radio sets were imported into Ecuador from the United States - with none from other countries. There were 27 radio broadcasting stations in Ecuador, compared with 18 stations at the close of 1940. Radio listening continued to increase in popularity in 1941, particularly with respect to short-wave reception.

Sylvania announces a series of 1 and 2 column newspaper mats, available free to Sylvania radio servicemen. "Radios Need Inspection Too" is one of the themes that is illustrated several ways with a touch of humor. Others are handled in radio quiz form, telephone dial and dramatization of late news bulletin reception. Sylvania urges radio servicemen to promote their expert abilities aggressively, now when new sets are disappearing from the market and the public can keep up their "radio contacts" only by having a serviceman repair broken down sets.

About 1,500 successful amateur license applicants whose examination papers have been on file at the Federal Communications Commission since December 7th, will now receive their operator licenses and bring the amateur total close to 60,000. More than 10,000 of that number are already in military communication service, it is estimated.

Crosley Corporation - For 1941: Net profit, \$1,493,135, equal to \$2.73 each on 545,800 shares, contrasted with consolidated net loss of \$1,589,288 in 1940; net sales, \$27,171,880, compared with \$16,915,349. Current assets on Dec. 31 last were \$8,015,801 and current liabilities, \$3,182,107; earned surplus increased to \$2,520,986 from \$1,108,728 a year earlier.

Station KEX, owned by the Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon, is seeking special service authorization to operate on 1190 kilocycles, 10 KW, install new transmitter for period ending January 1, 1943.

Just off the press is the printed report of "Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States" by the Federal Communications Commission for the year ended December 31, 1940.

 Opening of the Government's anti-trust suit against 12 leading firms in the electric light bulb industry was postponed yesterday (Monday) in the Federal Court in Trenton, until tomorrow amid circumstances which led to speculation that the case might be settled, or at least deferred until after the war.

Among the defendant concerns are the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Corning Glass Works; International General Electric Co., Inc., New York; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Cracao, Dutch West Indies and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem Mass; Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark.

 The Offensive of the Airwaves, by America and the United Nations, directed specifically against the Axis, was launched last Sunday, March 15, by the National Broadcasting Company in close cooperation with the U.S. Office of the Coordinator of Information as a mighty demonstration of the overwhelming force of united democracy in action.

Two regular programs, "United America Speaks", and "The United Nations Speak", are to be broadcast on Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays to the four corners of the world over NBC's short-wave transmitters WRCA and WNBI and also over the NBC serviced Westinghouse station WBOS. Leaders of the countries at war with the Axis will take part.

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TRANSMITTER TOWER LIGHTS NOT BLACKED OUT IN TESTS

Acting under an order from the three controlling boards in Washington - the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Defense Communications Board - tower lights and marker beacons on transmission towers of broadcast stations will remain illuminated during local test blackout periods. To darken the towers would render them a hazard to friendly aircraft.

"We will co-operate with local defense boards to the fullest degree", E. K. Cohan, head of the CBS Engineering Department, said. "We will extinguish all building and ground lights, any station identification signs or lights and help in any other way we can but under the present rulings the marker beacons must remain lighted. All of our transmitters, however, are now manned 24 hours a day in order that they may be completely and promptly blacked out in an actual raid."

Only the interceptor commands of the districts in which the towers are located have the authority to order a complete blackout of tower lights. Even when radio stations are ordered off the air and a blackout of ground lights is ordered because of the presence of unidentified aircraft in the vicinity, the tower lights would not be extinguished except on specific orders from the interceptor commands.

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NEW WAR INFORMATION OFFICE MAY END RADIO DUPLICATION

If a Central War Information Office is created, it is expected to end the grand scramble of Government officials who have been trying to grab off radio for themselves. Also, as in the field of the printed word, it is believed that the War Information Office may eliminate an immense amount of confusion and duplication of radio effort. As a matter of fact, there is and always has been only one man in control of radio and that is President Roosevelt himself. Radio has his personal interest and attention because he uses it in his business, i.e., in going direct to the people.

Nevertheless, numerous other minor officials have been striving to keep their hands on the radio steering-wheel. These include James L. Fly, Chairman, of the Federal Communications Commission, and what seems to be becoming its bigger brother, the Defense Communications Board; Archibald MacLeish, Office of Facts and Figures; Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information; Nelson Rockefeller, Office of Inter-American Affairs; Lowell Mellett of the Office of Government Reports; Byron Price, Director of Censorship, and others.

So many have tried to have a part in the broadcasting of Government news and propaganda, to say nothing of the control of the radio itself, that it appeared to be a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth.

In the creation of a Central War Information Office, according to one usually reliable authority, it was first proposed that the Office of Government Reports, Office of Facts and Figures, Coordinator of Information, and most of the Office of Inter-American Affairs be merged along with the information offices of War, Navy, War Production Board, and Maritime Commission.

Vice President Wallace and Under Secretary of State Welles are understood to have objected to the inclusion of the Rockefeller Office of Inter-American Affairs. Then the President is understood to have agreed with Lowell Mellett that his OGR should be excluded. Now it is proposed that Army and Navy communiques be issued from the Office of Facts and Figures. If the Office of the Coordinator of Information is included, it is generally believed that the Coordinator, William J. Donovan, will return to active Army duty.

William B. Lewis, formerly CBS Vice-President, head of the Radio Division of the Office of Facts and Figures, has been serving as a traffic control director of all Government radio programs. This has made OFF the clearing house of governmental broadcasting.

His chief, Archibald MacLeish, has been stealing some of Mr. Fly's thunder by acting as spokesman for the Broadcast Monitoring Section of the Federal Communications Commission in telling the public what the Axis short-wave propagandists are saying about us. This has raised the point as to why, since the FCC Monitoring Section was doing all the work in connection with gathering and analyzing the foreign propaganda, Mr. MacLeish had to be the mouthpiece. Why could not it have been done by Mr. Fly? When the question was asked of an FCC official, he said:

"We don't make public our conclusions because they are supposed to be confidential. We simply send copies to the State Department, the Office of Facts and Figures, to Colonel Donovan and to other Government offices."

Confidential though these reports are said to be, Mr. MacLeish has been going to town with such items as:

"A 'Borgia Bund' of enemy radio propagandists is using a 'shabby but subtle system of playing both ends against the middle' in an attempt to poison the minds of the United Nations against each other. Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, warned last night.

"In an analysis of Axis shortwave radio propaganda broadcasts, MacLeish said that the Nazis, Japanese and Italians were pouring out a 'brand new concoction of lies'. The campaign, he said, is as 'shrewd, as ruthless, as any poison plot of the Borgias'.

"The OFF report, its director stated, was based on a factual study of enemy short-wave propaganda, which has been monitored by the Federal Communications Commission. The strategy uncovered, he explained, takes the form of 'exaggerations, distortions and outrageous lies' and is based on the precept of Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' that 'the great masses of the people . . . are more easily victimized by a large than a small lie.'"

True, Mr. MacLeish gives the FCC a credit line, but the question was asked as to just why he himself should take the centre of the stage. The conclusion was that this was just another build-up to make it look as if MacLeish were doing a real job.

A further question was asked if Mr. MacLeish is the analyst of the foreign broadcast propaganda, isn't he duplicating the work of Dr. Goodwin Watson, former Columbia University professor, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, whose salary the House recently voted to disallow alleging that he was a Red.

"Just what does Dr. Watson have to do?" Congressman Woodrum of Virginia, asked Mr. Fly when Dr. Watson was under fire.

"He is in charge of making long range studies of foreign propaganda broadcasts", the latter replied.

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Then there is the alleged duplication of the work of the Donovan and Rockefeller groups. Colonel Donovan appropriated unto himself the short-wave broadcasts from the United States to Europe and Mr. Rockefeller took over those to South America. It has been argued that all this could be done by a single agency.

If a Central War Information Office is established, it is believed these and many other duplications of radio work will be eliminated, along with the attending confusion and that a much better system will result.

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RADIO ADVERTISING TAX URGED AT HOUSE REVENUE HEARING

A tax on newspaper and radio advertising was proposed to the Ways and Means Committee of the House considering additional means of revenue by Representative Sauthoff, Progressive, of Wisconsin.

After quoting Representative Boehne (D.), of Indiana, as saying that second class mail matter had received an average annual subsidy of \$90,000,000, Mr. Sauthoff told the Ways and Means Committee:

"An inspection of any of the metropolitan dailies will show you that one-third to one-half of the contents of such papers is devoted to commercial advertising, which pays a large revenue.

"Because these newspapers enjoy a \$90,000,000 a year subsidy from the government, which, of course, the average citizen must pay; and because commercial advertising is a matter of profit, pure and simple, and not educational, therefore, I feel that we could recover our \$90,000,000 a year now granted to the newspapers as subsidy by placing a tax on these commercial advertisements.

"I recommend this solely on the basis that this printed matter is getting a special privilege from the government.

"Another source of advertising which obtains a special privilege from the government is that of radio advertisement. Here, too, the government should step in and exact a fee for this form of advertising. As to the amount of the fee, I leave that to the good judgment of your committee."

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FLY HOTLY DENIES FCC MAINTAINS GESTAPO UNIT

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, hotly denied at a House Rules Committee meeting, when he was again called before that body last Wednesday, that the FCC maintains "a gestapo".

Testifying on a resolution by Representative Cox. (D.), of Georgia for Congressional investigation of the Commission, Mr. Fly said, "I certainly object to the type of investigation you have in mind." Mr. Cox had asked if the Commission had sought to bring "pressure" to block the projected inquiry.

The Committee arrived at no conclusion on the Cox resolution after having heard the FCC Chairman for the second time in less than a week. It had not finished questioning him when it adjourned without setting a time for another session.

Mr. Cox, who did most of the questioning, asked Mr. Fly if the Commission "maintains a Gestapo used to beat down * * * and cow * * * every one who might differ."

"That's entirely false, sir", retorted Mr. Fly, who explained that the Commission maintained a force of nine to handle its investigatory work.

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COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY YEARBOOK PLACED ON SALE

The Federal Communications Commission publication, "Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States" for the year ended December 31, 1940, was this week placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a price of 20 cents a copy.

The financial and operating data shown in this publication relate to common carriers and broadcast stations subject to the provisions of the Communications Act. The information was compiled from annual and monthly reports received in the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department of the Commission. Though the 1940 yearbook is reduced in size to meet appropriations and paper conservation requirements, it contains pertinent facts concerning individual telephone, telegraph, cable and radiotelegraph carriers and controlling companies; also, statistical summaries relative to standard broadcast stations and networks.

The first edition of this yearbook, for the calendar year 1939, was sold out within a few weeks after it was placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents and a second printing was necessary.

