

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1598

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February 1, 1944.

KEEN EYES MADE RADIO, SARNOFF TELLS ENGINEER GRADS

A man who was brought over from Russia when a little boy and who began life in this country as a messenger on the streets of New York, gave some pointers to the Graduating Class in Engineering at New York University last week. It was David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and he said:

"Be alert and cultivate keen observation. In little and apparently insignificant things great wonders are concealed, awaiting discovery. Simplicity is often the key to success in all fields of science. Hertz's discovery of electromagnetic waves evolved from simple apparatus, but his keen eye discovered the feeble sparks with which Marconi kindled wireless. The story of simplicity linked with alertness is old yet ever new. Only recently, Dr. Alexander Fleming, observing the effects of an ordinary mold, discovered penicillin, the latest miracle in medicine.

As trained engineers, the majority of you will be called upon to pick up the torch of science, which others dropped when the bugles sounded. You must be watchful, as the smoke of battle clears, to determine the peacetime applications of the tools of science, which will be left on the battlefields. You must re-establish ideas torn by war, you must rebuild and reconvert. You must help to restore the international pathways of invention that lead to exchange of ideas, resources and methods. All that calls for engineering skill; for you are the builders of a new Age.

"You are entering the engineering art at a time when science is triumphant over the greatest wartime challenge hurled at it in all history. No war ever drew upon science as has the Second World War. Daily the communiques and eyewitness stories mirror the tremendous importance of technology in the defense and preservation of civilization. Science is the spearhead of Victory. Today, it may well be said that the 'S' in soldier and sailor stands for science. It goes with them everywhere, protects them and brings them victory in the desert, in the mountains, in the jungles, in the arctic ice fields, in the clouds and on the seas.

In radio we have an outstanding example of the effectiveness of science in modern warfare. I wish that I might tell you the full significance of radio-electronics in this war, but many of the achievements must for awhile longer remain military secrets. But you as engineers can well imagine what a tremendous factor radio is in warfare that encircles the earth. The coordination which radio achieves through lightning-like communication, regardless of distances, natural barriers or the enemy, is miraculous.

"Television is rapidly advancing under the impetus of war-time research and engineering, and holds much promise for the future. Television will one day be a great new industry and a great public service. The world is going to see by radio after this war, just as it heard by radio after the last war.

"As we review these wartime developments and look forward to the brighter days of peace, let us salute the men of science who have mobilized ideas and inventions to help us achieve Victory. But let us not lose sight of the losses suffered through the casualties of battle.

"The young men, lost to the world and to science in this war, have, in their supreme sacrifice, made it possible for the civilized world to progress; they have contributed far more than invention. They have made future invention possible by the defense of a civilization in which men can think, study, work, achieve, and live in a world that is free."

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PETRILLO SUED FOR \$500,000 COERCION HIRING MUSICIANS

There were three angles to the Petrillo news this week (a) he backed down on calling a network strike; (b) the War Labor Board said it would take no action in the recording cases until it had received the report of the New York WLB panel which is now being written, and (c) Mr. Petrillo was named one of the five defendants in a \$500,000 damage suit filed in the New York Supreme Court earlier in the week.

The suit was brought by David T. Nederlander, a stockholder of Lafayette Dramatic Productions, Inc., in behalf of himself and other stockholders. The corporation operates the Lafayette Theatre in Detroit. The suit charges that the theatre was coerced, under threats of strikes, into employing union musicians against its will. The action was filed by David K. Shapiro.

According to the papers, the theatre specializes in the presentation of dramatic theatrical productions not requiring orchestral aid. Before presenting its first production, the complaint asserts, the theatre was forced "under duress and compulsion" to sign a contract with Local 5 to employ six union musicians at a weekly salary of \$500, despite its plea that no music was required.

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"Mayor Ed Kelly of Chicago, who got Sewer Commissioner Tom Gerry to yell, 'We want Roosevelt' from a hidden microphone in the basement of the 1940 Chicago convention, was combatting a convention bid from Detroit", Leonard Lyons writes. 'We'll pay for everything', said the Mayor of Chicago, 'including the microphones.'"

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HOUSE PASSES BILL WIPING OUT FCC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The House bill which wiped out the FCC Intelligence Division, a pet agency of Chairman James L. Fly, was passed without a dissenting voice. In doing so, the House sliced \$1,654,857 off the Federal Communications Commission's budget leaving the Commission a paltry \$6,716,843.

"The Committee itself might have made bigger cuts in the FCC appropriations", Representative Starnes (D), of Alabama, said, "but their estimates were so jumbled up we couldn't tell which activities were peacetime and which wartime - so we tried to be fair to its civil functions."

Which is a pretty good indication of how freely the boys are throwing the money around on the Hill these days. The bill now goes to the Senate and whether or not President Roosevelt, who refused to back up the Joint Chiefs of Staffs in asking the abolishing of the Radio Intelligence Division, will receive a similar rebuff in the upper body remains to be seen.

Representative Woodrum (D), of Virginia, in charge of the bill was asked in the House by Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, whether he would confirm the understanding that in reducing the FCC appropriation for the Radio Intelligence Division by \$1,000,000 it was the intention of the Committee to take the FCC out of the field of military and naval radio intelligence and to make possible the transfer of the functions in the field to the Army and Navy in accordance with the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Representative Woodrum answered in the affirmative.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff in their letter to Secretary Knox had said:

"Radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission tend to be less and less useful as the art progresses. This is due to integration into proper radio intelligence systems of large quantities of secret military information accumulated through special processes by the armed forces, including exchanges of military information with our Allies, knowledge of present and proposed disposition of forces, and other special information which for obvious reasons cannot be disseminated to an agency such as the Federal Communications Commission."

Thus did the House deal a powerful blow at Chairman Fly who is rapidly becoming Bureaucrat #1, but President Roosevelt, who went so far in his effort to save the Division that he refused to allow Army and Navy officers to testify when the House Committee tried to get at the bottom of the difference of opinion between them, also was rebuffed.

With regard to the FCC and Mr. Fly, Representative Taber (R), of New York, said, "The FCC has long taken the position that it is above Congress. It is about time it was put in its place."

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SHOUSE, CROSLY V-P, PRAISES BBC

There was commendation for the British Broadcasting Corporation from James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation at Cincinnati, recently returned from a special OWI trip to England. Furthermore, Mr. Shouse told the Cincinnati advertisers that the U. S. short-wave facilities should be greatly strengthened and improved as we were not being heard abroad as we should. He said, however, inasmuch as all Europe could be reached by standard wave from England that he didn't believe it would ever be possible to surpass this service by means of short-wave.

"I do not suggest that the British will be disposed to misuse this tremendous advantage any more than we have felt in this country that they would misuse their Navy", said Mr. Shouse. "I do hope, however, that somehow it might be possible for the U. S., too, to find itself in the position of being able, not only for commercial reasons, but for ideological reasons, to provide and control our own transmission facilities to the continent of Europe.

"I think this is a serious problem; it is one, I am sure, which is fraught with grave potentialities. Whether as a nation we like to admit it or not, or whether we like to think of it or not, Europe after the war will still be a tremendously important part of any plan of world economy. . . It will, for many years, be an important thing that the American philosophy and American thinking about the world of tomorrow be kept crystal clear in the minds of the hundreds of millions of people on the Continent."

Mr. Shouse told his listeners that the BBC now had an organization of 25,000, or 25 times as large as when the war started.

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WLB APPROVES 300 NBC RISES

The War Labor Board has approved wage increases for approximately 300 technical workers in the Engineering Department of the National Broadcasting Company in New York, Denver, Chicago, Washington, Hollywood, San Francisco and Cleveland.

The increases range from \$7.27 to \$28.75 per month in the minimum rates for four of the twelve labor groups in which the employees are classified: \$14.57 and \$15 respectively in the maximum rates for two of the groups, and 5 percent on the first \$300 of their monthly salaries for all of the groups.

Prior to the approved increases the wages for these workers ranged from a minimum of \$80 a month for the lowest classification to a maximum of \$437.75 for the highest paid group.

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ESTIMATES 60,000,000 SETS ARE STILL IN SERVICE

The Institute of Radio Engineers in session in New York last week, were told by Art Stringer, Director of Circulation of the National Association of Broadcasters, that 60,000,000 sets had thus far weathered the gale.

"Since the beginning of production of factory made receivers in 1922, you men and your predecessors together have had a hand in creating over 100 million radio sets for the use of American families not to mention the sets which have been exported throughout the world", Mr. Stringer said.

"60 million are still operative - 9 million of the 60 million are auto sets, 5 million are located in institutions, places of business, etc., while 46 million sets will be found in the homes of 32,500,000 U. S. families.

"During the 21 years you have been making sets, the public has taken them off your hands in exchange for more than six billion dollars and has paid in addition large sums for parts and service.

"Why is it, do you suppose that the public has demonstrated its eagerness to consume the output of your factories year after year? Was it because of a period cabinet, modernistic design or superb engineering? Basically it was for none of these reasons. It was because the public wanted to listen, because the public wanted to enjoy the entertainment, recreation and educational facilities provided by broadcast stations.

"What is the evidence for this conclusion? Perhaps the most important evidence is the time set owners spend listening. Today, each of the 32,500,000 radio families listens on the average more than 4 hours and 22 minutes per day. (The figure of 4 hours, 22 minutes is a minimum figure. It was established in Jan. 1, 1938, by the Joint Committee on Radio Research which reported for the country as a whole, by releasing results of its own survey of rural population, and an urban survey conducted by Daniel Starck, Inc. Surveys since show increases in listening.) Next after sleeping and working, these millions of men, women and children spend more time listening to radio programs than in any other activity."

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"Just as at home, radio is an entertainer of our troops in the South Seas", Maj. Frederick Simpich, Jr. writes in the January National Geographic, "most bivouacs have a set or two capable of 'pulling in' KGEI over short-wave from San Francisco. Equally favored is 'radio Tokyo' which beams American dance music larded with propaganda at the Solomons and New Guinea."

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COLLIER'S BACKS UP NILES TRAMMELL IN FCC ATTACK

The leading editorial in Collier's this week (February 5) is "Take the Chains Off Radio". It is illustrated by someone reading a script into a microphone and over his head is a large axe suspended by a thread - the axe labelled "Radio Regulation Law".

The editorial reads:

"We're in favor of the program of Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Corporation, for the bringing of radio in the United States within the Bill of Rights' guarantee of freedom of speech. Radio does not now enjoy that freedom; yet radio is one of our great media of speech and communication.

"At the present time, the Communications Act of 1934, a vague and loosely worded statute, is administered by the Federal Communications Commission, better known as the FCC. The FCC's Chairman, James L. Fly, is a veteran business-baiter. Accordingly, he is forever trying to extend the FCC's power to coerce the 900 to 1,000 broadcasting agencies in the United States into singing only such songs as this government agency wants sung.

"The Supreme Court recently held that Fly's grabs for power, even to the power to oversee choice of programs, were legitimate under the 1934 law; that it is Congress' job to clarify that law and thus limit the FCC's powers. These include the life-and-death power to revoke a station's license if the station fails to please the FCC.

"Mr. Trammell proposes that Congress write the following points into the law regarding the U. S. radio industry:

"A declaration that radio broadcasters have full freedom under Amendment I of the Constitution (the freedom-of-speech clause of the Bill of Rights).

"A flat order forbidding the FCC to exercise any kind of program control.

"Long-term or permanent licenses, revocable only for specified causes.

"Licenses to be revocable only after jury trial and conviction in the federal court for the district where the accused station is located.

"FCC to be forbidden to administer antitrust laws against radio; these laws to be enforced against radio in the same manner as against any other industry.

"Government to be ordered to issue experimental licenses and encourage development of new radio services.