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WPB HEAD SAYS RADIO PEOPLE OVERRODE HIM ON ALUMINUM

That the radio and refrigerator industries got more aluminum than they were entitled to and that he lost out in opposing this were among the charges made by Robert R. Guthrie, former Chief of the War Production Textile Clothing and Leather Branch.

To the House Military Affairs Subcommittee, Mr. Guthrie made these charges:

1. Temporarily promoted to the post of Assistant Chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry branches, headed by Phillip Reed, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Co., Mr. Guthrie was "shocked" to find that the radio industry had been allocated 100,000 pounds of aluminum for civilian radio production in December, 95,000 pounds in February, and 90,000 pounds in March.

Last month's allotment to radio, he said, was enough to build three heavy bombers, "at a time when many airplane manufacturers plants are operating at less than capacity simply because they cannot obtain enough aluminum."

He canceled the March allocation, and was informed "this decision was not approved, and the result was that some aluminum was given out for civilian sets during the month of March", despite an aluminum scarcity of such severity that many airplane plants are operating at less than capacity because they cannot obtain enough of the vital metal.

2. After having agreed with the WPB Divisions of Labor and Civilian Supply to end refrigerator production on March 31, Mr. Guthrie was told by Mr. Reed that one Thomas Evans, head of a commercial refrigerator company and not yet sworn in as a Government official, was to be considered as Mr. Reed's personal representative in the discussions and that Mr. Evans should dictate the terms of the curtailment order.

Mr. Evans proposed in effect that the industry be allowed to continue operations through the Summer. The projected order was vetoed, however, by J. S. Knowlson, Reed's superior officer in the WPB, as being "indefensible".

Mr. Guthrie pointed out that Mr. Reed's General Electric Co. manufactured radios and refrigerators.

3. After the radio and refrigerator controversies, Mr. Guthrie was called into Mr. Reed's office. Mr. Reed told him, he said, that he was "suspicious of industry and probably suspicious" of Reed. This Mr. Guthrie denied, but said he thought Mr. Reed should not have anything to do with industries in the field of General Electric Co. operations.

"I told him", Mr. Guthrie testified, "that I did not think that all dollar-a-year men were down for selfish motives, but I did think that there were a substantial number who were in WPB to further the interest of their own personal business and that of their industry."

"He explained", Mr. Guthrie added, "that I should consider the fact that a man was here at \$1 a year as proof of his patriotism."

At this time Mr. Reed relieved Mr. Guthrie of the job of Assistant Bureau Chief, but allowed him to continue as head of the Textile Branch.

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WINCHELL SUED FOR \$400,000 ALLEGED BROADCAST LIBEL

Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, owner and publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, filed in District Court in Washington, D.C. last Thursday a complaint "to recover damages for defamation" against Walter Winchell, newspaper columnist and radio commentator; the Andrew Jergens Co., sponsor of Mr. Winchell's radio program, and the National Broadcasting Co., which broadcasts the program.

In suing Winchell, she beat him to the draw as the commentator has been threatening to sue her charging that the Times-Herald has been killing his column for days at a time and cutting it because of their conflicting political views.

In the meantime, it is reported that Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, and about whom there has been criticism, because he has been allowed to continue his commercial broadcasts while on active duty, has suggested to his sponsors that they have a substitute on hand in case the Navy Department should order him to give up his broadcasting.

Mrs. Patterson, who is from the famous Col. McCormick-Chicago Tribune, Joe Patterson-New York News, newspaper family, in her suit against Winchell, asked the court for compensatory damages of \$1000 of each of the defendants, and an extra \$100,00 was demanded of Winchell in "punitive damages". She is represented by Attorney R. H. Yeatman.

Mrs. Patterson told the court in her suit that she published in her paper on April 13, 1940, an editorial entitled "Greenland, Denmark and the United States", which was inserted in the Congressional Record by the late Senator Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota.

In one of his broadcasts, Mr. Winchell referred to this editorial, Mrs. Patterson said, in the following "false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory" words:

"I wish every American would read the back issues of the Congressional Record. It is a wonderful education. For example, on page 10,548 of May 27, 1940, you will see praise for an editorial on foreign policy. That editorial was inserted and praised by the late Senator Lundeen of Minnesota.

"It was shown conclusively in court that Lundeen worked with the convicted Nazy agent, Viereck. It fascinates me to see how the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fit together.

"That Lundeen contribution to the Congressional Record was an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald, which buys but suppresses and handcuffs my column."

Mrs. Patterson, in her suit, said:

"Neither the said Senator Lundeen, who was from the State of Minnesota, nor one George Sylvester Viereck, had anything whatsoever to do with the publication of said editorial in plaintiff's (Mrs. Patterson's) said newspaper, all of which was well known to the defendants and each of them at and before the publication of the defamation hereinafter set forth or could have been ascertained in the exercise of reasonable care by due inquiry by each of said defendants of the plaintiff or her accredited representatives."

The suit in question came as a result of Winchell's Sunday night broadcast of March 15th over the NBC network.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received - Grand View Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1290 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new television broadcast station, requesting changes in aural transmitter, to increase ESR from 1850 to 7654, move transmitter, changes in antenna and extension of commencement and completion dates from 1/15/42 and 7/15/42 to 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively.

Application Granted - General Electric Company, New Scotland, N. Y., granted construction permit on an experimental basis, for a new television relay broadcast station to operate on Channel No. 8, 162,000-168,000 kilocycles, 50 watts peak power and A-5 emission, for relaying programs to the applicant's television station WRGB, replacing experimental relay television station W2XI.

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N.Y.-BUENOS AIRES TRYOUT OF NEW ERROR PROOF PRINTER

All possibility of error from defective signals in radio telegraph transmission is eliminated by a new error-proof radio printer put into operation in the international communications field for the first time last Tuesday on the direct radio circuit of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., between New York and Buenos Aires.

Product of RCA Laboratories, the new printer automatically rejects false signals and prints an asterisk in place of an incorrect letter.

Present secrecy restrictions necessitated by the war, prevent a full description of the printer. R.C.A. Communications officials said it could be revealed, however, that the device operates with a special code so constructed that a defective character is immediately recognized as such by the printer.

The printer may operate alone or with others over the same radio transmitter. When more than one printer is used, they are operated in conjunction with RCAC's "time-divison" multiplex system, which provides two, three or four simultaneous message channels over a single radio transmitter. In sending messages, the output of the several transmitter-perforators is brought together in the multiplex equipment, scrambled, and delivered to a transmitter, which beams the aggregate radio signal to its destination. At the receiving end, the multiplex equipment unscrambles the signal and delivers the components to the several separate error-proof printers. The aggregate speed of the four-channel system is 248 words a minute.

With ordinary telegraph printers as used on the radio, errors may be caused by spurious signals, RCAC engineers explained.

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W6XAO'S "TELEVISION SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS" MAKE BOW

"Television spot announcements" were introduced to Southern California's "lookers" for the first time last week when the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO presented the second program of its defense schedule.

In the television field "spot announcements" included a visual presentation accompanied or supplemented by commentary and/or musical interludes. Purchase of defense bonds and stamps was urged in the tele announcements.

Don Lee Director of Television Harry R. Lubcke supervises the defense telecasts, which are presented on alternate Saturday evenings in cooperation with the Nation's war effort.

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OFF MODIFIES CASUALTY ANNOUNCEMENT POLICY

Lists of men killed in action will be given out, but with the stipulation that the press and radio will not publish Nation-wide roundups, but confine themselves to listing the names of casualties from their own localities, the Office of Facts and Figures announced in an explanation of the Government's wartime information policy. That modified somewhat a previous censorship restriction against publication of casualty lists, except stories obtained in a newspaper's local field from the next-of-kin of the deceased service man.

Even in the future, to prevent valuable information from sifting through to the enemy, the ranks and ratings of Navy officers and men killed in action will be withheld, as will the designation of units to which Army officers and men were assigned.

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MARINES STILL HOLD MIDWAY, GENERAL ELECTRIC LEARNS

That the Marines were in possession of Midway Islands as late as February 16th was learned from a letter just received by KGEI, General Electric's powerful short-wave station at San Francisco.

Reporting that they received all of KGEI's programs throughout the station's 17-hour broadcasting day, the Marines said:

"Your broadcast of news events is to us of especial importance, isolated as we are, and your rebroadcasts of some of the network programs keep our minds on the nights when we were home and used to sit and listen to our favorite programs. We can suggest no improvement in either the programs or the transmission hours."

And they ended their letter with the statement:

"The situation is well in hand."

The letter, passed by U. S. censors, was signed by Sergeant Elmer R. Wirta and Peter Vargo.

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the Government
Initial rating given "This Is War", /half-hour program, by the Co-Operative Analysis of Broadcasting, is 20.7. The C.A.B. rating is slightly lower than surveys privately made for the Office of Facts and Figures and is regarded as not too good for a show with four networks, or a practical monopoly of the air.

President Roosevelt, with Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, speaking March 9 on a special farm bureau program, drew an audience of 49%, according to the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting.

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::: _____ :::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Productions Board and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has been given greater power by being authorized to delegate WPB's rationing authority to the OPA whenever such action is considered desirable, under an order issued by Mr. Nelson.

The operators of WMCA, New York, in connection with an application for a new FM station have asked that the name of the old company, namely Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., be changed to WMCA, Inc.

Gertrude Lanza, formerly in charge of sales promotion and advertising at Columbia Artists, Inc., has joined the staff of ASCAP where she will become assistant to Robert L. Murray, Director of Public and Customer Relations.

The Don Lee Broadcasting System (KTSL), Hollywood, Calif., has applied for a modification of construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station, requesting extension of completion date to October 12, 1942.

W71NY, WOR's FM station which was successful with the first attempt at a large scale FM relay including 7 stations during its dedication ceremonies, will be on the receiving end when the new FM studios of Station W43B in Boston are formally opened today (March 20) at 9 P.M.

C. P. Boggs has been made Director of Manufacturing for the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. He has held executive positions in the Manufacturing Division of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation since 1932. Recently he was made Assistant to Executive Vice President W. E. Poor. Mr. Boggs was formerly with the General Electric Co.

A meeting between William Lewis, Coordinator of Radio for the Office of Facts and Figures, and prominent representatives of advertisers, using network radio, was held Thursday under the sponsorship of the Advertising Council. Mr. Lewis explained to the advertiser radio representatives the present problems and plans of the Office of Facts and Figures. Mr. Lewis was accompanied by Douglas Meservey, his Chief Deputy in Radio Coordination.

The advertisers were brought together by Paul West, President of the Association of National Advertisers, acting on behalf of the Advertising Council.