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"Discrimination to be forbidden on basis of occupation or business in granting licenses.

"Procedural parts of the 1934 Communications Act to be revised to conform with recommendations of the Federal Communications Bar Association and the National Association of Broadcasters.

"All these improvements look good to us. Some of them are embodied in the White-Wheeler bill, a measure pending at this writing, to clarify the 1934 law. We think all the Trammell recommendations ought to be written into this bill, after which Congress should pass the bill. It is time to knock the bureaucratic chains off the American radio industry, for the benefit of the listening public and the industry, and out of a decent respect for the Constitution of the United States.

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CBS SAYS ITS ANNOUNCERS BOOK WAS "FUSTUS WITH MOSTUS"

In our review January 7th of the new "NBC Handbook of Pronunciation" compiled for announcers by James F. Bender, we said, "Why didn't somebody think of such a book as this a long time ago?"

There were two almost instant replies from the Columbia Broadcasting System, the first under the wire being from Paul Hollister, Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion, and close behind him one from George Crandall, Director of Press Information.

"You ask why somebody didn't think of such a book", Mr. Hollister wrote.

"Somebody did.

"Who?

"Columbia Broadcasting System.

"When?

"Two years ago. That is a long time ago!

"What happened?

"In 1937 CBS enlisted the expert authority of Professor W. Cabell Greet, phonetician extraordinary, member of the faculty of Columbia University, in the guidance of its radio pronouncers. He produced for CBS periodic lists of words and place names commonly mispronounced, or tough to pronounce. They proved invaluable to CBS broadcasters and directors, and they accounted considerably for the reputation CBS has maintained for correct pronunciation.

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"It was natural that the usefulness of these bulletins should expand beyond the typewritten form, and beyond the confines of broadcasting. Accordingly in 1942 the Columbia University Press set up the first edition of "War Words: Recommended Pronunciations", by W. Cabell Greet. It was a book of 137 pages, containing recommended pronunciations of names from the Arabic, Australian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, the languages of India, Japanese, Korean, Russian, the languages of the South Seas, Spanish and Turkish. It contained recommended pronunciations for 4,400 names. "War Words" not only went into active use as the definitive CBS textbook, but went on public sale, and in the year passed three editions.

"A wholly revised expanded new edition is shortly coming off the Columbia University press, with the title 'World Words' - a title significant in its implication that so far as man can peer into the future, it seems likely that henceforth every American is going to have to know where Kukui, Kuku and Kuliviu are and how to call them. 'World Words' will contain some 10,000 recommended pronunciations. Of each the reader will find two printed versions: one in simplified Websterian characters, and one in the hieroglyph which serves phoneticians everywhere as the common solvent of their verbal sounds."

Mr. Crandall wrote pretty much along the same lines saying:

"In July, 1942, CBS announcers were presented with a guide of 'Recommended Pronunciations' prepared by W. Cabell Greet, CBS speech consultant and Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University. This guide was in mimeograph form and so popular did it prove that in February of last year, it was revised and brought up to date and published in book form entitled 'War Words'.

"'War Words' was presented to all CBS announcers in New York and a copy was sent to the network's affiliate stations including those in Canada as well as to the BBC.

"Shortly CBS will announce another revision and complete up-to-date 'World Words'."

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RCA TRANSMITTER OPENS EUROPE-TO-U.S. SERVICE

The first all-American-owned and operated commercial radio station in Europe began direct service to the United States at midnight, according to AP report "Somewhere in Italy" as of today.

Operated by RCA, the station was installed at a cost of approximately \$250,000 since December 18, when a staff of eighteen men arrived with 102 cases of equipment. Manager T.D. Meola of Skaneateles, N.Y., said that 240 words a minute had been transmitted in tests of the high-speed equipment, which is intended chiefly for movement of news dispatches from the war fronts.

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BARRED ON RADIO, POLISH RELIEF OFFICIAL DECLARES

Because he would not modify an address he had been asked to make on a Town Hall of the Air program over the Blue Network last week, Chauncey McCormick of Chicago, National Chairman for Polish Relief, asserted that he had not been allowed to broadcast.

Commenting upon this, in an editorial, "He Waved the Wrong Flag", the Chicago Tribune said:

"Mr. Chauncey McCormick of this city was invited to take part in the Town Meeting of the Air scheduled for yesterday evening. The subject was to be the Polish-Russian controversy and he was to approach it from the American viewpoint. The formal topic for discussion, as later announced, was 'On What Basis Can Russia and Poland Agree?'

"Mr. McCormick says he was told on Jan. 13 that in his five minute talk he could say what he pleased, subject to the approval of the Blue network. He submitted his paper only to have it rejected. He made some revisions, but they were regarded as unsatisfactory. Mr. George V. Denny, Jr., director of the program, said the trouble was that Mr. McCormick, instead of sticking to the subject, 'had waved the American flag all over the place'. Later Mr. Denny explained in a formal statement that Mr. McCormick had dwelt largely upon America's fight for freedom with only scant mention of Poland and no mention of the Russian-Polish dispute.

"Mr. Denny's point appears to be that it is all right to wave the Russian flag or the Polish flag all over America's Town Meeting of the Air, but it isn't permissible to wave the American flag. This is a singular dogma to govern public discussion over the radio in America. It measures the patriotism of Mr. Denny and the Blue network. It also measures their subservience to official Washington, which doesn't want the American people to be reminded of the principles and traditions which have guided America's foreign relations.

"The complaint that Mr. McCormick did not stick to the subject means only that he looked into American history and tradition to find principles which should govern the relations between neighboring nations. That was his offense. He should have examined the question not from an American viewpoint, but from a Polish or a Russian viewpoint.

"Mr. McCormick was saying, in effect, that the dispute would vanish if there were respect for the rights of small nations and for rights established by treaties freely made. But to say that was 'to wave the American flag all over the place'. That was 'not sticking to the subject'. Certainly Mr. McCormick emerges from this incident with no loss of his standing as an American. As much cannot be said for Mr. Denny and the Blue network. Their lickspittle conduct is not likely to be forgotten by the American people."

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Station WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., was granted consent by the FCC to acquisition of control of Anderson Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WHBU, by L. M. Kennett, through acquisition of 500 shares or 50% of the common stock for a consideration of \$10,000.

Two sound effects women, the first ever to be employed by Station WOR, have joined the station and have been assigned to several programs.

Alexandria, Va. (across the Potomac from Washington) law enforcers, starting today, will have a woman's voice over the police radio. Mrs. Marie Stephens, 200 LaVern Ave., begins her new job in the communications division at police headquarters. She is the second woman to join the department.

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FCC NEWSPAPER STATION POLICY VIEWED AS SOUND

There was commendation for the FCC newspaper decision from Marshall Field's pro-Administration Chicago Sun:

"The Federal Communications Commission has decided not to apply any general rule prohibiting newspapers from acquiring radio stations, but will not permit 'concentration of control' - that is, it will not let radio stations come into the hands of newspapers alone as distinguished from other qualified applicants for licenses. This decision, under existing circumstances, represents a statesmanlike approach.

"Radio communication of news is a sufficiently powerful medium of public information to justify special precautions by the government to safeguard genuine competition in the field. For many reasons, however, no general rule against newspaper ownership would now be warranted.

"Newspaper publishers are citizens with the normal rights of other citizens, and are not to be discriminated against in the radio field in the absence of proof that newspaper ownership contravenes the public interest.

"No danger exists that newspapers, acquiring radio stations, will discourage the rapid expansion of this new communications medium. On the contrary, radio is a source of expanded revenue and influence for newspapers, and the history of newspaper-owned stations shows that they are recognized not as a rival to be suppressed but as a valuable ally.

"The development of frequency modulation, finally, means that a wide range of radio channels will be open after the war, and this effectively eliminates any real danger of monopoly by a single group or interest. Available channels will no longer need to be limited to a few stations in a locality, through which newspapers might dominate the program output.

"The FCC statement of policy, recognizing these factors, has been given the Senate committee now considering revision of the communications law. It should be accepted as a sound declaration from an agency which has always shown a high regard for the public interest."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
1100 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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OF ALL PEOPLE - FANCY MEETING HIM THERE

This letter from overseas was written to H. Leslie Atlass, of WBBM, Chicago, by Lieut. Col. J. O. Weaver :

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. A little bit late, perhaps, but then, a card was sent some time ago that should have arrived in time.

"Things go on pretty much the same here .. I now have command of our Fifth Army Unit and feel a job is being done.

"To give you an idea of how a day goes --- 3 days ago a rookie just in from the States was assigned to me for 'orientation'. He piled in a jeep and started for the front. The rookie was amazed at the activity and constant streams of supply trucks necessary - and how it didn't look like war at all because nobody's blood was spilling all over.

"Then we hit a little town near the front (4,000 yards away) and bam! a big Jerry shell came in. He was pretty good - didn't bother him at all. He then proceeded up to an artillery position to spend the night. By that time shells were screaming over fairly regularly, but as they didn't land very close the rookie took them in stride.

"After eating we were sitting in the colonel's tent when 'zoom', a flock of big ones came in close. We all dived for cover and tin hats - and after one look the rookie did the same.

"The tent shook - and I'm afraid the rookie did too, at first. He was like a veteran when it was over though. That night he didn't get much sleep because our sandbagged tent was just 150 yards directly in front of a battery of 166 howitzers and they kept up the din all night.

"A terrific barrage let loose about 6:00 AM and sleep was over for that night. We ate breakfast and had just finished when the ack-ack broke loose at Jerry who came in, strafing the area. By that time the rookie could take anything, and he did. Was quite proud of him.

"He'd had about everything and was still going strong ... as a matter of fact he seemed to enjoy it. We wandered around the front that day and then came back to the rear - the rookie was tired and happy. His first experience under fire, and exhilarating.

"Oh yes, by the way - he wanted me to remember him to you - his name is Bill Paley!"

So far as we know, this is the first word that has been heard regarding Mr. Paley since he went abroad on a special mission for OWI several months ago. Likewise it will be news that he has actually been under fire. Lieut. Colonel Weaver, known to his friends as "Buck", before the war was in charge of the news room of WBBM in Chicago.

Colonel Weaver's letter to Mr. Atlass, who is Columbia's Chicago Vice-President, was reprinted in the "CBS Mailbag", which reached us through the courtesy of Miss Joan Lane, CBS Trade Paper Editor. The "Mail Bag" is devoted chiefly to printing letters from CBS people now in the service and its motto is "This Nation can provide substitutes for everything except letters from home." In each issue there is a long letter telling the boys and girls in the service what is going on at home. This is written by "Pop, the Air Raid Warden", who is Jack Hoins, Editor of the Mail Bag.

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TUBE PRICES CONSIDERED BY RADIO ADVISORY GROUP

The proposed dollars-and-cents maximum price regulation on wholesale and retail sales of radio receiving tubes has been discussed by members of the industry Advisory Committee representing radio tube distributors and jobbers in a meeting with Office of Price Administration officials in Washington, OPA announced Thursday.

Since this meeting was the first of the group, organization steps were taken, with Aaron Lippman, President of the Aaron Lippman Company of Newark, N. J., elected Committee Chairman.

Several OPA regional offices will soon hold meetings with radio tube retailers, to discuss the retailer's problems. A revised draft of the amendment, incorporating such recommendations of the distributors' and jobbers' committee as were acceptable, is now being prepared by OPA, and will be available for discussion at the proposed regional meetings.

Members of the Distributors' and Jobbers' Industry Advisory Committee who attended the January 21 meeting were:

Aaron Lippman, Aaron Lippman Company, Newark; A. D. Davis, Allied Radio Corporation, Chicago; Albert Spears, Philco Distributors, Inc., New York City; Milton Deutschmann, Radio Shack, Boston; H. M. Carpenter, Thurow Radio, Tampa; and Maurice S. Despres, Admiral Radio and Television Company, New York City.

Other members who were unable to attend the meeting, include: Albert J. Slap, Raymond Rosen Company, Philadelphia; Harold King, Electronic Supply Company, Pontiac, Mich.; and R. W. Walker, Walker-Jimieson Company, Chicago.

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FCC MAY MAKE STATIONS KEEP PROGRAM RECORDS

The Federal Communications Commission has under consideration a new section of its Rules and Regulations which would require that every radio program broadcast over a regional or national network be recorded by the station at which the program originates - unless the program is itself a transcription. Under the rule the originating station would be required to retain the transcription for one year.

At the same time the Commission adopted an Order providing an opportunity for interested persons to appear before the Commission and argue orally why such a rule should or should not be adopted.

The Commission points out that in the case of newspapers, the printed word remains as an irrefutable and permanent record, whereas unless some recording is made, what was actually said, or the manner of saying it, on a radio program cannot be definitely established after it has gone out on the air.

The Communications Act of 1934 - basic statute under which the FCC operates - prohibits the broadcast of any information on lotteries and the use of obscene, indecent or profane language on the air. In carrying out its obligations under these sections of the Act, it frequently becomes important for the Commission to know what was said on a particular program.

Authority for the new rule is found in Section 303(j) of the Act, which authorizes the FCC to make general regulations requiring stations "to keep such records of programs, transmissions of energy communications, or signals as it may deem desirable."

The proposed rule does not require stations to record local or non-network programs since to require recording of all local programs might impose a hardship on many of the smaller stations. No similar hardship would be involved for network programs, it is felt.

Oral argument on the rule is scheduled for March 15, 1944, before the Commission. Requests for oral argument, accompanied by briefs, must be filed with the FCC by March 1.

The proposed new Section 3.409 reads:

"3.409. Requirements for making and preserving recordings or transcriptions of network programs - Any program broadcast over a regional or national network shall be transcribed by means of an off-the-line recording by the station at which the program originates and the transcription shall be retained for one year. If the program itself is a transcription, no other recording need be made, but the transcription shall be retained for one year."

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NEW YORK TIMES TO BUY WQXR INCLUDING FM OUTLET

That the New York Times was going into radio and probably in a big way was made known through this statement from Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and publisher of The Times, and John V. L. Hogan and Elliott M. Sanger, President and Executive Vice-President of the broadcasting company.

"The New York Times Company has agreed to purchase from Mr. Hogan, Mr. Sanger and their associates all of the stock of Interstate Broadcasting Company, which operates Station WQXR in New York City, broadcasting on 1560 kilocycles, and Frequency Modulation Station WQXR, which broadcasts on 45.9 megacycles. The purchase is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Sulzberger stated that Mr. Hogan and Mr. Sanger will continue under five-year contracts as the chief executives of the broadcasting company, and he stressed the fact that The Times did not contemplate any change in the station's personnel or program policy.

"The Times is proud to acquire a broadcasting station which throughout its history has consistently maintained policies emphasizing programs of high standard and unique quality", he said.

Messrs. Hogan and Sanger stated that they would not have been willing to sell except to a purchaser which, like The Times, was determined to continue the essential character of the station.

The Times' news bulletins "Every Hour on the Hour", now broadcast over Station WMCA, will be continued over that station for the time being.

Nicholas Roosevelt, former Ambassador to Hungary and formerly on the Times will serve as liaison executive between the Times and the newly acquired radio station.

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FRANK E. MASON ESCAPES CLAPPER PLANE CRASH

Although he flew with Raymond Clapper, commentator and newspaper correspondent, to Hawaii and the South Pacific battlefronts, Frank E. Mason, Special Assistant to Secretary of Navy Knox, was not with the ill-fated newspaper correspondent at the time of the Marshall Islands' invasion. This was pure luck for Mr. Mason, formerly Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who had been Mr. Clapper's travelling companion on most of the trip. Apparently they had just parted prior to Mr. Clapper's trip to the Marshalls.

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RYAN MAY TAKE OVER NAB NOW; N.Y. APRIL MEETING OFF

Because Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has asked to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible, J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, elected to succeed him, may take over before Mr. Miller's term expires June 30th: They will confer on the matter soon.

The NAB Board of Directors in Chicago last Wednesday and Thursday, in addition to electing a new President, also decided to call off the NAB "Victory Conference" which was to have been held in New York in April. This was primarily due to the transportation situation and the almost impossible hotel conditions in New York.

The Board, however, tentatively decided to hold the next annual NAB Convention in Chicago the latter part of August. It was believed that coming just between the two political conventions this would be a better time for travel and would find the hotels less crowded. Nevertheless the entire convention arrangements are still subject to change depending upon war conditions.

Mr. Ryan was elected President of the NAB for one year from July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1945. There seemed to be an impression that he might only serve a year or just long enough thereafter to entirely reorganize the Association. This theory was strengthened when inquiries were made as to the salary of the new President. When Mr. Ryan was asked about this, he laughed and said, "I don't really know myself." It was said that Mr. Ryan had asked that less be paid to him than was being paid to Neville Miller, who has drawn \$35,000 a year and \$500 for allowances since 1940. During his first two years, Miller's salary was \$25,000 plus \$5,000 for allowances.

Another factor in how soon Mr. Ryan may take over at NAB is when he will be able to relinquish his duties at Censorship. Byron Price, Director of Censorship is very reluctant to have him leave at all. This can be well understood especially in view of the fact that there is a possibility of Mr. Price having to take over OWI. Whereas there has been tremendous fumbling by Elmer Davis and bickering with some of his associates at OWI, there has apparently been perfect teamwork between Price and Ryan at Censorship.

Mr. Miller's exit is a victory for Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. Ever since the "mackerel in the moonlight which shines and stinks" incident at St. Louis, at which time Mr. Fly thus castigated the NAB, Mr. Miller has been more or less in the dog-house.

It is believed with a new man at the helm of the NAB, there may be better relations between the Association and the head of the FCC - which means the Commission because it is well known that Mr. Fly dominates that body. Also it stands to reason in view of the past strained relations between the broadcasters and the Government that Mr. Fly must have been consulted in the selection of a new President for NAB.

Mr. Ryan said that as yet the question as to who might succeed him at Censorship had not been discussed.

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BREWER EXPERTLY TIMES WASHINGTON SOLDIER VOTE BLAST

Timing that would have been a credit to any broadcasting station was the reprinting of a full-page editorial from the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times opposing the President's soldier vote policy in the principal Washington newspapers on the very day the House kicked over the traces and not only killed the bill Mr. Roosevelt tried to put over but passed the Rankin Anti-Administration States Rights bill by a crushing majority of 328 to 60.

Perhaps the expert timing of the newspaper broadside - which not only every member of the House must have seen in addition to Senators working on their own soldier vote bill - was due to the fact that Basil Brewer, publisher of the Standard Times also operates Station WNBH at New Bedford.

An editor's note stated that the editorial was published in the Washington papers and paid for solely by The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times as a patriotic public service.

The editorial, which became the talk of the town, read, in part:

"The President is engaged in the most powerful vote drive of his career.

"He and his advisers have decided the votes of 11,000,000 men in service are all-important in the coming 4th term election.

"He believes the service men will vote largely for himself, 'the Commander-in-Chief', as in past American history.

"Says the President:

"Our millions of fighting men do not have any lobby or pressure group on Capitol Hill to see that justice is done for them."

"But by the President's decision, the service men now have the most powerful political force of our times 'lobbying and pressing' for them - the President himself. * * * *

"Says the President :

"The American people cannot believe that the Congress will permit those who are fighting for political freedom to be deprived of a voice in choosing the personnel of their own Federal government."

"Significantly, it is thus revealed the voting arrangements, for the service men, which the President demands, do not include voting in their state primaries, where state and federal candidates are to be nominated.

"The relief, which the President demands, does not include arrangements to vote for candidates for governor or other state or local offices.* * *

"Says the President:

"Congress has not the same 'authority' here, 'nor would it be practical to do so.'

"Thus the President's indignation and demand ignore both state primaries and state elections, TWO out of THREE of the 'voting rights' of service men.

"'Deeply aroused', the President demands action to permit the service men to vote - ONLY FOR FEDERAL CANDIDATES.

"It is, of course, a foregone conclusion the President will be one of these federal candidates."

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EX-EMPLOYEE TELLS OF FCC FALSIFICATIONS

A new turn came in the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by the House Committee headed by Chairman Lea (D) of California, when Miss Olive Amelia Merrill of Iuka, Miss., former Federal Communications Commission employee, told the Committee last Tuesday she was required by a supervisor to falsify personnel records to "cover up" for a fellow worker who was in a hospital for several weeks last year.

Miss Merrill said the records were changed at the insistence of Chester A. Teitgen, who is now in the Army,

Changes were made in the records to show that Lula Martin Adderley was at work when she was actually in a hospital, Miss Merrill testified, adding that fellow workers, at Teitgen's request, worked on their off days for the absentee.

She said production records of Katie Hoffman also were changed to show that she was a good typist, when, the witness asserted, she "just wrote letters or read True Stories."

Asked by Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey why this was done, Miss Merrill said it was because Teitgen said he liked Miss Hoffman.

There will be another session of the FCC Investigating Committee next Tuesday.

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CHARGES DREW PEARSON WITH MALIGNING SECRETARY HULL

From the floor of the House, Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, said:

"On last Sunday night Drew Pearson, one of the well-known slimemongers of the radio, who helped to write that loathesome book called the Nine Old Men, smearing the Supreme Court, a few years ago, made a vicious attack on Cordell Hull, our great Secretary of State.

"When Drew Pearson went out of his way to malign Secretary Hull and to insinuate that some subversive influence had 'got to' Cordell Hull, he revealed himself as one of the most vicious propagandists in America. I hope to God that something will be done to take him off the radio."

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CALLS FM RADIO OF TOMORROW

Captioned "Prospects for Radio Freedom", the Chicago Tribune had the following editorial on FM:

"A good many private business firms and industries have found it expedient to get along with the New Deal government. This has been particularly true of the Columbia, National, and Blue radio networks.

"These broadcasting companies are at the mercy of the government because of the close regulation the Federal Communications Commission imposes upon them. Unquestionably they are being exploited politically for the New Deal, yet they have replied to FCC's most drastic rulings with nothing more severe than verbal wrist slappings.

"This complacent attitude has not gone unrewarded. What the networks seek is monopoly. What will most effectively destroy monopoly in the radio industry is the granting of licenses for frequency modulation broadcasting to all applicants. This the FCC has refused to do.

"Frequency modulation is the radio of tomorrow. It has the double advantage of high fidelity and freedom from interference. There is virtually no limit to the number of frequency modulation stations that can be operated without creating interference. If the FCC would issue frequency modulation licenses to all who want them there would be more outlets than there are people capable of using them and the radio industry could be freed from governmental control.

"If this should come to pass radio listeners would be able to get the best programs at any time and would not be restricted to the diet imposed by a few near-monopolies closely regulated by the government. We do not expect this suggestion to be accepted in the near future because such a system would destroy all excuse for the Federal Communications Commission as the regulatory agent of the broadcasters, and the FCC and the New Dealers do not want that to happen."

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Representative Cole (R), of Missouri, had inserted in the Congressional Record (Feb. 2) the Collier's editorial "Take the Chains Off Radio", which backed up the program offered to Congress by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

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DELORAINÉ NEW FEDERAL RADIO DIRECTOR

Edmond M. Deloraine, General Director of the Laboratories Division of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been elected a Director of the I. T. & T. corporation.

Mr. Deloraine, who has been closely associated with almost every research development of I. T. & T. since 1925, was born in Paris, France. In 1921 he joined the London engineering staff of the International Western Electric Company and began technical work in connection with broadcasting at the experimental station 2WP. Until 1925 he was responsible for part of the developments in Great Britain in connection with the first transatlantic telephone circuit.