Station KFXM, J. C. & E. W. Lee (Lee Bros. Broadcasting Co.), San Bernardino, Calif., seek a construction permit to install new transmitter for directional antenna day and night, change frequency from 1240 to 1300 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and hours from Share KPBC, Pasadena, to unlimited hours.

Jerry Danzig, Publicity Director of WOR, goes on a leave of absence from the station to go on active duty as a Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR in the Radio Section of the Public Relations Division of the Third Naval District. Danzig has been with WOR for six years, starting in the Special Features Division, moving to Commercial Program Manager and then taking over two years ago as Director of the Publicity Department.

Danzig's place will be taken by Richard Pack, who will become Acting Publicity Director. Pack has been with WOR for two years, coming to the station from a post of Publicity Director of WNYC.

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NO JUKE BOXES AFTER MAY 1

A shutdown of the manufacture of automatic phonographs (juke boxes), weighing and amusement machines on May 1 was ordered by the War Production Board.

Between March 1 and April 30 the manufacturers of such equipment may produce three times their February quota - that is, three month's production in two months. However, these new units must be manufactured or assembled largely out of present inventory.

The following prohibitions are effective at once:

No manufacturer may cut, stamp, or other shape or change the physical form of any copper, copper base alloy, nickel or stainless steel in the production of equipment or parts.

No repair parts may be fabricated for gaming machines. Their manufacture was discontinued previously.

No manufacturer may receive or accept delivery of any raw materials, semi-processed materials, or finished parts not fully completed at the time of issuance of this order.

No manufacturer may sell, transfer, or deliver any part of his inventory except to other manufacturers for use in accordance with the order.

The industry affected by the order consists of about 30 companies which did a business in 1941 of between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. It employed approximately 10,000 persons.

It was estimated that if the entire industry is converted to war production, that its annual production will be approximately \$150,000,000 worth of war materials.

In the original order, automatic photographs were defined as phonographs customarily coin-operated.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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No. 1414

March 24, 1942.

CO-ED FIRST WARTIME WOMAN ENGINEER TO RUN STATION

Leading the way for women the country over in war work to whom the radio industry and the Federal Government are opening the door of opportunity to new fields of highly technical skills, Beatrice Mead, 22-year-old Cornell University co-ed, recently joined the regular staff of control operators of WHCU, the Cornell University station at Ithaca, N. Y. So far as is known, a Federal Radio Education Committee bulletin states, Miss Mead is the first woman to be serving as a full-fledged control operator anywhere in the United States. Specializing in electrical communication, her course covered everything from telegraph and telephone to sound-recording and broadcasting.

"Any capable student in the communications department of the engineering college at Cornell is eligible to apply for a job as control operator, under the apprenticeship policy of general manager Michael R. Hanna," the Federal Radio Education Committee advises. "Usually, interested students with ability are accepted in their freshman or sophomore years. Working with engineering faculty members or senior operators, they gain experience which qualifies them to fill the jobs in their junior, senior and graduate years.

"The example of Miss Mead should prove encouraging to thousands of other women the country over who are eligible for the special training courses as radio technicians now being recruited by the radio industry, in cooperation with the Engineering, Service, Management and Defense Training Division of the U. S. Office of Education. With thousands of radio technicians being drafted for special service in the armed forces, their place in the radio industry will be open to women who take advantage of the training opportunities currently offered throughout the country."

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The Crosley Radio Corporation is carrying this slogan on all its press releases, "Forget Pearl Harbor! Let's Get Tokyo!"

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QUESTION RAISED AS TO DROPPING ALL FCC PROBES

Suggested by the disclosure of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission when he appeared before the House Rules Committee that on account of the war, super-power and cleared channel probes had been dropped, Mr. Fly was asked if the rumor was true that all Commission investigations would be suspended for the duration of the war.

"I don't think we arrived at any overall conclusions as to all investigations and studies", Mr. Fly replied. "I did use those two outstanding problems. Our policy is to try to keep to normal current problems and not waste time, funds and energy on matters which can be kept in the background for the time being, and devote all possible time and energy to defense. As I say, though, the action on those two matters is rather a reflection of general attitude rather than the specific crystallized policy."

The Chairman was asked whether there was any point in proceeding with the newspaper-radio inquiry in view of the War Production Board restrictions.

"As a matter of fact there is no great issue there that is of practical significance at this moment in terms of actual construction of stations", the Chairman answered. "It would not make much difference just now what we say about newspaper ownership - not a question of whether it represents newspapers but rather whether it represents defense. However, that study is almost complete."

"Do you mean by that that you will hand down a decision in the press radio inquiry?" "I just don't know. I am making a point that this is not in the same category where we would have to move in", was the reply.

"Supposing a newspaper organization applied for a new station and it was found out by DCB that it would be in the interest of national defense?" the questioner continued. "I wouldn't know. Under the past policy applications coming under Order 79 were all held in pending files and I would not want to conjecture what would happen", Mr. Fly said. "Anyhow we don't have it before us. I don't know what the answer is."

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CENSORSHIP BASEBALL BROADCAST INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Asking that it also be called to the attention of the Program and Sports Departments, J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, has issued these instructions to all broadcasters:

"The purpose of this communication is to call to the attention of those in authority certain program problems which might arise in applying the Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters with the advent of baseball season.

"Special attention of all baseball play-by-play broadcasters is called to Sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Section I of the Code.

"Sub-paragraph (1) provides that weather should not be broadcast unless officially authorized. It further suggests: "Special care should be taken against inadvertent references to weather conditions during sports broadcasts, special events, and similar projects." This means, specifically, that announcers are advised against any reference to weather during the broadcast. If weather conditions cause cancellation of game, simply state the fact that the game has been cancelled without describing the cause. The unchallengeable baseball broadcast of 1942 will make no reference to the weather conditions at the scene of play.

"Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) provide against the release of information concerning our armed forces. In each sub-paragraph, it is suggested that the movement of personnel of armed units should not be used unless appropriately authorized. It is likely that some broadcasters will want to interview former baseball players and officials who have joined the armed forces and have returned to their original environments on furlough. It is especially important that in conducting such interviews, the interviewer should not elicit from his subject the exact identity of the latter's unit (unless he is in a training camp), his destination after the furlough has expired or any other information falling within the purview of Section I of the Code. Likewise, announcers should guard against stating specifically the location of former baseball notables who are now with the armed forces, again unless they are in training camps in the continental United States.

"If it is the plan of any radio station to conduct informal quiz programs at locales of games, special reference should be made first to the stipulations in Sub-paragraph (b), Section II of the Code.

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RCA OPENS CIRCUIT FOR PICTURES FROM AUSTRALIA

Pictures flashed by radio last Saturday night across 7,420 miles of the Pacific from Melbourne to San Francisco when R.C.A. Communications, Inc. opened the first direct radiophoto circuit ever operated between the United States and Australia.

This new radiophoto channel to the Antipodes is expected to greatly facilitate the dispatch and exchange of photographs between Australasia and America. Arrangements for the service were completed during the past week following several days of negotiations and tests by RCAC with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, Ltd. of Australia.

Since Australia became the chief focal point of the Pacific War, the demand and the need for direct radiophoto service between

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the South Pacific and this country has been sharply emphasized. Heretofore, radiophotos originating in Australia have reached the United States through New York by way of London, involving substantially more time and expense in transmission and relay.

Normally, photographs measuring 5 x 7 inches are used in the transmissions. Reception is at the rate of one inch of the picture every two minutes, so that a photograph scanned across the 5-inch side is received in ten minutes.

This radiophoto circuit is the second important communications link established by RCAC between the United States and Australia since this country entered the war. On December 25th a direct radiotelegraph circuit was opened by RCAC between San Francisco and Sydney.

Further strengthening the radio life-line of communication between the United States and Australasia, a new direct RCAC radiotelegraph circuit has been in operation between San Francisco and Wellington, New Zealand, since February 23rd. That also marked the first direct radio communications to be established between this country and New Zealand.

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ALERT RADIO OPERATOR CITED; AIDS RESCUE OF SEVEN

For his alertness in intercepting an SOS message and his initiative in taking action which assisted in the rescue of seven men in a Navy patrol plane forced down at sea off the Galapagos Island, James F. Farrell, radio operator in the Federal Communications Commission monitoring service, has been formally cited by the Commission.

A member of the Commission's National Defense Operations Section for but eight months, Mr. Farrell was on listening-in duty at Westchester, Pa. when he heard the plane radio its position and desperate situation. He immediately communicated this and subsequent information to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Director of Naval Communications advised the Commission that Mr. Farrell was not only first to flash word of the plane's plight but also stated that his alertness in watch-standing and initiative in taking prompt action under such circumstances is considered highly commendable and worthy of recognition.

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WOULD HAVE TELEVISION READY TO GO WHEN WAR ENDS

Whether television will be scrapped for the duration, as it has been in England, will be one of the questions taken up at the forthcoming conference with the television permittees and licensees as well as representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at the Federal Communications Commission's conference April 9th. Regardless of this, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC revealed the fact that he wanted television to take advantage of the present lull to make further research and preparation so as to be all ready to go ahead at the conclusion of the war. The discussion was started by someone asking him if there was anything new on color television.

"I have no recent report on color television", the Chairman replied. "I think you have the word on our proposed conference on television next month. There will probably be some important questions on television to be considered at that conference."

"Other restrictions that affect communications?" he was asked.

"They are working on a general order now having to do with telephone."

"Doesn't television seem wrapped up with other broadcast restrictions?"

To this Chairman Fly replied: "That may be true."

Here someone mentioned operating time. Mr. Fly continued: "But some of the people are operating more than that now but they may not operate fairly. That is, NBC may be doing 20 hours and someone else 10 or 12. That is one of the questions we are going to review. That is one of the reasons the conference is called."

Then the question was brought up about the advantage of having television ready as a post-war industry.

"The thing we must do is to keep television in vigorous condition and get all the benefit we can out of this time which is necessarily devoted to it and then be ready to shoot the well-sounded industry when the let-down comes after the war", Mr. Fly declared. "It will be of tremendous benefit not only to the industry but to the country to have such an industry that is ready to go, and of course we do expect that it will be ready to go."

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A daily G-E short-wave program planned especially for the boys in the U.S. armed forces in Iceland and North Ireland, will go on the air beginning Monday, April 6th.

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DR. GOLDSMITH INVENTS MICRO-TELEVISION SYSTEM

Micro-television facsimile in which the images received are too small to be viewed by the human eye but may be enlarged by projecting them on a screen is the invention (Patent No. 2,275,898) of Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, radio and television researcher of New York City. The patent is assigned to RCA.

Dr. Goldsmith's television system is designed for the transmission of written, printed, typed or drawn matter. Whereas prior systems of transmitting through the ether such information, known as facsimile, required from one to twenty minutes for each sheet or page, the new micro-system cuts down the time to one second per page.