When International Western Electric was purchased by I. T. & T. and its name changed to International Standard Electric in 1925, Mr. Deloraine remained with the company, and in 1927 became active in the direction of the I.S.E. communications laboratories. It was in the same year that he created I.S.E.'s Paris laboratories. He was made European Technical Director of I.S.E. in 1933.

During this period Mr. Deloraine was actively in charge of developments which brought about the establishment of the first Madrid-Buenos Aires radiotelephone circuit, followed shortly by the first radiotelephone circuit between the Americas.

In 1929 he demonstrated long distance telephone communication to ships at sea, conducting for the first time telephone conversations with the S.S. BERENGARIA in mid-ocean.

In 1931 and 1933 he established telephone and printer communications across the English Channel, and in 1936 and 1937 made possible the first multi-channel ultra-short wave telephone link. Later he used ultra-high frequency in connection with television transmission, including the construction of the station at the Eiffel Tower, providing the highest power ever used.

His role in the advancement of high-power broadcasting was an important one. As early as 1932 he established the Prague Station with 120 kw carrier, followed two years later by the Budapest Station with the same carrier power and unique for its anti-fading mast antenna, over 1,000 feet high, the highest antenna ever constructed.

In 1939 he made a proposal to the French Post and Telegraph Administration for a high frequency broadcasting center of twelve stations of 150 kw carrier each. His project was adopted and an order was placed for four stations with the French I. T. & T. subsidiary and the other eight with two other concerns.

Mr. Deloraine was highly successful in directing experiments in connection with automatic radio compasses for aircraft. This technique was demonstrated in the U. S. for the first time in 1937.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Increasing emphasis on "design technique" can be expected to help minimize requirements for field service on radio and television receiving instruments after the war, Irwin W. Stanton, of the engineering staff of the RCA Service Company reports.

 John J. Karol, CBS Assistant Sales Manager and Market Research Counsel; Earle McGill, CBS producer-director; and Albert Perkins, Manager of the CBS Program Writing Staff will lecture in New York University's "Radio Workshop" during the Spring term. Mr. Karol will lecture on "The Business Side of Radio." Mr. McGill will lecture on radio production and directing for beginners and advance groups and Mr. Perkins will give courses in radio writing.

 The Federal Communications Commission directed Western Union to refund to each of its Marine News Service subscribers, with interest at 5% per year, any amounts in excess of \$100 per month collected by the Company from Sept. 1, 1942 to June 25, 1943, for interstate Marine News ticker service. Since Western Union has rendered only intrastate Marine News Service since June 25, 1943, the Commission concluded that on and after that date it has no jurisdiction over the service for so long as it remains wholly intrastate.

 President Gen. Pedro Ramirez has decreed that all radio broadcasting stations in Argentina must be wholly owned and managed by Argentine citizens who have resided in the country for at least 10 years.

 Trade practice rules for the Musical Instrument and Accessories Industry were promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission under its trade practice conference procedure last Wednesday. The aggregate annual volume of the business of the Musical Instrument Industry is estimated to approximate, in normal times, \$80,000,000 retail value.

 A new advertising and promotion service for RCA Tube and Equipment Distributors, enabling them to utilize a series of "key" advertisements appearing in leading trade publications, has been inaugurated by the Radio Corporation of America. The new service will enable distributors to set up regular schedules for mailing reprints carrying the distributor's name and address. Current ads emphasize that RCA distributors are "Emergency Electronic Expeditors" who are able to offer their customers unusual wartime services.

 "Papers have been served in Donald Flamm's suit for triple damages in the alleged forced sale of Station WMCA" says Danton Walker's "Broadway". "Flamm charges conspiracy and fraud and asks basic damages of \$927,000, or total damages of nearly \$3,000,000. The case will involve FCC and its recent legal counsel, now acting as radio attorneys in Washington."

Net sales of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation reached a new high of \$11,857,771 in its fiscal year ended on Oct. 31, after allowance for price reductions and refunds to the Government, Benjamin Abrams, the President, reported to stockholders. Net sales for the previous year were \$8,991,782.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted involuntary transfer of control of Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WLBZ, from Thompson L. Guernsey to Eastland Broadcasting Co., for a consideration of \$150,000 for 439 shares of capital stock.

"Leon Henderson, used-to-be-price-head, admitting to Judge Thurman Arnold, used-to-be-trust-buster, that he (Leon) had 'never worked as hard in his life, as at the job of radio commentator.', Austine Cassini writes in the Washington Times-Herald. "He's the highest paid commentator on the air y'know. If there was a 'ceiling' on radio commentators' salaries, Henderson would be nitting it. Mrs. Henderson has come out in 'lots o' smart' frocks at Washington gatherings."

William B. Lodge has been named Acting Director of the CBS General Engineering Department. Mr. Lodge, who succeeds E. K. Cohan, begins his new duties February 7th.

Mr. Lodge, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in December, 1931, as a technician; in 1937 he was named engineer in charge of Radio Frequencies Division of the Engineering Department.

Mr. Lodge left the network in February, 1942, to accept a special war post as Associate Director of the Airborne Instruments Laboratory of Columbia University, Division of War Research. He returned to CBS on a part-time basis in October, 1943.

The Office of War Information has inaugurated a series of shortwave radio broadcasts to overseas audiences by prominent American medical and public health authorities from OWI's New York studios. The series, entitled "Health Is on the March" describes recent medical and health advances made in the United States and the other United Nations. Although the talks will be made in English, the OWI Overseas Branch will shortwave translated versions in many languages.

"There must be a tremendous resentment of the misrepresentation that the industry feels in such broadcasts of Walter Winchell", the Modern Miller comments. "Sunday night he told the people - consumers - that if food subsidies were not carried out, in course of time, bread prices would soar to 18 cents a loaf. Imagine the effect on consumers who have been paying 6 cents for a 12-ounce loaf and 10 cents for a 20-ounce loaf to be told that unless subsidies were permitted, they would be paying 18 cents a loaf. That was to create a gigantic consumer protest. Winchell did not say what size loaf would be 18 cents, nor what kind or quality - bread would just soar to 18 cents. Of course, Winchell has a profound ignorance of bread facts, but it was doubtful whether his broadcast was ignorance or political misrepresentation."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION~~
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N.Y.



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February 8, 1944.

FLY ANGERED BY \$1,500,000 CUT AGAIN BLASTS FCC PROBE

Bitter because the House cut the Federal Communications Commission's appropriation for the coming year by a million and a half dollars, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC, went on the warpath last Saturday in a blistering letter to Chairman Lea (D), of the House Committee investigating the FCC. Not satisfied with the resignation of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Fly has been after the scalp of Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey and now charges that Garey has attempted to gag the Commission until after the FCC appropriation has been put through.

Chairman Lea replied that most certainly Mr. Fly and his associates should be allowed to testify. He said that the FCC Chairman had been given an opportunity to appear in connection with the appropriations but that it was his impression that Mr. Fly wanted to wait until later when he could tell his story at greater length. In the meantime Chairman Lea added that an investigation of the sale of WMCA in 1940 to Edward J. Noble and the charges made by Donald Flamm, former WMCA head, had been scheduled for today's (Tuesday) session.

Mr. Fly had previously stated that "this investigation" has been going on for almost a year, and the Commission has been given no opportunity to present any witnesses to refute the slanderous charges so freely circulated."

Mr. Fly told Congressman Lea that once the Commission is given a chance to "answer the many false and irresponsible charges... it is believed that there will be no difficulty in working out further cooperative procedures for interviews of Commission employees with appropriate safeguards."

Chairman Fly asserted that FCC Counsel Charles R. Denny in December requested a hearing of FCC's side of the story prior to Appropriations Committee hearings on next year's budget.

"It was pointed out that we would be much prejudiced in presenting our case to the Appropriations Committee if at that time, the grave charges still remained unanswered", Mr. Fly said.

Since then, Mr. Fly said, Mr. Garey completed his case on the two divisions which received appropriation slashes and "went into a number of entirely new and unrelated matters."

"As of today", he said, "we have still not been able to put a single word in the record to answer the baseless charges."

"The reduction in the appropriation proposed by the House", Mr. Fly said, "is pitched entirely upon the one-sided record before the Select Committee."

Mr. Fly stated that a suggestion had been made to resume the secret hearings which were terminated when Congressman Lea became Chairman of the Committee.

Citing "abuses inherent in these secret sessions", Mr. Fly said that the sessions "were used to circulate among the employees (of FCC) false and vicious rumors concerning their superiors."

Mr. Fly said that the FCC had turned over to the Committee 4,162 separate items of material "ranging from a single document to an entire file drawer."

"The majority of the items are an entire Commission file", Mr. Fly said. "In fact, upon one occasion a truck was backed up to the Commission's door and a whole load of irreplaceable records was carted away. At the present time your staff has so many of our files that our operations are considerably handicapped and decisions in pending cases are being delayed."

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ANOTHER FM MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN N.Y. APRIL 14

Evidently determined to hit the iron while it is hot, the Frequency Modulation Broadcasters will hold another big FM meeting in New York Friday, April 14th. Already their new office in charge of newly appointed General Manager Myles Loucks (Phil's brother) has been opened in the Colorado Building at 14th and G Streets, in Washington, just two blocks north of the Press Club and the Willard Hotel.

The exact attendance at the recent New York meeting is now officially reported as 632, about 200 more than had been expected.

The FM broadcasters are considering the publication of a stenographic report taken during this roundtable, condensing it to make available in printed form the questions and answers covered. It is felt that this information would be of aid to any person or group investigating the possibility of FM station construction.

The preparation of a new promotional booklet, intended to acquaint consumers with the merits of FM, was reported well under way. Details will shortly be supplied to FMBI members on contents and costs.

The membership voted to raise the annual dues from a war-time \$50 to the original figure of \$300 for active and affiliate members. Associate members pay \$50.00.

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NEW "OFF AGIN - ON AGIN" RADAR PUBLICITY DIRECTIVE

Again the War Department has reversed itself with regard to publicity on radar. First it was so secretive that writers were not even allowed to mention the name. Later the sky was the limit with the War Department not only letting down the bars but themselves turning out reams of publicity. Industry advertisers and press agents quickly followed suit when again the lid was clamped down. Now comes word that the term "radar" itself may be used but any accompanying description is prohibited. Industry generally and manufacturers may now use the word "radar" in advertising and also publicity matter.

The Office of Censorship soon will issue special instructions regarding use of the word "radar" in the press and advertising matter, also on the radio. The Signal Corps also will directly advise all individual manufacturers of electronic equipment.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association also has made arrangements for displays, public and in factories, of radio and other communications apparatus, but displays of radar or any other apparatus in the "secret" category will not be permitted.

Modification of the radar ban was recently requested, to recruit additional labor, by the Chicago radio manufacturers' group. Also just a week before the new directive was issued, RMA formally requested the Office of War Information to modify the radar ban.

Arrangements for clearance of displays of non-secret electronic apparatus in factories, to promote worker morale, and also public displays, were made by an RMA group, comprising John S. Garceau of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Chairman of the RMA Advertising Committee; S. D. Mahan of Cincinnati, a Committee member and Bond Geddes, RMA Executive Vice President, at a recent conference with officials of OWI, Army, Navy and Office of Censorship.

Manufacturers may secure clearance of electronic advertising and publicity matter - except radar or other "secret" category apparatus - from their local national security and OWI representatives, through the Office of Censorship. Similar clearance on displays of non-secret apparatus also may be arranged through the contracting officer of the branch of the service concerned, and Signal Corps or Navy headquarters will determine any uncertain or questionable matters.

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"Sudden pulses of long-distance interference are worrying the FM people", writes O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronics Industries. "Without warning a 'burst' of distant signal comes through, takes control of the local channel, and interpolates an inexplicable stanza of voice or music into the local program. Thus a New Haven police crew received instructions to go to a non-existent number on a New Haven Street, and they discovered they had unwittingly picked up a Los Angeles police order by the 'burst' route."

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FCC HEAD DENIES FDR PLAYING POLITICS GAGGING OFFICERS

Within twenty-four hours after the stinging letter to Chairman Lea (D), of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, previously referred to in this issue, Chairman Fly Sunday sent another communication to Mr. Lea written on asbestos. The second letter was prompted by a newspaper column written by David Lawrence.

"Not long ago this correspondent stated his belief that President Roosevelt was not allowing politics or personal prejudices to interfere with the exercises of his functions as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy", Mr. Lawrence wrote.

"In opposition to that point of view came a letter from the counsel for the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission (Eugene L. Garey) declaring that the evidence developed before that Committee does not support any such blanket approval of the President's."

Hitting back at this, Chairman Fly charged that Mr. Garey was running "a propoganda mill" and demanded copies of all such letters as the one to Mr. Lawrence that Garey had sent out.

"It has long been evident that your counsel has not been content to simply present a one-sided case and to do everything in his power to prevent the Commission from presenting the other side", Mr. Fly wrote to Representative Lea. "In his role as an officer of the Congress he has moved out affirmatively but always under cover to insure that the irresponsible charges which he has made and that the one-sided record which he has compiled would receive as wide circulation as possible."

Mr. Fly charged further:

"Counsel has not confined his propogandizing to the metropolitan papers and the famous columnists. Under cover, he has reached out into the precincts and circulated his smears to the small-town papers. His off-the-record correspondence with the press and its representatives is voluminous. Numerous 'dope' articles have been based on material slipped out the back door of the offices of the Committee's staff to special writers who had the right 'viewpoint'. Truth lost its essentiality - the job was the only essential."

Mr. Lawrence wrote that the rebuff to the joint Chiefs of Staff in not following their recommendation to turn intelligence work now being done by the FCC over to the Army and Navy apparently stirred up the interest of the House Committee, which endeavored to find out by testimony from both the FCC and the Army and Navy what was back of such a conspicuous refusal to follow the wishes of General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold and Admiral Leahy. But the President already had issued a "directive" that Government officials were not to testify on these matters before the House Investigating Committee.

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"Apparently the House of Representatives was unwilling at this time to enter into a public controversy with the President's subordinates as to whether or not they were in contempt of the subpoena powers of a Committee of Congress. Instead, the House itself has just decided to withhold appropriations for the radio intelligence section of the Federal Communications Commission and thus force its transfer into the hands of the Army and Navy. The Senate undoubtedly will concur.

"The episode is not one that does credit to wartime administration, for the people surely ought to be told why their President on a military matter so steadfastly supports one of his civilian appointees as against the disinterested recommendations of the Joint United States chiefs of staff.

"Not a single reason is available as to what lies back of his strange course. There are rumors, of course, which seem incredible, to the effect that the FCC monitor system turns over private messages to civilian governmental agencies, especially business messages, and that this snooping process is constantly being made available to the Department of Justice to bolster up its crusade against American businessmen on domestic matters.

"These messages, freely known as 'intercepts' in Government circles, are widely distributed within the Government bureaus, it is said, and, of course, are available to the White House and its staff of brain trusters. They could, to be sure, be used for political persecution if and when, for instance, indictments are sought on technicalities or trumped-up charges against American banks engaged in foreign trade.

"It is significant that the House of Representatives has voted to put an end to the snooping by a civilian agency and has in effect insisted that the Army and Navy, which is interested only in military and naval matters, and not in political or class wars, alone be given access to private messages between the United States and foreign countries."

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PAUL PORTER MENTIONED FOR DEMOCRATS' PUBLICITY MAN

Paul Porter, former CBS counsel, who has shot up like a rocket in New Deal positions, is now talked of as Director of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee, successor to the famous New Deal hatchet-man Charley Michelson. Mr. Porter, former U. S. Rent Stabilization Chief, is now Assistant to Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson. Robert E. Hannegan, new Democratic Chairman, is reported to have offered Mr. Porter the position this week and the latter was said to have been ready to accept but the matter is now up to Judge Vinson, who has been leaning pretty heavily on Mr. Porter.

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GARDNER COWLES RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF IOWA BROADCASTING CO.

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Company and of Look Magazine, has been re-elected President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, comprising KSO and KRNT, Des Moines; and WMT, Cedar Rapids and Waterloo.

Few changes were made in the officers and directors at the recent annual IBC stockholders meeting. John Cowles was re-named Vice President. Other officers are: Craig Lawrence (manager of KSO and KRNT), Executive Vice President; William B. Quarton (Manager of WMT), Vice President; Vincent Starzinger, General Counsel, Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur T. Gormley, Assistant Secretary; and Karl Haase, Assistant Treasurer.

Directors elected are: Gardner Cowles, Jr., John Cowles, Craig Lawrence, Vincent Starzinger, W. W. Waymack, and Arthur T. Gormley.

Stockholders at the meeting discussed improvements in station programming; particularly how news broadcasts and other programs directly related to the war effort can be handled with greater service to the public.

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RMA APPOINTS A PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR

John W. Douthat, former newspaper man, has been appointed Director of Publications of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President. His duties will include the various RMA membership, press, patent, short wave program and other bulletins of the Association and also industry promotion and press relations. He will perform secretarial duties and assist in RMA committee activities.

Mr. Douthat, who is 42 years old, has been with the Associated Press for eighteen years and for the last eight years in charge of the U. S. Supreme Court coverage, and joins the RMA staff with a wide background of experience.

Mr. Douthat is a graduate of Emory and Henry College of Virginia. Later he was an instructor at Florida Military Academy but has been in newspaper work continuously for the past twenty years.

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WGN GETS READY FOR TELEVISION IN A BIG WAY AFTER WAR

Station WGN of Chicago, through W. E. MacFarlane, Vice-President of the station, has placed an order with General Electric at Schenectady for what promises to be one of the most powerful television stations in the world. The order calls for a transmitter of 40-kilowatts, which is said to be beyond anything yet attempted.

James D. McLean, Commercial Engineer of the General Electric Electronics Department, said:

"Television transmitter equipment order will be the first 40-KW to be built when our company is released from the production of war communications equipment in which it is now engaged." He added that as far as he knew, the "visual" or picture apparatus would be one of the highest-powered units in America, if not in the world."

The WGN radio plans include, he went on, a structure of seven or eight stories and "designed to take full advantage of the expended tremendous developments in many fields after the war", such as FM facsimile and standard broadcasting. The top floor of the proposed building will be given over entirely to television, with a 20-kilowatt voice transmitter to operate with the 40-kilowatt sight or "video" transmitter. Both movies and live shows are contemplated.

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BONUS TO INCREASE MICA PRODUCTION

In announcing that the Colonial Mica Corporation, which is carrying out the WPB mica program is to pay a bonus to stimulate mica production, a bulletin said:

"Prior to the Government program on domestic mica, there was no domestic mica being used for radio condensers or tubes. A very little domestic mica was being used for aircraft spark plugs and magneto insulations. The principal reason why domestic mica did not find employment for these uses, which comprise some 90 per cent of the total consumption, was economic. It was considerably cheaper to use mica mined and prepared in India and Brazil than to use domestic mica. For the uses enumerated above, mica must be full-trimmed so that it can be readily split to the thin films in which it is used. It costs more merely to do the trimming operation in this country, disregarding the cost of mining, than to buy imported mica. It must be borne in mind that the tariff affords a protection of only 25 per cent ad valorem, plus four cents per pound specific duty. WPB recognized this economic handicap that confronted domestic mica and both by recommending sufficiently high prices to domestic producers and by undertaking preparation and qualification in Government shops, overcame this handicap."

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CALLS HALT ON RADIO CONCERN USING NAME OF "MIDWEST"

Nathaniel Goldberg, trading as North Eastern Radio Company, 799 Broadway, and also as Midwest Radio Service Company, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y., is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce.

In advertisements in trade journals and by means of advertising folders, pamphlets, circulars and other advertising material, the complaint charges, the respondent made many false statements and representations concerning the radios and radio parts which he sells and distributes. Among these representations, according to the complaint, are: "Our Company is the only Company employing Midwest Factory Trained Servicemen", "We are the only Company offering you complete Factory Service and Facilities at exceptionally Low Factory Prices", "We Use Laboratory Tested Parts - for our engineers have designed parts Custom Built for your Midwest Radio", and "Factory to You ... Up to a 50% Saving."

All these representations, the complaint charges, are false and misleading as the respondent does not maintain a laboratory where research or experiment is carried on; does not own or operate a radio factory or manufacture radios, but only assembles radios from parts manufactured by others and rebuilds radios with new and used parts manufactured by others. He is not a radio engineer; does not employ radio engineers; his prices are not "manufacturer's" or "factory prices" as represented, and to not effect savings to the public, and repaired radios sold by him will not give new radio performance.

The complaint further declares that the respondent formerly was an employee of the Midwest Radio Corporation, a large well-established radio manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, which manufactures and sells radios under the trade name "Mid West." While in charge of its New York branch the respondent was furnished with a list of purchasers of radios from the Midwest Radio Corporation in the New York area. Through the use of the name Midwest Radio Service Company, and representations set out in the complaint, which were sent to owners of Mid West radios and customers of the corporation, the respondent led purchasers and prospective purchasers of his radios to believe he is connected with, or maintains a factory branch for, the Midwest Radio Corporation.

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Federal Judge John P. Barnes of Chicago District Court, has dismissed the \$1,000,000 suit brought against Walter Winchell, the Jergens Co., his radio sponsor, and the Blue Network, by George Washington Robnett, who alleged he had been libeled by the New York Mirror-KFS columnist in radio discussions of the book "Under Cover". Ruling that the complaint failed to substantiate the charge of libel, the court gave the plaintiff 30 days in which to file an action again.

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RADIO DEADLIER COMPETITOR IF PRESS DOESN'T ACQUIRE FM

If the press permits the opportunity to secure FM facilities "to go by default, as most newspapers did 20 years ago, radio may become a real and a deadly competitor of the press in many communities", the Editor and Publisher observes in commenting upon the purchase of WQXR by the New York Times, of which it says:

"The newspapers of New York City, individually and as a group, have been slow to take any part in the development of radio broadcasting. Two decades ago, when radio facilities in the metropolis could have been acquired at comparatively small expense, the opportunity was thoroughly neglected.

"That makes this week's announcement by the New York Times that it has bought Station WQXR and its affiliated FM station, WQXQ, highly significant. The purchase is, of course, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, and the announcement, with details of the Times' plan of operation, indicates that such approval is likely to be forthcoming.

"The recent decision by the FCC, removing the former ban on newspapers as radio station license applicants, should open the way for the next obvious step by newspapers - the acquisition of FM facilities. That is important for metropolitan newspapers, and it is even more important for small city dailies."

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BBC AND OWI JOIN IN LINCOLN BROADCAST

The Overseas Branch of the U. S. Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation will jointly present a two-way shortwave broadcast from 10 to 10:30 A.M., EWT, Saturday, February 12, to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.

During the portion of the program broadcast from the United States to the rest of the world, the voice of Vice President Henry A. Wallace will be heard as he delivers an address at Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, Ill.

From London the Archbishop of Canterbury will pay tribute to Lincoln for the democratic principles for which he fought.

The original program will be shortwaved over ten stations out of New York to North Africa, Europe, the Near East and South Africa, with simultaneous relays through United Nations radio Algiers and the American Expeditionary stations in North Africa. It will be rebroadcast from New York at 11:30 A.M. via radio Leopoldville to South and Central Africa. Also will be rebroadcast to South America.