The images, which are too small to be comprehensible to the human eye, are photographed on a negative film, developed in a processing apparatus and passed through a projector which enlarges and throws the image on a viewing screen.

By photographing the images on film, a permanent record which can be viewed at will and stored in a small space like micro-film records is obtained.

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WOR SURPRISED WHEN IT PICKED UP MAC ARTHUR

How WOR and Mutual happened to broadcast the voice of General MacArthur for the first time since he left the United States, is told by the station as follows:

"WOR was monitoring and recording the regular official Australian Broadcasting Corporation shortwave news program last Saturday morning at 7:40 - which WOR regularly rebroadcasts later to listeners - when the Australian announcer suddenly called attention to the fact that General MacArthur's Melbourne talk would be heard at the end of the news. A few minutes later came the voice of an announcer on the scene describing Melbourne's welcome fo the American General, then a minute later the voice of General MacArthur himself.

"Against a background noise of the welcoming crowds came the voice of the Australian announcer, close to MacArthur in the railway station at Melbourne. * * * Here the noise drowned out the announcer - then a voice, evidently that of some radio technician, was heard requesting the General to come closer to the microphone - next came the voice of General MacArthur himself:

"I want to say how glad I am to meet the Australian press', were General MacArthur's first words. 'Some of the best friends I have in the world are press men. I hope in the near future to meet you individually. This morning I have a prepared statement which I wish you would quote. I'll read it. . .'"

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MCDONALD LOSES HOME WHEN HE TURNS YACHT OVER TO NAVY

The first person in the radio industry to lose his home as a result of the war was Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, when he turned his luxurious yacht "The Mizpah" over to the Navy last week. Not only have his cruises and explorations aboard "The Mizpah" afforded him his recreation but the yacht anchored off the Chicago Yacht Club below Michigan Avenue in sight of the city's skyline has for years also been his home.

It was an amusing thing that Commander McDonald's little daughter, Marianne Jean, who was raised on the yacht, walked with a regular sailor's roll. Mr. McDonald's friends will long remember the hospitality dispensed aboard the "Mizpah". Particularly if it happened to be a sweltering summer day.

"If the nights get too hot for us to sleep here on the Chicago waterfront", Mr. McDonald once remarked, "we simply go out into Lake Michigan for ten or fifteen miles and throw out the anchor for there you can always get a cool breeze and sleep like a log."

The "Mizpah" has been on explorations including Labrador, and Central and South America. Also the Cocos-Galapagos Islands Archeological Expedition in 1929, the Georgian Bay Expedition in 1930, and the expedition to find LaSalle's lost ship "Griffin" in 1937. When on the cruise to the South Seas, Commander McDonald learned that some people were in distress on Galapagos Island. Leading a searching party, he found Dr. Frederick Ritter, famous physician, and Dore Strauch, wife of a schoolmaster, who had caused an international sensation by eloping from Germany and losing themselves in the far-away islands. They were dressed in ragged clothes and short of food and their discovery was headlined in newspapers all over the world. Madame Strauch later described the rescue in her autobiography. This book "Satan came to Eden" was widely read at the time.

There were many noted guests entertained aboard the "Mizpah" in Chicago, including Marconi, Commander Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer with whom McDonald made two trips to the Arctic, and Gutzon Borglum, the great sculptor. It was on this yacht that one evening to amuse Commander McDonald's daughter that Gen. Hugh Johnson to the amazement of everyone and the great glee of the little girl, stood on his head on the deck.

The "Mizpah" said to be one of the most beautiful private yachts on the Great Lakes, is 185 feet long, 27½ foot beam. It was designed by Cox and Stevens. It has a 7,000 mile cruising range and a speed of 21½ miles an hour. The yacht is equipped with a powerful radio-telephone transmitter through which Commander McDonald kept in touch with things while at sea.

The "Mizpah" has gone to the Navy via the War Shipping Administrator. Its destination and assignment have not been made public.

PRICES FROZEN ON RADIOS AND OTHER HOME APPLIANCES

In an order of the Office of Price Administration effective next Monday, March 30th, price ceilings were established on radios and phonographs and four additional household items. Also on new typewriters.

Four of the OPA regulations, those applying to new typewriters, domestic washing and ironing machines, radio receiving sets and phonographs and domestic heating and cooking stoves and ranges are "temporary", that is, they will remain in force for sixty days, and peg prices at the levels of last Thursday, March 19.

The two "permanent regulations", which apply to household vacuum cleaners and to mechanical refrigerators, fix retail ceilings at levels used by manufacturers in their recommended retail price lists. Price margins of wholesale distributors of the two products are "frozen" at the levels prevailing last October 1-15.

"Inasmuch as there has been no increase in manufacturers' prices", John E. Hamm, Acting Price Administrator said, "it is obvious that wholesale and retail prices are being pushed up simply on the theory that the public should be glad to get a new refrigerator or washer or vacuum cleaner or radio at any price in these items."

"This is the reasoning that makes for profiteering and stimulates inflation. We have the duty of preventing these twin evils and are acting accordingly. Enforced scarcity will not be permitted to dictate the price of any article subject to OPA control, now or in the future."

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RACETRACK RADIO TIPSTERS SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

Stiff sentences meted out to two men who resorted to illegal use of radio in an effort to broadcast "sure tips" to confederates during a horserace should deter others from trying to beat the races - at least with radio, the Federal Communications Commission opines.

In the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, Joseph M. Wozniak on March 21st received a prison term of 15 months and was fined \$600 in addition. An accomplice, William M. Brennan, was sentenced to prison for one year and a day and was fined a like amount.

These men were apprehended while using unlicensed radio equipment at the Charles Town racetrack. Wozniak operated in the grandstand. By means of a portable radio transmitter concealed about his person, he broadcast the progress of a race to Brennan, in a nearby tourist cabin. Brennan, in turn, used a more powerful transmitter to flash the expected result to confederates listening in out-

side places. Thus, the conspirators were enabled to place sure bets on a race before the result became known to the public.

At the trial which was held at Fairmont, West Virginia, Commission monitoring officers testified how they had intercepted the messages, had traced the origin of the transmissions, and had kept the defendants under surveillance. The messages were sent in a sort of code. Wozniak would talk into his sleeve, in which a "mike" was concealed. At the start of a race he would whistle a few bars of a popular song. Then, as the race neared the finish, he would cut in with the number of the lead horse, repeating the same until the race was completed. From the tourist cabin Brennan would relay the signal, following it with such commonplace expressions as "testing" and "that is all".

Wozniak and Brennan were found guilty on three indictments, one for operating a radio station without the station license required by the Communications Act; the second for operating without the operator's license required by the Act, and the third for conspiracy to violate the Act.

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WINCHELL NAMED IN ANOTHER SUIT - \$1,000,000 THIS TIME

Closely following the suit for \$400,000 filed against him, his sponsor and the National Broadcasting Company for defamation, by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, Walter Winchell, radio commentator, was named a defendant along with two other persons in a million dollar damage suit filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network", in a cross bill and counterclaim to her husband's divorce suit. The suit was filed this week in the Superior Court in Chicago.

In her action to obtain \$1,000,000 in damages from Albert W. Dilling and his attorney and Winchell, Mrs. Dilling charged that on his March 1 broadcast, Winchell said "in a malicious manner", that he had been waiting two years for Dilling's action in order to be able to voice his own knowledge of Mrs. Dilling's character during one of his broadcasts.

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Fight fans all over the world in the military services of the United States will be able to hear the Joe Louis-Abe Simon heavy-weight champion contest Friday, March 27, through WGEA and WGEO, General Electric short-wave stations in Schenectady, at 10 P.M., EWT.

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Dr. Assis de Figueiredo, Assistant Director of Brazil's Department of Press and Propaganda now in the United States advises that a new nightly radio program from the United States to Brazil, to be prepared and spoken by a staff of Brazilian journalists and radio men, is scheduled to begin March 30. At Rio it will be re-broadcast over 89 Brazilian stations. Of Brazil's 2,000,000 sets, Dr. Figueirido said about half are equipped with short-wave.

Louis Thompson, formerly with the Columbia Broadcasting System has been appointed operating manager for Metropolitan Television, Inc., a subsidiary of Abraham & Straus and Bloomingdale's Department stores in New York City, and is beginning the construction of the company's station on top of the Hotel Pierre.

James H. Carmine, formerly General Sales Manager of the company since 1928, has been elected Vice President in Charge of Merchandising by the Philco Corporation.

From Mears Radio Hearing Device Corp., 1 West 34th St., and Charles W. Hoyt Co., 551 Fifth Ave., New York City, the latter an advertising agency, the Federal Trade Commission accepted a stipulation to cease certain representations in the sale of hearing-aid devices. In the sale of the Mears company's vacuum tube crystal hearing-aid device designated "Aurophone Model No. 98", the respondents agree to cease disseminating advertising matter representing that the product is better suited to supply the hearingaid needs of persons regardless of the kind or degree of their hearing afflictions, and that the device is an entirely new product or is the lightest or smallest hearing-aid instrument now on the market.

At its meeting in New York City last week, the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters adopted a resolution inviting the networks to active membership. Instead of paying dues as associate members, the networks would pay on a pro-rata basis. NBC and CBS, based on their brackets, would contribute \$24,000 each and the Blue \$9,000.

Fred W. Morrison of the Mutual Broadcasting System was elected President of the Radio Correspondents' Association yesterday (Monday) at a meeting in the NBC studios, Translux Building, Washington, D. C. He succeeds H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network Commentator who becomes a member of the Board of Directors. Earl Godwin of the NBC was elected Treasurer; Francis W. Tully, Jr., of the Yankee Network, Secretary; and Eric Severeid of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Vice-President.

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ADVERSE MONOPOLY DECISION POSSIBILITIES DISCUSSED

The possibility of an adverse decision by the Federal Court on the issue of "option time" claimed the attention of members of the NBC-Red Network Advisory Committee of the Second District, meeting in Cincinnati last week with network officials. Robert Dunville, of WLW, acted as Chairman in the absence of Harry Stone.

William S. Hedges, Vice President in charge of Station Relations, explained to the station managers the present status of the NBC legal action in the Federal Court.

Questioned as to what would happen if the new FCC rules were held to be operative by the courts, Hedges explained that the effects on the affiliates would be actually no more than the affiliates themselves determined, pointing out that it will be a simple matter for a station to refuse an outside program when it knows a Red one is coming its way.

"We can give you first refusal of time under the new rules but you could not give it to us", he said. "We are talking over plans - if the suit is lost, which I do not believe it will be - under which we will give you first refusal of our time but it will be revocable if you do not accept a large proportion of the programs we offer."