From London, the program will be broadcast over the BBC home service as well as to Europe, the Far East, New Zealand, India, Iran, Iraq, North Africa, South Africa and West Africa.

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2/8/44

TRADE NOTES

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation will sponsor "Green Valley, U.S.A." over approximately 66 stations of the Mutual network, beginning Sunday, February 20, and continuing every Sunday from 5 to 5:30 P.M., EWT. William H. Weintraub & Co., Inc., is the agency servicing the account. Program will originate from WOR.

The RMA Tube Division, under Chairman M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa., held a meeting in Washington recently, for discussion of the military tube program and also present scheduled production of civilian replacement tubes. Also taken up was proposed modification of the JAN specifications for transmitting tubes.

Following the meeting the tube manufacturers were to hold a meeting this week of the WPB Tube Advisory Committee, on scheduling and other problems of the military program and also civilian replacement requirements.

Sponsors of the Radio Technical Planning Board have elected Mrs. Martha Kinzie Assistant Secretary of the Board. Mrs. Kinzie is secretary to Dr. W. R. G. Baker and resides at Bridgeport, Conn., where she works in the company's Electronics Department.

Mrs. Kinzie, with the cooperation of L. C. F. Horle, co-ordinator, and W. B. Cowilich, Secretary of the Board respectively, will be responsible for processing of the papers in connection with the work of the Board.

The intensive campaign to increase production of war material by 25 percent before the end of 1944 will be given impetus by a national Labor-Management Exposition to be held in the Department of Commerce Auditorium in Washington, D. C., February 28 to March 11.

The exhibitors will include: Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The Co-operative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc., radio research organization operated on a non-profit basis by the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers, will expand its program measuring services on April 1 to measure program audiences of all cities in the country with more than 50,000 population. The coincidental method of investigating will be employed exclusively and the recall method eliminated. Another new service to be offered by the organization is research affecting persons who own radios but do not have telephones. All previous program measuring systems were conducted entirely by telephone.

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SALES TOPPED AS WOR ENDS YEAR 23% OVER PREVIOUS HIGH

WOR has ended its fiscal year (February 1, 1943 to January 31, 1944) with an all-time high mark in total sales, according to Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager. The station registered a 23 per cent increase in dollar volume over the previous high year, 1941.

A further study of the 1943 dollar volume figures reveals the desire of sponsors to retain their time on the air. Of WOR's total sales, 80 percent were renewals.

A further check shows that eight of the past 12 months, April, June, July, August, September, October, November and January, were highest in total business in WOR's history.

A breakdown of the number of motion pictures advertised locally over WOR during 1943 reveals a 100 per cent increase over the 1942 figure.

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BLUE TIME 1943 SALES UP 57%

Gross client expenditures on the Blue Network in 1943, its second year as an independent organization, were \$24,869,948, representing an increase of 57.6 percent over billings in 1942, a final tabulation reveals. Gross time sales in 1942 were \$15,782,493.

A breakdown of gross expenditures by industrial classifications reveals the foods and food beverages industry as the leading advertiser on the Blue in 1943, with time purchases amounting to \$6,359,980. The second leading industry was drugs and toilet goods, with an expenditure of \$6,163,659.

Other industries spending more than one million dollars were confectionery and soft drinks, \$4,351,154; lubricants and petroleum products, \$2,395,942; automotive, \$2,362,331; and cigars and cigarettes, \$1,153,026.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

✓
HEINL BROADCASTING CORPORATION
45 LANDING ST.
ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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No. 1601

CONGRESS BALKS FAVORING FDR IN CAMPAIGN BROADCASTS

President Roosevelt, if he is to be a 4th term candidate, will not have the edge on other candidates if anti-Administration forces in Congress have anything to do with it. This question has already been discussed in the heated debates on the soldier vote and will be carefully considered in the final conferences of the House and the Senate on the soldier vote bills. No matter what form the legislation takes, whether a Federal or State ballot, equal opportunity for every candidate to reach the boys overseas on the air seems assured.

Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, Minority Leader pro tem, and radio authority of the upper House, declared that it would be much better if the whole subject of radio time and the utilization of radio by candidates could be left to the consideration of the Senate and House Radio Committees for their recommendation as to legislation.

"The law gives the right to candidates for public office to utilize the radio facilities of the country, and there is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate a bill which proposes to deal further with the same subject matter", Senator White declared. "There have been lengthy hearings on the bill, and there has been sharp controversy and a sharp divergence of views as to what was the wisest thing to be done."

Senator Lang (R), of North Dakota, offered this amendment to the Green-Lucas bill:

"Nothing shall prohibit the rebroadcast over Government-controlled radio stations of any political address, but equal time must, if requested, be given for such purposes to representatives of each political party which had a candidate for President in the most recent presidential election."

Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, objected saying if parties do not have candidates for President, they certainly ought not to have time in which to broadcast.

"Representatives of the War Department came to me and said they could not handle three or four or five broadcasts and they suggested that the language be '10 percent of the votes cast'."

Whereupon Senator Langer changed his amendment to read "each political party which had a candidate for President in the current presidential election".

Senator Green (R), of Rhode Island, refused to accept the amendment, saying:

"If that becomes the law of the land, I think we may anticipate that a dozen or 20 men seeking publicity will have little organizations nominate them for the presidency and then obtain free radio time to speak whenever the Republican or Democratic candidates for President speak - not because they expect to be elected, not because they expect to obtain votes, but merely because they expect to get free advertising."

Senator Taft then said:

"I have another suggestion to make now in order to meet the objection of the Senator from Rhode Island. Let us have the language read as follows:

"Representatives of each political party which has a candidate for President appearing on the ballot of at least six States in the current presidential election."

This modification was accepted by Senators Green and Langer and agreed to by the Senate.

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FLAMM WMCA SALE CHARGES TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED

The net result of the sensational charges of Donald Flamm that he had been forced to sell WMCA in 1940 to Edward J. Noble because of heat being put on by certain members of the White House staff, the Federal Communications Commission, and by Mr. Noble himself, is that everyone alleged to have had any part in the transactions will be called to appear before the House Committee now investigating the FCC. Subpoenas have already been issued for Mr. Noble, Thomas J. Corcoran, former aide to President Roosevelt, and others may be called later, including David K. Niles, Administrative Assistant to the President, supposed to be in charge of the 4th term boom, Chairman James L. Fly and Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, who favored a public hearing at the time the sale was made but who was out-voted on this by the other members of the Commission.

Discussion about the sale of the property became so bitter, Mr. Flamm said, as to end in a "scuffle" in Mr. Noble's apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, in December 1940.

Mr. Flamm said that when he expressed reluctance to sign a proposed contract, William J. Dempsey, former Chief FCC Counsel, who was acting as attorney for Mr. Noble, "became enraged and lunged at me".

Mr. Noble, Mr. Flamm testified, intervened. The witness quoted Mr. Noble as saying he would be "delighted to finish the job" if it were not in his apartment.

The witness said Mr. Noble's last words to him were:

"Flamm, I'll get your station whether you want to sell it or not. The next time we meet will be before the Commission."

On this occasion, Mr. Flamm asserted, Mr. Dempsey turned to Mr. Noble and exclaimed:

"I knew we were wasting time with him and that he never had any intention of going through with this, and it's a damn shame we didn't do what we wanted to do in the first place."

The last part of the sentence referred, Mr. Flamm said, to the original plan of Mr. Noble simply to apply to the FCC for his station's wave length.

The Commission, he said, dismissed his application for reconsideration. At about the same time, Mr. Flamm said, he read of hearings before the House Appropriations Committee in which Mr. Fly "showed he didn't like me".

It was brought out that at a meeting of the House Appropriations sub-committee, Commissioner Case had testified that two telephone calls had been received from the White House by the FCC about the Flamm case, one from Col. Edw. B. Watson, presidential secretary "to be careful", and later from the late Rudolf Forster, White House Chief Clerk that the White House had no interest in the case.

Mr. Flamm told the Congressional Committee his troubles began when he had hired a former Naval officer to decode wireless messages sent by Germany and Great Britain before the war broke out. Mr. Flamm asserted he had proved the charges untrue but nevertheless he felt in view of the wording of the FCC decision that "there was a sword hanging over my head which would be dropped at the slightest provocation".

The witness said he employed Leslie Roberts as a publicity man on the recommendation of Mr. Niles, that the former had influence and knew the right people. The witness said that Mr. Dempsey told him that he had been retained by a former member of the President's Cabinet and that he, Dempsey, was applying for the WMCA wave.

Mr. Roberts was alleged to have reported to Mr. Flamm that he had talked to Mr. Niles and that the radio owner might as well agree to the sale because "this thing has been greased from the White House down". Mr. Roberts further reported that it involved a "political favor", Mr. Flamm asserted.

Later Mr. Flamm said, "Mr. Dempsey volunteered the information that it was Tommy Corcoran" who helped him make the connection to represent Mr. Noble.

Mr. Flamm declared that he jockeyed back and forth with Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Noble trying to escape from selling his station

but finally gave in and sold it in December, 1940, when informed by Mr. Dempsey that "it was a case of take it or leave it".

Mr. Flamm said that first offered \$750,000, he was finally forced to sell WMCA for \$850,000 although he had had several offers for more than a million dollars, one of them being from Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt. The witness asserted that Mrs. Dorothy Backer, of the New York Post, also was interested in buying WMCA and if the deal had gone through he might have retained half interest in the station.

The hearings will continue next Tuesday, February 15th.

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CHICAGO MASS MEETING FOR MORE WOMEN RADIO WORKERS

In an effort to emphasize the need for more women in radio war work, there will be a big mass meeting tonight (Friday, February 11th) in the Chicago Stadium.

A "Radar Queen", Miss Marjorie Anderson, 19, Chicago military radio-radar plant employee, will have coronation ceremonies and 25,000 radio workers are expected to attend. Mayor Kelly, of Chicago, will speak.

The Chicago manufacturers' group, of which Leslie F. Muter, past President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association is Chairman, has been conducting an advertising and broadcasting campaign for several months to secure additional workers. Several radio manufacturers have been holding contests in their various plants to select the "Radar Queen" and the Stadium program will be broadcast so that employees on swing shifts can listen in.

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DAUGHTER OF EDWARD J. NOBLE DIES SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK

Miss Sallie Noble, 19 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Blue Network, died suddenly at the Bronxville, N. Y. hospital last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Noble, who was in California on a business trip with Mark Woods, President of the Blue Net, was summoned when Miss Noble's condition took a turn for the worse and arrived by plane late Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Noble was born in Greenwich, Conn. She was a sophomore in Sarah Lawrence College and is survived by a sister June in addition to her parents. Funeral services will be held at the Noble home in Greenwich Saturday afternoon (February 12th) at 2 P.M.

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FRANK MASON GIVES DETAILS OF DEATH OF RAY CLAPPER

Frank E. Mason, former NBC Vice-President, now special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy Knox, travelling companion of Raymond Clapper, MBS commentator, is on the way home with Mr. Clapper's personal belongings.

Mr. Mason left the United States with Mr. Clapper on New Year's eve and was with him on his Pacific tour to Australia, New Guinea, New Britain and finally aboard the United States aircraft carrier from which the columnist was flying when he met his death in a collision of two American planes over Eniwetok atoll.

Interviewed at Pearl Harbor by the United Press, the Navy official gave details of Mr. Clapper's death.

"Mr. Clapper asked a torpedo squadron commander - one of the best pilots in the fleet who had established an enviable record of not a single operational fatality in the 13 months of the squadron's existence - for permission to accompany him on the last day's flight over Eniwetok, from which all Japanese firing had ceased two days before", Mr. Mason said.

"Mr. Clapper, inspired by the possibility of writing about the contrast between the bombing of the westernmost Marshall atoll with his experience in accompanying the first bombing of Rome, took off in great spirits on what he anticipated as a routine run.

"The bombing run over the target was completed and the planes were taking formation for the return flight when a wing man came up from behind. The planes collided so suddenly that it was assumed the crash killed everyone aboard instantaneously. Both planes plummeted into Eniwetok lagoon.

"The group commander immediately circled down over the spot to the surface of the water, but reported that he found only two oil slicks.

"Two chaplains officiated at impressive memorial services at sea before the massed ship's officers and crew for Mr. Clapper and the officers and crew lost over the enemy target."

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RADIO MEMBERS NAMED TO WPB INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Three prominent radio executives have been added to the official WPB Industry Advisory Committee, of which Director Ray C. Ellis of the WPB Radio & Radar Division is presiding officer. The new appointees are R. C. Cosgrove of Cincinnati, Vice President and General Manager in charge of Manufacturing, Crosley Radio Corp., E. A. Nicholas, of Fory Wayne, Indiana, of the Farnsworth Radio & Television Company, and Fred D. Williams, Philco Corporation.

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CBS NET EARNINGS UP TO \$4,535,000

Preliminary figures indicate the consolidated net earnings of the Columbia Broadcasting System for the year to be approximately \$4,535,000 (equivalent to \$2.64 per share) as compared with consolidated net earnings of \$4,123,700 (equivalent to \$2.40 per share) for the fiscal year ended January 2, 1943 (52 weeks). Per share earnings for both years are calculated upon the 1,716,942 shares of \$2.50 par value stock presently outstanding, Frank K. White, Vice President and Treasurer, reported Wednesday.

The 1943 earnings, as shown above, are after providing \$7,575,000 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, an increase of \$3,225,000 over the \$4,350,000 provided for such taxes during 1942. The \$7,575,000 tax provision for 1943 is after deducting from the taxes payable in respect of 1943 the ten per cent excess profits post-war credit (amounting to \$583,000).

The Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of 40¢ (forty cents) per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on March 3, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18, 1944.

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HOLLYWOOD TO BE BLUE NET PRODUCTION CENTER

According to Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, who is now on the West Coast, Hollywood will in time become the center of operations for the Blue with production on an even greater scale than in any other center, including New York, and the purpose of the visit to the coast at this time is to seek a site for the Blue's own Hollywood studios and to look over the station situation with a view to purchasing a local outlet.

Production on new studios will get under way as soon as possible after the end of the war, Mr. Woods said. He pointed out that the Blue can occupy its present quarters, under agreement with the National Broadcasting Company, until two years after equipment becomes available for new studios and technical installation, and added that every effort will be made to push construction once priorities are lifted.

Other business to be attended to during the visit will be the filing of final application for a frequency modulation station and television transmitter in Hollywood, both services to be incorporated in the Blue's new setup.

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NETHERLANDS COOL TO NAZI ERSATZ RADIO

German attempts to promote an "ersatz" radio service which fosters Nazi propaganda as a substitute for Occupied Holland's 1,000,000 privately owned radio receiving sets have failed, it appeared from accounts received from London by the Netherlands Information Bureau in Washington. German authorities ordered the confiscation of all radios in Holland last May.

According to an announcement in the North Brabant paper Dagblad van Het Zuiden, one, Plate, program director of the German-Controlled Netherlands radio system, the "ersatz" radio service gained less than 60,000 new subscribers in the period between the radio confiscation order and the end of the year. German authorities had hoped the confiscation order would force a majority of Holland's radio listeners to subscribe to the "ersatz" service - which is piped from German-controlled Netherlands and German transmitting stations to the subscriber's home through his telephone connection.

The significance of Plate's announcement, Netherlands sources here pointed out, lies in its revelation that only 60,000 of the former 1,000,000 radio owners in Holland have subscribed for the service while the majority now either have no radio at all or else have managed in some manner to illegally retain their radios despite the confiscation order.

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WOULD TAKE WINCHELL OFF AIR AND OUT OF PRESS

Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, ^{was} asked by Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, in the House of Representatives:

"In Walter Winchell's column I find a statement attributed to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Rankin), and I want to know if the gentleman made it? Walter Winchell says:

"Rankin, one of the best examples (and so forth) accused this reporter of writing the bill to give the soldiers the vote."

"Did the gentleman from Mississippi ever say that fellow had intelligence enough to write that bill?"

"I never said that little 'kike' ever wrote anything that a decent Congressman would introduce", Representative Rankin retorted. "He is simply stirring up anti-Semitism and bringing trouble on his own people throughout the country. The sooner they get him off the air and out of the press the better it will be for them."

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PROTESTS FLAMM STORY IN FCC INVESTIGATION

Telegrams charging that Donald Flamm was using the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission as a sounding board while a civil suit concerning the sale of WMCA was pending in New York City, were sent to Speaker Rayburn of the House, and Chairman Lea of the Investigating Committee by Franklin S. Wood, attorney for Edward J. Noble.

Mr. Wood quoted Mr. Flamm himself as admitting that his charges did not in any way involve the FCC. The investigation is supposed to concern itself with the Commission only.

Mr. Wood protested that Mr. Flamm's case "and any justifiable complaint he may have is pending before a court of competent jurisdiction able to do complete justice between the parties".

"I again formally protest against his abuse of your Committee's public position for his private purposes", Mr. Wood declared.

In his telegram, Mr. Wood referred to a letter of protest he sent the Committee on February 5.

At this time the attorney for Mr. Noble said:

"I do not think I need to stress the obvious impropriety of this apparent use of your Committee in aid of private litigation or if such is not the purpose, the impropriety of such hearings being conducted while the same matter is under consideration by a court having complete jurisdiction of the matter and better able to do complete justice between the parties if any injustice has been done.

"I am, accordingly, writing to you, as Chairman of your Committee, to protest as vigorously as possible against this renewal of hearings in this matter at this time so that the proceedings and publicity about them cannot be used to influence the pending private litigation between the parties. I submit that the fairer and more proper procedure in every way would be to adjourn any such hearings by your Committee until final disposition of the matter by the New York courts before which it is pending."

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Three of the nations leading universities - Northwestern and Stanford Universities and the University of California at Los Angeles - will again collaborate with the National Broadcasting Company to sponsor Summer Radio Institutes in 1944, thus making the third successive year that the network has pooled its resources with educational institutions to give practical training in the broadcasting arts to young people seeking careers in radio.

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2/11/44

BRICKER FOR FREE RADIO; RAPS SUPREME COURT DECISION

Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, took a very positive stand on radio while addressing the National Press Club in Washington today (Friday). At the conclusion of his address in the question and answers portion of the program, Governor Bricker was asked if he favored the Administration taking over the press as it has the radio. His reply was an emphatic "No". He said the only reason for restricting radio was the limited number of channels. The Governor then criticized the recent Supreme Court decision. He said that the FCC should be confined to policing the channels and keep out of the program business.

"I not only say that the press should be kept free but that Congress should see to it that the same thing was done with radio", Governor Bricker declared.

In his speech the night before at the Lincoln Day dinner, the Governor said:

"The material accomplishments of our people under self-government are unmatched. With only one-sixteenth of the world's population, we have produced more automobiles than all the rest of the world, one-third of all the radio sets, one-half the telephones and one-third of the railroad mileage of the world. This was not due to our great natural resources alone because other countries have had them. In our free political atmosphere we have made better use of our resources and more people have enjoyed a higher standard of living than in any other country of the world."

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OPA TO APPOINT RECEIVING SET COMMITTEE

A Receiving Set Industry Advisory Committee will probably be appointed soon, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association and if so it will meet in Washington on March. The Advisory Committee will consider price problems whenever future production of civilian sets may be authorized.

The Committee will be composed of large and small manufacturers. Problems in connection with the Committee were discussed in an informal conference in Washington recently by Alfred Auerbach, OPA price executive, of the Consumer Durable Goods Price Branch and E. W. Heilmann, radio price executive with an industry group including Ben Abrams of New York City, Chairman of the RMA Distribution Costs Committee, J. F. Crossin of Cincinnati, Larry Hardy, of Philadelphia, and Bond Geddes, RMA Executive Vice President.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The editorial entitled "The President and His Oath", written by Basil Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times and operator of Station WNBH, opposing the Federal ballot, which was reprinted in Washington and New York papers recently was inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Holman (R), of Feb. 3 as a part of a speech made on the Soldier Vote Bill by Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), of Vermont.

Station WBAM, WOR's Frequency Modulation station has a new broadcast schedule, 5 to 11 P.M. daily except Sundays. Previously it was heard on the same days from 1 to 7 P.M.

A new thyatron welding control for providing precise control of low-capacity spot welders has been announced by the Industrial Control Division of the General Electric Company. Coupled with a suitable welding transformer, this control can be used with either welding tongs or a small bench welder, and is particularly suitable for the spot-welding of vacuum tube parts.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has appointed four new Vice Presidents and four Second Vice-Presidents of the corporation. The new Vice Presidents are: H. C. Roemer, Vice President and Comptroller of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation; W. H. Freng, Assistant General Attorney, who has also been appointed Solicitor; Charles D. Hilles, Secretary of the Corporation; and Francis White, Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation.

The Second Vice Presidents appointed are F. F. Davis, H. H. Buttner, G. A. Ogilvie and Leonard Jacob II.

Thomas Burke, former Chief of the State Department's Division of International Communications, has been appointed Vice President of the American Export Airlines, Inc. He will be in charge of their international business.

Blossoming out in color with a cover picture of Sir Robert Watson-Watt, head of the British Technical Mission, and David Sarnoff, the current 34-page issue of Radio Age published by the RCA Division of Information devoted two photographic pages to the Mission's visit to the Radio Corporation of America in New York and the RCA Laboratories in Princeton.

Also the issue contained the following articles: "Radio Vital to Victory" by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord; "Tubes Key to Progress", by B. J. Thompson, "Hollywood and Television" by Sidney N. Strotz; "NBC Heads Visit Fronts" by Niles Trammell, and "Larger Television Images" by I. G. Maloff.

The FCC on February 8 granted an application for a permit for the construction of a new 250 watt local channel station at Gloversville, N.Y., and also granted an application for a permit for the construction of a synchronous amplifier near Ft. Benning, Ga., to be operated in conjunction with Station WRBL, Columbus, Ga., the former to operate on 1340 kilocycles, and the later on 1230 kilocycles, unlimited time. However, the Commission made the grants subject to procedural requirements announced in its Public Notice of January 26, 1944, which provides, among other matters, for issuance of conditional grants pending submission of evidence in writing from the WPB that any authorizations of that Board necessary to carry the construction to completion have been obtained or that none are required, and that applicant is in position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period.

 On February 15 in New York City, RMA export managers and engineers will hold a conference to begin the work on the proposed RMA specifications and "seal" for later submission to the Bureau of Standards. Such specifications and "seal" would be available for promotion both by the Government and RMA in future postwar foreign trade.

 "The move to Mutual" is illustrated in a new promotional booklet, just issued by the Sales Promotion and Research Department of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

 The FCC granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Independence Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WHAT, from Philadelphia Record Company to William A. Banks, by transfer of 100 per cent of issued and outstanding capital stock for a consideration of \$22,500.

 The RMA Export Committee and its Engineering Department are planning a promotion project for future export set sales, to develop special commercial specifications for receivers sold abroad, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Standards. The latter is authorized to issue special "seals" for products with specifications developed by the industry and which are approved by the Bureau. (See item third above referring to conference to be held with regard to this matter).