Reviewing the testimony given by Niles Trammell, NBC president, before the Commission, Hedges pointed out that any national advertiser might buy a super network of 60 stations, and cover the country, knocking out many regional and local stations. This would leave a second best network costing more than the first with 65 per cent of the coverage for the next important advertiser while the third best network available, also costing more than the super network, would give barely half the national coverage.

"It is in your power to determine the effect of the rulings", Hedges said. "It will be most disastrous to the American system of radio if you do not hold together. We are going to operate in good faith and try to sell our stations even if they are not the most powerful in each locality. But the Commission says you are being emancipated, so you can refuse any business you do not want to take."

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Thirty of America's leading figures in the fields of education, religion, government and the arts and sciences who have gained wide attention for their contributions to the advancement of Inter-American unity, will convene at the Pan American Union in Washington, on Saturday, March 28, to create a permanent administrative structure for the new NBC Inter-American University of the Air. The delegates have been chosen jointly by Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company and President Emeritus of Yale University and Sterling Fisher, educator and assistant public service counsellor for NBC.

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No. 1415

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR STREAMLINING NAB

Leaving the fate of Neville Miller as President of the National Association of Broadcasters and other important details which cannot be worked out between now and then up to the Cleveland convention in May, the committee appointed to consider the now famous resolution adopted by the 4th Regional District meeting calling on the Board to streamline the NAB organization for its great war task, made several recommendations. The most important of these were that the broadcasters get busy and employ a No. 1 public relations man now that Ed Kirby has been permanently taken over by the War Department. They also defended Mr. Miller in the effort he made to patch up the differences in the organization which threatened "even the dissolution of the NAB itself".

Another development in the situation was a letter sent to the members of the Fourth District by John A. Kennedy of WCHS, Charleston, West Virginia, regional director, clearing up what he said were certain misunderstandings in the matter.

The statement given out by the NAB Committee consisting of John Gillin, Howard Lane, John Elmer, Edward Klauber, and Don S. Elias as Chairman, with Paul Morency as an alternate for any member unable to attend, was as follows:

"Following a discussion by the Board itself, which culminated in the appointment of this Committee, the Committee met on March 21 and for several hours endeavored to explore all angles of the problem. All members of the Committee were present, including Mr. Morency. The conclusion of the Committee was that the NAB had suffered during the past year from the extraordinary amount of time the president had been compelled to give to the internal situation in the industry because of the launching of various dissident movements threatening the unity of the industry and even the dissolution of the NAB itself.

"The Committee further found that owing to the fact that Ed Kirby, because of his duties with the War Department, had been able to render only nominal service to the NAB, the president and the remaining members of his staff had been compelled to assume the burden of carrying on the exceedingly important public relations functions, with the result that at times sufficient energy was not available for the carrying out of other functions, and at other times it was not possible to be as effective in public relations as would have been desirable.

"The Committee therefore makes the following recommendations:

- A. That the members of the Board and all other broadcasters believing in the usefulness and the sincerity of the purposes of the NAB should to the utmost of their ability relieve the president of the organization of the burden of maintaining loyalty and unity within the industry; and
- B. That the NAB employ as promptly as possible a thoroughly competent director of public relations, able under the direction of the president and the Board to carry out the public relations functioning efficiently and effectively both to the end of accomplishing a better public understanding of the industry, its purposes and its needs, and to the end of enabling the president to exercise directive rather than a functioning part in public relations activities.
- C. The Committee recognizes that it was not possible within the time immediately available to it to exhaust all the functions suggested by its assignment. It therefore proposes a continuing effort to find ways and means to strengthen and streamline the organization. Specifically it proposes that as soon as a public relations man has been employed, further study of the administrative organizations be made, in cooperation with the president, in an effort to bring about a more effective distribution of functions, and concentration upon important problems and objectives.

"In view of the shortness of time before the next annual convention of the NAB, and since no further Board meeting is presently scheduled before the May convention, this committee, believing that the foregoing arrangements may prove acceptable to the Board as a whole, has undertaken to try to find a qualified expert on public relations and to make a specific recommendation in this regard if it is successful in its search."

Mr. Kennedy's letter to the 4th District members read:

"I was rather dumbfounded at the report in the last issue of 'Broadcasting Magazine', purporting to give an account of the decision of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters at its meeting which concluded late Friday evening.

"I should like to inform members of this district that the story was not a full and correct account of what happened at the meeting.

"I might add, however, that I do not believe 'Broadcasting Magazine' was too much at fault for the reason that the final action and discussion of the subject matter was taken after 'Broadcasting Magazine' went to press. In connection with the Committee that was appointed, they quite obviously were misinformed as to the purposes for which the committee was named.

"The Board did flounder around for a day and a half, accomplishing little or nothing, reviewing the NAB situation in hotel rooms and in corridors but not in the meeting itself.

"Finally, late in the afternoon of the second day, the subject was brought up. During the general meeting, while Mr. Miller was present, only a limited amount of discussion took place.

"Later, it was suggested that Mr. Miller absent himself and the whole situation was thoroughly gone into and the Committee was appointed by the Board to consider the resolution adopted by the Fourth District. The Committee held its first meeting last Saturday.

"Attached to this letter is the press release turned out by that Committee.

"That Committee was not appointed for the purpose of discussing this question with the Fourth District as was erroneously reported."

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FTC ORDERS TELEVISION SCHOOL TO TONE DOWN ROSY ADS

DeForest's Training, Inc., 2533 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of television or electronics courses.

Commission findings are that the respondent advertised, among other things, as follows: "If Television develops as we anticipate, it won't be very long until many of the 23,000,000 homes in the U.S. will want Television receivers. * * *" Television "will hold wonderful opportunities for the young man who has the vision and foresight to get into it at the very beginning and pioneer and grow with it".

The Commission finds that regardless of the optimism of various individuals engaged in the television field with respect to its commercial development, delay after delay has occurred to postpone that development, and the involvement of the nation in hostilities will undoubtedly result in further delay. The fact is, the findings continue, that no one can say with certainty when the commercial development of television will reach a stage which assures opportunities for the employment of large numbers of men.

The Commission order directs the respondent to cease representing that there are possibilities for employment of its students or graduates in the television field until substantial numbers of them have been and can be employed directly in that field; and to cease representing that there are now, or in the near future will be, opportunities for employment of students or graduates, until the commercial development of television advances sufficiently to assure such possibilities.

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SEES WAR OPENING WAY TO WOMEN IN COMMUNICATIONS WORK

Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield of the Federal Communications Commission believes the war will bring with it a demand for trained women in the communications field. Addressing the Institute on Women's Professional Relations, Washington, D. C., he said, in part:

"Is the war producing a demand for trained women in the communications field? The most dramatic answer to that question is found in wartime Britain today.

"The Federal Communications Commission recent sent its Assistant Chief Engineer, Gerald C. Gross, to survey existing communications in England. Mr. Gross brought back many accounts of striking developments, much testimony concerning the absolute necessity of an efficient communications system to a nation at war. But nothing that he saw or heard impressed me more than his account of the major role now played by women in radio, telephone, telegraph and allied means of communications.

"In the telephone industry, for example, women operators were universal. That, of course, was to be expected. But women were also active in the technical jobs. They served as maintenance men, as office supervisors, and, when bombing or other causes made a break in a telephone line, women drove the repair trucks and served on the repair crews.

"In radiobroadcasting, the same was true. We have come to expect women in the broadcasting field - as announcers, as script writers, as program directors, and so on. Those activities, Mr. Gross reports, have vastly expanded in wartime England - but women have not stopped there. You will find women also on the technical side - standing at the controls, serving as assistant engineers, as program monitors, and in a variety of technical and maintenance positions.

"The primary purpose of all this feminine activity, of course, is to free the men who formerly performed these duties for service in the uniformed forces. But evidently women's role in British communications has gone beyond even this. When you turn to the uniformed forces themselves, you find women everywhere active in maintaining communications.

"We have all read of the WAAFs and the WRENS and the ATS - the Women's Air Auxiliary Force, the Women's Royal Naval Service, and the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Now most of the WAAFs are not, of course, flying planes, nor are most of the WRENS and ATS manning ships or guns. A considerable number of them, I am informed, are in the communications service of their respective branches.

"There is coming into constantly increasing use a wholly new kind of anti-aircraft device - a sort of secret defensive weapon, if you will. In Britain it is called the radar (r-a-d-a-r); here we call it the radiolocator. It is vastly more efficient than

any previous device for locating enemy aircraft and aiming the anti-aircraft guns which will bring them down. Thousands of skilled technicians are already manning radiolocator installations at key points throughout the British Isles. But "manning" isn't quite the word. For a large proportion of these new radars are not manned at all, but are - as we might say - womaned.

"Turning now to the United States, we find that while the process of utilizing women in communications work has not yet progressed that far, we have unquestionably embarked on the same road.

"In time of war even more than in time of peace, our telephone, telegraph, and radio systems constitute the nervous system of our whole economy. We need instantaneous communications to carry messages to and from the armed forces on land and sea all around the globe; a delay of half an hour in a message may lose a battle; a disruption of communications in any area can lose a campaign. Conversely, with communications operating at high efficiency both at home and overseas, our productive capacity and our military striking power can be utilized with a minimum of obstruction, interference, and delay.

"Unfortunately, in time of war the demand for trained communications personnel comes simultaneously from two fronts. The normal media of communication - telephone, telegraph, radiotelegraph, and even to a certain extent radiobroadcasting - must operate at even higher efficiency and carry a far heavier message load than in time of peace. And that means more men, or perhaps I should say more men and women. Simultaneously, however, the armed forces have an even more urgent need for the same trained personnel, and, of course, make heavy inroads into the technical staffs of the communications companies.

"In both the telephone communications and radiobroadcasting fields, we find a similar acute need for more trained personnel.

"Dorothy Thomson in the field of news comment and the well known women writers and actresses in the field of radio drama are only the headliners of a considerable number of women engaged in the programming field as continuity writers, editors, program monitors, and authorities on special phases of advertising and salesmanship.

"As the war effort directly absorbs more and more men, women are bound to take on still more duties, and more openings are sure to arise. But an even more interesting development is the probable employment of women on the technical side of broadcasting as station operators, technicians, and engineers. Radio in all its phases, because a new industry, has been a young man's industry. It is, therefore, peculiarly subject to drain of personnel by reason of requirements of the Army and Navy of the Army and Navy and other governmental activities.

"How many women are currently taking advantage of the special training courses offered for radio technicians, I don't

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profess to know; but I do know that if the wartime experience of England is a safe guid - and I believe it is - we will need women in this work in unprecedented numbers.

"The communications industry is among those which will feel the shortage of technically trained personnel first and most acutely. It is an activity which must be maintained at unimpaired efficiency throughout the war. Women have already entered with marked success many communications activities; and if English experience is a fair basis for prediction, then we must plan now, and extensively, for a large-scale training and employment of women in even the most technical branches of American communications work."

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GUTHRIE'S CHARGES FAKE, SAYS G.E. CHAIRMAN

Philip Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Company, and a \$1-a-year head of the Bureau of Industry Branches of the War Production Board, before the House Military Affairs Committee, denied the charge made by Robert R. Guthrie, resigned Chief of the War Production Board's Textile Clothing and Leather Branch that Mr. Reed had unduly favored the radio and other industries in which G.E. was particularly interested.

Mr. Reed described Mr. Guthrie as an incompetent and arrogant executive whose overbearing manner antagonized his subordinates. He said Mr. Guthrie's accusations contained "inaccuracies and falsehoods".

He cited a letter from the War Department to prove that production of civilian radio sets was continued early this year at the request of the Army. He also said Mr. Guthrie's figures on the amount of aluminum consumed by the industry in recent months were almost 50 per cent too large. Less than 6-100ths of 1 per cent of aluminum production went into radio sets, he said.

Because his company produces both radios and refrigerators, Mr. Reed said, he had avoided taking any part in the deliberations affecting either industry.

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Estimated by Printer's Ink the total amount of advertising for 1941 was \$1,920,000. Broken down by L. D. H. Weld, the figures are Newspapers \$610,000,000; Direct mail - \$315,000,000; Radio - \$225,000,000 and Magazines \$180,000,000.

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GILLINGHAM QUILTS FCC FOR ARMY

One of the best press relations men in the Government service, George O. Gillingham, Chief of the Office of Information of the Federal Communications Commission, has resigned to join the Chemical Warfare Service in which he served in the first World War.

"I need not tell you that your absence will leave a very large hole in the Commission", FCC Chairman, James L. Fly wrote in accepting Mr. Gillingham's resignation. "It is felt by all that your services have been wholly commendable and I should like to take this opportunity of paying well deserved tribute to the ability, energy and loyalty which you brought to a difficult assignment.

"The Commission wishes me to say that it appreciates your motives in again entering Army service and it would not wish to stand in your way in these circumstances. We shall, however, welcome your return at any time."

Mr. Gillingham in submitting his resignation said that he had the chance to rejoin his old World War Army outfit and was doing so because the FCC publicity work had been curtailed drastically and that he saw the handwriting on the wall for more general non-defense retrenchment. Also Mr. Gillingham pointed out that in the FCC he was not in a defense category. He took the opportunity to highly praise his assistants, Miss O'Leson and Mrs. Lindo. Also to say a good word for Edgar Jones, former correspondent of Billboard Magazine, who is soon to come into the FCC Information Office. Mr. Jones is at present on the sick list but it is believed he may succeed Mr. Gillingham.

Mr. Gillingham has been with the FCC two and a half years having served as senior information service representative and chief of the Washington information office of the Tennessee Valley Authority before joining the FCC.

He was formerly associated with the Newark Star-Eagle, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and other newspapers. He also has contributed articles to the Saturday Evening Post, Current History, Bookman, New Yorker, Esquire, etc. At one time Mr. Gillingham was Managing Editor of the Pathfinder magazine and at the same time edited a department in Golden Book.

He is a member of the National Press Club, became quite famous as the editor of the Press Club Magazine, and is Past Commander of the National Press Club Post of the American Legion.

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BURMA ROAD AND PARAGUAY CONNECTED UP U.S.

Two new radio telegraph circuits have been opened - one to the Burma Road and the other to Paraguay. The former, connecting San Francisco direct with Kunming, on the Burma Road, in China, has been opened to public service, W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., has just announced. Kunming, also known as Yunnanfu, is at the northeastern end of the Burma Road, which connects at this point with railroads into China. It is 390 miles southeast of Chungking, and 500 miles from Mandalay.

The circuit, inaugurated at the request of the Chinese National Government at Chungking, is RCAC's sixth new transpacific radiotelegraph circuit opened since entry of the United States in the war. The other new circuits operate to Noumea, Island of New Caledonia; Chungking, China; Cebu, Philippine Islands; Sydney, Australia; and Wellington, New Zealand. In addition, an RCAC radio-photo circuit was opened during the past week between Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco.

Through the new contact with Kunming, R. C. A. Communications maintains three direct radiotelegraph circuits with Free China - the other two being Chengtu and Chungking. The latter was reached by relay through the Philippines, prior to the fall of Manila.

The direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Paraguay was opened last Wednesday by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company operating with "Radiovia", Asuncion, Paraguay, which is a cooperative enterprise of the Paraguayan Government and a radiotelegraph associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in South America. Mackay Radio is also an associated company of I. T. & T.

This is the second new link between the U.S.A. and South American countries not connected by radio previously which Mackay Radio has established within a month, direct radiotelegraph service with La Paz, Bolivia, having been inaugurated on February 26.

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For the purpose of determining the merits of use of FM (frequency modulation) on frequency below the present allocated range by a State police radio system, the Federal Communications Commission granted construction permits for 24 experimental class II and three auxiliary stations to the New Jersey State Police, all on the frequency 27925 kilocycles. Power of 60 watts will be used by stations at Tuckerton, Ridgewood, Freehold, Cape May Court House, Absecon, Morristown, South Somerville, Hightstown, West Trenton, Riverton, New Brunswick and other cities; and 50 watts for three portable and remote mobile stations. Some of the stations will be operated by remote control.

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The Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., of Passaic, N.J., applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to construct a commercial television station there. The applicant estimated that the proposed station would serve an area of 160 sq. miles surrounding the nation's capital.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co. reported 1941 net profit of \$470,027.72, equal to \$1.54 on the outstanding 270,926 shares of common stock after provision for preferred dividends. Net earnings in the preceding year were \$183,397.20.

The Allegheny Broadcasting Corp. of Elkins, W. Va., has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's shortwave division has just added five German language feature programs to its schedule of European transmissions. These include military analyses by Horst von Baerensprung and Max Werner, informal talks by Dorothy Thompson and religious programs prepared by Professors Paul Tillich and Dietrich von Hildebrand. The programs are beamed on Europe simultaneously by WCBX and WCRC, the two new CBS 50,000 watt transmitters.

With the approval of the FCC, the General Electric's television station in Schenectady has been designated by the call letters WRGB, in honor of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in charge of the G-E Radio and Television Department and one of the pioneers in the broadcasting industry.

The call letters are in tribute, Robert S. Peare, G. E. Manager of Broadcasting, pointed out, to Dr. Baker's work for the industry, especially during the last year. As television became more a reality, the FCC ordered the industry to adopt definite standards before it would allow commercial telecasting. Dr. Baker served as Chairman of the National Television Standards Committee which brought about this standardization.

Married in Washington last Wednesday rather than New York, and forced to curtail their wedding trip so that the bridegroom could be at his desk at the Navy Department, Miss Esme O'Brien, of New York, wedded Ensign Robert William Sarnoff, son of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mrs. Sarnoff.

Here for the ceremony were the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond O'Brien as well as Mr. and Mrs. David Sarnoff. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, one-time presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Federal Communications Commissioner George Henry Payne was host at a cocktail party at the Metropolitan Club in Washington last Wednesday. Among the guests were Postmaster General and Mrs. Frank C. Walker, Senator and Mrs. James E. Murray of Montana; Senator and Mrs. Homer T. Bone, of Washington State, and Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Admiral and Mrs. S. C. Hooper, Capt. Dudley Wright Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox, and James H.R. Cromwell.

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KLAUBER GOES STILL HIGHER IN CBS

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System at its meeting last Wednesday elected Edward Klauber Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Klauber has hitherto been Executive Vice-President. Paul W. Kesten, a Vice President of the company, was named Vice-President and General Manager. William S. Paley, President and principal stockholder of the corporation, continues as President and chief executive officer.

In making this announcement, Mr. Paley said:

"The changes hereby brought about are instituted so as to eliminate a certain degree of duplication of executive activity; to create an office (Chairman of the Executive Committee) which, free from daily operating duties can give its whole time and attention to some of our long range problems and to afford Mr. Klauber a needed relief from his overburdened duties of many years standing.

"Although Mr. Klauber will assume a less active role in the company's affairs, his sound judgment and his invaluable experience gained through nearly fourteen years of important work in broadcasting, will continue to the benefit of the company. I am sure that all of you, knowing of the significant contributions made by Mr. Klauber to the progress and development of our company and to the broadcasting industry generally, will be gratified to learn of his new role especially since it will enable him to enjoy a certain degree of richly deserved leisure.

"As you know, Mr. Klauber was detached from many of his regular duties last May when the new FCC rules were announced so that he could give most of his attention to the problems they introduced. His immediate task will be to continue his work in that connection and in connection with the approaching hearing on the proposed new radio legislation in Congress.

"I also know you will be pleased to learn of Mr. Kesten's promotion and I am sure that he will receive the utmost in cooperation from those who are to work with him."

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FM GOES TO COLLEGE

According to a recent release from Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, radio's infant prodigy, frequency modulation, has graduated from the realm of things you've heard about from friends with special receivers to things you can actually hear on your own regular set - that is, if you go to college.

3/27/42

The campus broadcasting systems of Yale, Wesleyan, University of Connecticut and Columbia are carrying regular FM broadcasts daily. The Columbia University station has been rebroadcasting programs of WOR's New York frequency modulation station W71NY, since last November. Last week Hartford's WDCR FM unit announced that permission to carry all Station W65H's programs had been granted to the Husky Network of the University of Connecticut, the Cardinal Network of Wesleyan University and the Yale Broadcasting System.

All these college radio stations, operating as members of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, use extremely low-power transmitters sending signals over their "wired wireless" systems. This method of broadcasting has two significant results - no receiver outside the prescribed area of the wires can pick up the college station's programs, and, although long-wave and working on amplitude modulation, they are in effect staticless.

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ASCAP RE-ELECTS GENE BUCK BY LARGE MAJORITY

High lights of the election of officers of the American Society of Composers which was the second held by the membership under the Society's new articles of association, included the defeat of Jerome Kern, famous composer and member of the Board for many years, and the tremendous vote given by the writer members of the Society to President Gene Buck.

Mr. Kern will be succeeded on the Board by Ray Henderson, noted song writer and producer, who won out in a hot three-cornered race with Kern and Al Lewis. The final tabulation for this place on the Board of Directors was as follows: Henderson 18,925, Lewis 18,232, Kern 18,204.

The only publisher member to be defeated was Walter Kramer, who will be succeeded by Donald Gray. Votes for the winning candidates were as follows:

Writers - Gene Buck, 43,607; Geoffrey O'Hara, 35,050; George W. Meyer, 28,272, Ray Henderson, 18,925.

Publishers - Max Dreyfus, 2,520; John O'Connor 2,486; Donald Gray, 2,041, and Jack Mills, 1,966.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1416

March 31, 1942

OPA TELLS PUBLIC HOW TO CARE FOR RADIOS

With the end of radio production at hand, the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, today (Tuesday) released the following suggestions for proper care of home radios:

Make sure that the radio is not placed with its back flat against the wall. Tubes, transformers, and resistors heat up, and free circulation of air is required to prevent overheating. Leave an inch or so between the cabinet and wall.

Check the set's electric cord and plug. The plug should fit firmly into the wall socket and the wires leading to it should be intact.

Check connections also on nearby electrical appliances and lamps. Loose connections on nearby gadgets cause static. Sometimes moving a nearby appliance or lamp farther away will help reception.

If the radio crackles, check the aerial and ground wires to determine whether they are broken in any place or are rubbing against other wires or trees or metals.

If you have not set up a ground connection and your radio is raucous, fix one up by connecting a wire from your radio's ground post to a water or steam pipe. Do not use your gas pipe as a ground.

If you have an outside aerial, make sure that it is equipped with a lightning arrester. Even small "static discharges" - not lightning - may ruin a set unless they are by-passed by the arrester.

Check the set's tubes, to see that they fit firmly in their sockets. Occasionally what may seem to be a bad tube is merely a good tube that is fitted loosely into its socket.

Clean the dust out of your set often. A hand vacuum cleaner will help.

If your radio's performance is unsatisfactory and none of these home adjustments help, it's time to call in the repairman.

These points should be observed:

Call in a repairman from a reputable firm - one with which you are acquainted, if possible.

Insist that he fix the set at your home. Most service firms have portable testing and repair equipment for home calls.

If he insists on carrying the set to the shop, persuade him to give you an inventory of the adjustments he thinks will be necessary, and request the return of old parts which he finds necessary to replace.

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RADIO INDUSTRY ENTERS LAST MONTH OF PRODUCTION

Uncertainties regarding immediate government policies, considerable unbalanced inventories, and labor layoffs until war work becomes more available appear in prospect as the radio industry goes into the last month of authorized civilian radio production until April 22nd, a bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association states.

Curtailed allocations of aluminum, mica and nickel are factors in the production uncertainties until the April 22nd date, when set production will generally suspend.

Few authorizations to set companies for operations beyond that time, except in individual cases facilitating the war program, are in prospect, but the increasing scarcity and recent WPB restrictions on aluminum, mica and nickel are factors of uncertainty both for the limited set production, until the April 22nd cessation and also, to an extent, for future replacement parts.

Appeals by various set manufacturers have followed the WPB order for general suspension of set production after April 22. The suspension orders apply to all set manufacturers, no matter how small, and even include amateur or "ham" builders of receiving sets. Manufacturers may, however, sell their authorized production in either export or domestic channels, and also may withhold their production and distribute sets after April 22 if desired.

Arrangements for temporary relief from the recent WPB order completely prohibiting use of high grade mica, principally in tubes and condensers, were made at a meeting of the Tube Industry Committee with the WPB Radio and Mica Sections. "Punched" mica inventory, not usable for war work, may be used, but substitution of inferior mica, both in tubes and condensers, is being required, with individual company allocations by the Mica Branch being made on a week-to-week basis. Limited allocations of high grade mica are now being authorized only on an emergency basis to avoid plant shutdowns.

At the tube industry meeting WPB plans also were announced for development of a stockpile of replacement tubes, of uncertain amount, to be built up during the balance of the year.

Discussion by officials of a plan for production of "Victory" models of receiving sets by a few manufacturers, in limited quantities, apparently has ceased.

Beating the WPB deadline for discontinuing civilian radio production, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., announced that the last radio-phonograph for home use will come off its assembly line on April 7. It was also revealed that the final commercial radio chassis to be built at the company's Camden factory for the duration was completed fifty days ahead of the deadline set by the War Production Board.

Temporary procedure to secure materials for continued production of replacement parts, although in uncertain quantities, has been made with WPB by the special RMA Replacement Parts Committee appointed recently by President Paul V. Galvin. The Committee held a conference with the WPB Radio Section officials in Washington this month and discussed all problems involved in providing replacement and repair parts for radio sets now in public use.

Pending further action of WPB, materials for future production of replacement parts will be secured under the WPB "Production Requirements Plan". Such requests for materials will be reviewed and preference ratings for materials granted. The ratings and future supplies authorized depend on the availability of metals and other materials. There is no prospect of WPB special allocation of such materials for production of replacement parts, but there are no present restrictions on use of inventories for parts production.

In behalf of parts distributors and servicemen, the RMA Committee has plans in preparation, probably in cooperation with the broadcasting interests, to deal with merchandising and distribution problems of replacement parts, in an effort to maintain so far as possible the distributing and service branches.

All possible efforts to secure war contracts for RMA members, in cooperation with various branches of WPB and also the Army and Navy, are being made by the Association.

Detailed information regarding the war contracts, both military radio and non-radio, has been secured by RMA in a recent survey of the war business of parts manufacturers. This confidential data of many RMA companies was submitted to WPB officials recently and data of additional companies being received will have similar attention. Included in the RMA data to the WPB branches and also the Army and Navy are details on plant capacity, personnel, tool rooms, and also information regarding the facilities of various companies to make other than radio products.

Rapid increase in the volume of military radio contracts being awarded is reported by the WPB Communications Branch, headed by Ray Ellis, who is proceeding with primary contractors and also subcontractors in an effort to spread the war program, particularly among the smaller set and parts manufacturers who thus far have received small or no war work.

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CROSLEY SOON TO HAVE \$1,000,000 HOME

The finest in that entire section of the country, WLW, WSAI, and the sturdy short-wave brother WLWL, will soon occupy the five-story million dollar Elks Club building in Cincinnati. It has been purchased by the Crosley Radio Corporation and will be entirely occupied by the Crosley stations.

One of the most imposing of the downtown structures and located in the heart of Cincinnati, the Elks Building has an auditorium that will seat 1,000 persons and numerous recreation features, including a bowling alley, some of which are to be retained for Crosley employees.

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HOPE STILL HELD FOR U.S. PAID ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Despite the opposition stand of Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the idea of purchasing space in newspapers and other periodicals, as well as time on the air, to deliver the Government's messages, is still very much alive, the Editor & Publisher reports, continuing: "It would be no more than a guess to say that it has reached the dignity of discussion at meetings of the President's Cabinet, but it is a matter of record that the Department of Commerce, presided over by Cabinet Member Jesse Jones, has been enterprising in gathering and publicizing stories on the success of 'paid advertising' campaigns in Canada and England.

"The subject is currently under discussion in OFF. It was one of the first propositions advanced when MacLeish created a committee of daily and weekly newspaper publisher representative to meet with him in an advisory capacity. The major obstacle, it was said, is the difficulty in selection of media - and there must be selection, it was emphasized, because the cost of blanketing the nation's newspapers, magazines, and radio stations would be prohibitive.

"A statement of policy on the subject is reported to be in formulation."

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An Executive Order has been prepared for President Roosevelt's signature, the purpose of which would be consolidation of existing information agencies leaning toward a central bureau of war information. MacLeish is most frequently mentioned as the likely head of such an agency.

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RADIO PLAYS LARGE PART IN OVERSEAS WRITERS' DINNER

Aided by radio from the far flung battlefields of the world, the war-scattered members of the Overseas Writers assembled in body or spirit last Saturday night for the 21st anniversary of the founding of the organization.

Through the courtesy and facilities of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System, Robert St. John, radio broadcasters, Raymond Daniell of the New York Times, and Joseph Evans of the New York Herald Tribune and Bob Trout spoke from London, and John Raleigh, H. R. Knickerbocker and Robert Sherrod gave first hand accounts of the scene in Australia. Frances B. Sayre, High Commissioner, just back from the Philippines, spoke. CBS put the speech of Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, on the air.

Among those from the radio industry who were present were:

Kenneth Berkeley, Manager, NBC, Washington; Harry Butcher, Vice-President, CBS, Washington; Martin Codel, Broadcasting Magazine; James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; C. M. Jansky, Jr., Radio Adviser, War Department; G. W. Johnstone, Blue Network; Lynn M. Lamm, National Association of Broadcasters; Frank Mason, formerly NBC, now Assistant to Secretary of Navy; Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; George H. Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; H. Louis Ruppel, Chief, Public Relations, CBS; Sol Taischoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Albert Warner, CBS commentator; Paul White, NBC.

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WANTED TO CUT OFF INTERIOR DEPT. RADIO FUNDS

When the House considered the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1943, Representative Robert F. Jones (R.), of Ohio, offered an amendment cutting off any funds for radio broadcasting, press service, motion pictures or practically any other publicity.

"The total amount for the Office of Information in the Department of the Interior is \$2,430,770, as reported by the Division of Information of that Department", Mr. Jones declared. The correspondence of the Department of the Interior is \$216,713 of the total of \$2,430,770. The rest is for publications, group contacts - whatever they are - individual contacts, motion pictures, radio programs, photography, lantern slides, and lecture material. All of these things could be cut out since Pearl Harbor. I submit that with the enormous expenditure in the Office of Government Reports, with the enormous expenditure in the Office of Facts and Figures - and it might be referred to as facts and fiction - under the direction of Mr. MacLeish that we do not need to have propaganda agencies in all of the departments, including this one.

"There has been steadily growing in Washington a large army of men and women on full-time and part-time compensation to glamorize the activities of the bureaus they represent. Many bureaus that have nothing to do with defense try to get their noses under the tent. So many nondefense bureaus have asked for increased appropriations that their pleas of national defense are commonly referred to as the national prayer."

Defending the radio item, Representative Jed Johnson (D.), of Oklahoma, said:

"Now, they talk about radio, as if the Department were buying a lot of radio time. Surely the gentlemen know better. The Department, of course, is not buying radio time. It is not necessary to do so. Their programs are so fine, so patriotic, so educational, and constructive that many of the large radio stations have requested the Department of the Interior for some of their programs. That means, of course, that the public likes and demands more of such programs.

"Not a dollar is in this bill for the Interior Department for radio time, yet you would think from some of these statements that most of this money went for radio time. And so it is quite obvious that about 90 percent of the opposition to this bill is directed actually against an honest, fearless, and capable Government official, the Secretary of the Interior."

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NAZIS SUSPECTED OF OPERATING MIDWEST STATION

Germany is operating an "underground" broadcasting station which purports to be located in the United States' Midwest and to be operating in defiance of American officials, it was learned by the Washington Post yesterday.

The outfit, Station D-E-B-U-N-K was first heard on the air last week and since has broadcast regularly over shortwave from 8:30 to 9 P.M. The only thing wrong with its build-up is the fact that DEBUNK's signals were first heard abroad, that simple direction-finding efforts have located it in Europe, and finally, that its broadcasts follow the Berlin shortwave "line" almost word for word.

The station begins its broadcasts with a few bars of the "Star-Spangled Banner", and is conducted by a couple of announcers with Middle West accents. It signs off with "My Country 'Tis of Thee".

Violently anti-British, the station argues that American farm boys are being sent to die for the "redcoat snobs", in order to preserve the domination of the international banker groups. It is fiercely anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt, anti-British. It broadcasts that "this is a war we cannot possible win".

The broadcasts follow the reports of the official German shortwave so closely that listeners in this country believe the Nazis are making no serious attempt to conceal the fact that the transmitter is, in fact, operated in Germany.

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FCC SILENT ON COX ACCUSATIONS

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said he had nothing to say when asked if it was true that the Department of Justice had been asked to investigate the exchange of \$2500 check between Representative Gene Cox (D.), of Georgia, and the Herald Broadcasting Company, of Albany, Ga. Charges were made against Mr. Cox in an article in "PM", Marshall Field's New York newspaper last Sunday in an article which read:

"Photostats of the following documents have been received by the Department of Justice:

"A \$2500 check dated Aug. 15, 1941, signed by Cox and payable to the Albany, Ga., Herald Broadcasting Co.

"A \$2500 check dated Aug. 18, 1941, three days later, signed by C. D. Townsley, secretary-treasurer of the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. and payable to Rep. Cox.

"A \$2500 deposit slip made out to the account of Cox in the City National Bank of Albany.

"A voucher stating that the \$2500 check to Cox was for 'legal expense.'

"A statement by Townsley declaring that the check given Cox was for 'future services'.

"The Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. has a case pending before the Federal Communications Commission. The Albany Herald is the only daily in Albany and the most important paper in Cox's district. Its radio station is WALB.

"The check for \$2500 given to the company by Cox was in payment of 25 shares of stock in the broadcasting company. The payment of \$2500 to Cox three days later exactly equaled the payment made by him to the company. The Department of Justice has been asked to find out whether the stock was returned or still is owned by Cox.

"The Albany broadcasting company filed an application with the FCC last October for a change of frequency. It has had a number of cases before the FCC in the last two years. Cox has interested himself in those cases. The Department of Justice has been asked to investigate whether this was the friendly interest which a Congressman might normally take in the affairs of a constituent or whether he was, in effect, serving as counsel to the company.

"The questions the Department has been asked to answer are:

"Was the effect of the check and stock transactions to give Cox \$2500 worth of stock in the broadcasting company?

"If so, was this a payment for legal services?

"Cox has attacked the FCC bitterly in recent weeks and at the end of January introduced a resolution for a miniature Dies investigation of the FCC, which is now pending."

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RADIO FIRES FLASHES IN REMOTE CONTROL PHOTOGRAPHY

A new application for radio has been found by the recently established photographic department of the Office of Emergency Management directed by William Nelson, formerly of Look Magazine.

The major portion of the photographic work has been and still is performed in industrial plants, most of them housing large assembly line operations of one kind or another, many in moving machinery, moving overhead cranes, etc. The photographic difficulties are apparent. If enough light for adequate lighting of large operations, including assembly lines, was to be achieved, it obviously called for multiple flash, frequently using 20 or 30 bulbs. The moving machinery, the assembly line itself, and the numerous workers milling around all over the location made the usual flash system, involving the use of wires in any degree, impractical.

Wires were being tripped over, reflectors knocked down, etc. The only solution was to rig up a synchronized flash system in which no wires would appear. The answer was a series of reflectors, booster boxes and a short wave radio system to actuate same. This system was developed by Dr. Heiland who has been experimenting with it for some time.

The set up is sufficiently flexible so that not only can an indefinite number of flash-bulbs be synchronized with the camera shutter without the use of wires, but also the camera itself can be raised to otherwise inaccessible positions and pictures taken. The photographer controls the tripping of the shutter and flash system with a sending set that may be located several hundred yards distant from the camera. This technical development adds a new dimension to industrial photography.

The uses of this setup, however, extend beyond manufacturing plants. At large meetings where a hasty setup, without wires for people to trip over, is desired, this will work beautifully. In several shots where lighting must be close to the subject and yet wires kept out of the field of the picture itself, this will serve.

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\$2,513,469 FOR PHILCO

The Philco Radio Corporation reported yesterday for 1941 a net income of \$2,513,569, equal to \$1.83 each on 1,372,143 common shares. This compared with \$2,248,568, or \$1.64 a share, earned in 1940. Income and excess-profits taxes were \$5,967,600, against \$1,347,222 in 1940, according to James T. Buckley, President.

The company provided a \$750,000 reserve for inventory and commitment contingencies by a transfer directly from surplus.

Gross sales were \$77,073,636, against \$52,311,131 in 1940, setting new records for radios, domestic refrigerators and air-conditioning equipment.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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A conference of Blue Network station managers from all points of the Western Division, will be held in San Francisco April 2-3.

A complete radio transmitter and receiver in the shape of the so-called French phone is the subject of a patent (No. 2,276,933) issued to Cletus J. Collom of Detroit, Mich. All the equipment necessary to send and receive messages is contained in the earpiece, hand grip and mouthpiece of the French phone, according to the patent. The apparatus is a portable, self-contained radio transmitting and receiving unit suitable for short range and field use. The patent is assigned to Weltronic Corporation of Detroit.

Utah Radio Products Company and Wholly Owned Subsidiary - For 1941: Net profit, \$216,386, or 73 cents a share, against \$7,193, or 2 cents a share, in 1940.

The War Department announced this week it would inaugurate a series of "Army Hour" radio broadcasts April 5, designed to link men in the armed forces overseas with home firesides. The program will be broadcast Sunday afternoons at 3:30 E.W.T., over NBC, and transmitted by short-wave radio to Army units abroad.

In its proposal to deny a nighttime increase in power of 250 watts to KGNO, Dodge City, Kans., on the ground that it might interfere with KGIR at Butte, Montana, the FCC apparently used political discretion. Butte is not only the hometown of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, radio czar in the upper branch of Congress, but it is also the abode of Montana's junior Senator James E. Murray.

Easton C. Woolley, who has been Manager of the Service Division of the Stations Department of the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed Assistant to William S. Hedges, Vice President of the Stations Department. In addition to his new duties, Mr. Woolley will continue to supervise handling of affiliation contracts between the National Broadcasting Company and its associated stations.

Declaring that economy in non-defense items is a vital necessity and that the nation's printing bill is a good place to start, Representative Louis Ludlow (D.), of Indiana, has revealed the fact that the printing bill in the Government departments in two years jumped from \$18,000,000 to \$28,000,000. For example, in the Federal Communications Commission in 1939, it was \$42,630, and in 1941, \$58,809.

One Government official told Congressman Ludlow about a businessman who examining the contents of a wastebasket found 51 Government publications all in their original wrappers.

Representative Marcantonio of New York, in an address "How About Some Sacrifice from Big Business?" cited a tabulation from the Economic Outlook of corporation profits for 1941 compared with 1940 showing the percentage of increase for 1941. The highest was the Aviation Corporation 290% increase.

Among the low ones were the Radio Corporation of America 11.9 percent increase and the General Electric 1.7 percent. The Radio Corporation did \$10,192,716 business in 1941 and \$9,113,156 in 1940.

As a result of the rapidly expanding field of industrial electronic control, an electronic control section has been organized in General Electric's industrial control division. Allen E. Bailey, Jr., and William D. Cockrell have been appointed as Manager Sales and Engineer respectively of the new section. Mr. Bailey will report to G. R. Prout, Manager of the Industrial Control Division, and Mr. Cockrell to E. H. Alexander, Engineer of that Division.

More than 30 outstanding educators, statesmen, diplomats and broadcasting officials of the Western Hemisphere, who are particularly prominent for their knowledge of Latin American affairs, met in Washington last Saturday at the Pan American Union to set up the administrative structure for the recently announced NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

Proposed by Dr. James Rowland Angell, public service counsellor for the NBC, and President Emeritus of Yale University, the new "University of the Air" is dedicated to the mutual interpretation of the achievements, cultures, traditions and personalities of the western nations.

New York City's first full-time Frequency Modulation Station W71NY, celebrated its first anniversary on the air Wednesday, April 1, operating on a commercial license issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Owned and operated by Radio Station WOR W71NY has increased its power from 1,000 to 10,000 watts.

Station WCOP, Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., has applied for a construction permit for changes in equipment and directional antenna and increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

Zenith Radio Corporation and subsidiaries reported yesterday profit of \$1,598,450 before Federal taxes in the nine months ended on Jan. 31 of the current fiscal year. This compared with \$1,465,377 before Federal taxes in the nine months ended on Jan. 31, 1941. E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, said that after deducting estimated Federal taxes net income for the nine months this year would amount to \$1,033,343, or \$2.10 a share.

Siegmund Strauss, 67, co-inventor of the radio amplifier tube and contributor to the field of electrical medicine, died in New York Sunday. A native of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Strauss invented the feed-back devices credited with giving the European radio industry its foundation. With Robert Von Lieben and Eugene Reisz, he invented the amplifier tube.

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ZENITH SENDS OUT FM QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire to ascertain opinion as to the problems facing FM today - as an infant suddenly facing wartime conditions - is being sent to all FM licensees and radio stations by N. H. Terwilliger, Sales Promotion Manager of the Zenith Radio Corporation. The findings will be made public.

"Just what will FM radio accomplish in the coming months? Will it remain status quo, serving its limited listening audience just as at present, or will FM broadcasting forge along increasing length of programs, quality and variety of programs?" Mr. Terwilliger asks in making the inquiry.

"What are its plans?"

"In order that we can get a firsthand picture of FM at large, we are asking the FM broadcasters who receive this bulletin to fill in the attached questionnaire and return it promptly together with whatever remarks they wish to make.

"Then as soon as possible, our findings will be published in this bulletin in order that we may all have a picture of the general thinking.

"For the duration FM will live in the public mind only through the efforts of the broadcasters. Their opinions and decisions are vital.

"Every broadcaster, in filling out his questionnaire, is doing his fellow FM supporters a service by lending him his thinking and guidance."

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BIG THINGS PREDICTED FOR RADIO AFTER WAR

It is evident that radio is going to be a whopping big business when the war is over, Radio Retailing observes. Besides picking up all the deferred purchasers demand for new radio sets, there will be tremendous new markets for frequency modulation and television.

And application of radio principles in industrial operation will make the new science of electronics bloom, as radio tubes find their way into applications everywhere in everyday life.

Radio men are going to have their hands full when the happy days of peace come again.

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