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B U L L E T I N - JETT CONFIRMED FOR FCC

The Senate about six o'clock this (Friday) afternoon confirmed the nomination of E. K. Jett for Federal Communications Commissioner without debate and word was so sent to the President. There had been some question as to Mr. Jett's political affiliation due to the fact that although his name was sent in as a Republican, he declared himself to be an independent. Proponents contended that since the law said that the 7-man Commission "should be composed of not more than four members of the same party" that Mr. Jett was eligible.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee voted last Wednesday to approve Mr. Jett's nomination.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1602

February 15, 1944

SHOUSE WOULD BROADCAST DIRECT TO EUROPEANS AFTER WAR

That somebody had better begin to give serious thought as to how our American viewpoints and philosophies in the post-war period can continue to be made available to the peoples of Europe is the conclusion of James D. Shouse, Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting, of the Crosley Radio Corporation, who recently went to London as a special consultant of the Office of War Information.

"We in this country are evidently still complete neophytes in the use and potentialities of radio as an instrument for integrating the people of different nations in a common bond of understanding, if not, in every case, of sympathy", Mr. Shouse said in an address to the Cincinnati Advertisers Club. "From the British Isles, of course, it is possible to reach every country in Europe with a radio signal that is not a shortwave signal. Powerful transmitters located in the southern part of England supply programs in French, German, Dutch, Spanish, etc., to the extent of some twenty or thirty different languages 18 hours a day - programs that are received on any set in any home with as much ease and certainty of reception as you here in Cincinnati can listen to WHAS at Louisville, and right in the same band with their local stations. I do not believe that it will ever be possible for the United States to do as effective a job in Europe by means of shortwave, which, up to the present moment, gives us our only assurance and only insurance that in the years to come messages and philosophies which we may feel it is important for the people of Europe to receive from us - it will not be possible to achieve by shortwave anything comparable with what the British can do from the British Isles.

"I do not propose that there is any likelihood that in the post-war period which must inevitably come - I do not propose that the British will be disposed to misuse this tremendous advantage they have from the standpoint of transmission of program material into Europe - any more than we have ever felt in this country that the British would misuse their Navy. I do hope, however, that somehow it might be possible for the United States, too, to find itself in the position of being able, not only for commercial reasons but for ideological reasons, to provide and control our own transmission facilities to the continent of Europe, just as, regardless of the British Navy, we, too, throughout most of our history, have elected to be a naval power.

"I think this is a serious problem - it is one, I am sure, which is fraught with grave potentialities. Whether as a Nation we like to admit it or not, or whether we like to think of it or not, Europe after the war will still be a tremendously important part of any plan of world economy. The tremendous concentration of population, resources and the standard of living achieved by these people

can only result in Europe continuing to be the focal point perhaps around which world economy will, for a long time, revolve.

"During the war, the BBC has, of course, extended every cooperation to our Government in the way of supplying various American Governmental agencies with transmitting equipment for our own psychological warfare work, just as they have supplied us with bases for our airplanes. Although it might be presumptuous of us to ask that such right be continued in the post-war period, wherein presumably Europe's ills and aggravations are being healed and maladjustments corrected, the sheer concept of presumptuousness does not alter the fact that it will for many years be an important thing that the American philosophy and American thinking about the world of tomorrow be kept crystal clear in the minds of the hundreds of millions of people on the continent.

"I can assure you that the BBC is not the stodgy, complacent organization that many of us have erroneously assumed, relying possibly upon our knowledge of its quasi-Governmental character. . . it is aggressive, exceedingly thorough, and I am referring now again primarily to the Overseas and European Divisions, with a predominating consciousness throughout the personnel of the importance of the work they are doing, the important part it is playing in the winning of the war, and with the important part their work will play in the preservation of the British Empire."

Concluding his address, Mr. Shouse said:

"I have been asked many times what the possibilities were of commercialization of BBC programs. I hesitate to venture an opinion - I doubt seriously whether any of the responsible policy makers of the BBC have come to any lasting opinion about this - I think they would prefer not to see any commercial radio on the British Isles. I think also that they look with extreme distaste at the possibility in the post-war period of another Radio Normandy or Radio Luxembourg, located just across the channel and supplying the people in the British Isles with excellent commercialized entertainment.

"I think that very naturally they might not wish to see a resumption of a situation wherein a commercial broadcast station on the continent would attract such a high percentage of the listening. It seems to me that very naturally their thinking might be in the direction of a moderate degree of commercialization on perhaps one of their services under exceedingly strict regulation, thus diminishing the likelihood of another Radio Normandy situation. At one time, I am told, in the pre-war period, Radio Normandy and Radio Luxembourg, programmed almost entirely by American made and some British made transcriptions, sent over by direct wire from London, attracted a larger audience in the British Isles than did the BBC Home Service. I do not have any definite information on this, however."

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E. K. JETT SWORN IN AS FCC COMMISSIONER; KNOWS JOB

As congratulations continued to pour in, E. K. Jett, former Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, who was confirmed by the Senate last Friday to succeed George Henry Payne as Commissioner, was himself sworn in this (Tuesday) morning as a member of the Commission.

Asked if he had any statement to make prior to taking over the commissionership, Mr. Jett replied:

"I don't think so. I have been hanging around the FCC and the old Radio Commission now for about twenty years. I have seen a lot of Commissioners come and go. As far as I am concerned, it is just a question of getting into the groove."

Thus the FCC now has two Commissioners technically qualified for the position - the other being Commissioner T. A. M. Craven. Both are former Naval officers and both made the grade via the Chief Engineership, Mr. Jett being the successor there of Commander Craven. Mr. Jett was in the Navy 18 years, Commander Craven 21 years. Mr. Jett will be 51 years old March 20th; Mr. Craven was 51 years old January 31st.

Most of the Commissioners have been political appointees with no technical qualifications or knowledge of radio or communications. The appointment of Mr. Jett - a zero politically just ahead of a national election - was a surprise. It was even a greater surprise that Mr. Jett, who stubbornly refused to swear allegiance to either party, though friends pleaded with him to do so, was confirmed by the Senate. All he had in his favor were personal integrity and competency which unfortunately are not as valuable an asset to the politically minded gentlemen on the Hill as one might think.

However, there was a member of the upper body who appraised these qualifications at their true value, - Senator Wallace White, of Maine. Furthermore, there was a lucky break for the nominee that Mr. White was at the time Acting Minority Leader of the Senate and thus in a position to be exceedingly helpful as most of the objection to FCC's neutral politics came from the Republican side. Mr. Payne, Mr. Jett's predecessor was a Republican but the latter stuck it out as an independent. Because of the fact that he was in the Navy so many years and lived in Washington so long, he has never voted.

Mr. Jett's appointment is for a term of seven years from June of last year and the salary is \$10,000 a year.

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RMA SENDS FINANCING RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has submitted to Congress and the Federal Reserve System recommendations of the Association to provide financing to manufacturers in future reconversion operations. While "V" and "V-T" loans are now available to manufacturers in the war program, additional financing, upon termination of war contracts and for reconversion to peacetime operations, are regarded as necessary.

Following is the resolution of the RMA Board of Directors, as recommended by the Industry Reconversion Committee, which has been transmitted to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Banking Committees and also to the Federal Reserve System:

"That the lawmaking body of the United States Government or Government agency which may have the power to so do, establish a law or regulation which will permit of the use of the present 'V' or 'V-T' loan, or provide for some new means of loan, to carry out the reconversion program as individual companies may need it."

That subcontractors as well as prime contractors in RMA carefully consider the privileges of the present "V" and "V-T" loans has been recommended by the Industry Reconversion Committee and also the new Sales Financing Committee of which J. P. Rogers of Fort Wayne is Chairman. Data on the "V" and "V-T" loan procedure and privileges is now being compiled by the RMA headquarters and detailed information will be transmitted to the membership in the near future.

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TRY TO SAVE FCC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION HOUSE WIPED OUT

Chairman James L. Fly and other members of the Federal Communications Commission went before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee this (Tuesday) morning in an effort to save the FCC Intelligence Division which the House two weeks ago wiped out without a dissenting vote, and in doing so cut the FCC appropriation by \$1,654,857. It is believed the Commission will find itself in friendlier hands in the Senate than in the House, the impression being that the Senate might even restore the full amount. If this is done, it would surely stir up a hot fight and again raise the question as to whether the recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff should be followed in divesting the FCC of its Intelligence Division which those high offices declared should be under the Army and Navy.

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CONTENDS BOTH PROBERS AND FCC MAY PRESENT CASES

Replying to the charge made by Chairman James L. Fly that "the column of David Lawrence is furnishing proof of the undercover publicity campaign which the counsel of the House Committee investigating the FCC Eugene L. Garey has been conducting", Mr. Lawrence replied:

"Does the counsel for a Congressional Committee have a right to talk to the press or to give them copies of the official record of the proceedings?"

"Do the members of the Federal Communications Commission have the right to feed arguments to editorial writers of a newspaper which takes their side of a public controversy?"

"The answer to both questions is in the affirmative and it would be a sorry day for free government in America if a Congressional Committee or its representative did not dare to call to the attention of the press evidence in the record of the Committee.

"Now what did the counsel for the House Committee do? He sent a copy of the official proceedings to this correspondent and made only the comment orally that in these hearings would be found data bearing on the request of the joint United States chiefs of staff that the FCC be divested of certain functions related to war-time communications.

"There is nothing 'under cover' about distributing copies of a Congressional proceeding and the time has not come in America to suppress Congressional inquiries in time of war on the flimsy excuse that it might not be liked by the President or some other official in a Government agency."

Then the writer quotes from the letters in which Secretaries Knox and Stimson said that the joint Chiefs of Staffs were of the belief that the radio intelligence activities should be under the control of military authorities rather than the FCC.

"But", Mr. Lawrence concludes, "the President has listened to Mr. Fly and not to the Chiefs of Staff on this point and Congress now is endeavoring to support the request of the Chiefs of Staff. That's the fundamental issue."

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A Guest Relations Division has been set up as part of the Office Management Department of the Blue Network to superintend the printing and distribution of broadcast tickets and all matters pertaining to operation of the Ritz Theatre, leased by the Blue as a broadcasting studio.

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PORTER, FORMER RADIO LAWYER, NEW DEAL PUBLICITY HEAD

Paul A. Porter, former Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and at present Assistant Director of the Bureau of Economic Stabilization, has accepted the post of Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee and will assume his new duties as soon as he has wound up some matters put in his hands by Chairman Fred Vinson of the Stabilization Board.

Charles Michelson, who has since his retirement remained as Acting Director until his successor was chosen, continues with the Committee as an advisor.

Mr. Porter was born in Winchester, Kentucky. He graduated in law from the University of Kentucky, and served as counsel for newspapers in Oklahoma and Georgia, prior to coming into the Government service - first in charge of press relations of the AAA, then as Assistant Executive Director under Chester Davis. He left the Government to go with the CBS and later was drafted to the National Defense Advisory Council.

His next post was with the Office of Price Administration in charge of the rent control program, from which he moved to the Stabilization Board.

Although Mr. Porter has had much to do with radio, there was some comment upon the fact that a man with so little newspaper experience would be selected to fill the place of a press veteran like Charley Michelson. It was pointed out that there was a similar situation in the Democratic National Committee appointing a young and untried newcomer to take the place once occupied by James A. Farley. This occasioned the comment that either the Democratic National Committee is having difficulty securing more experienced workers or that they feel that President Roosevelt is now so strong that he can win without the expert guidance of such men as Jim Farley and Charley Michelson, who admittedly played such a prominent part in the President's previous victories.

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SHIP NAMED AFTER ADMIRAL CROSLY, COUSIN OF POWEL, JR.

A destroyer escort named for Rear Admiral Walter Selwyn Crosley, a cousin of Powel Crosley, Jr., of the Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, was launched at Philadelphia on Lincoln's Birthday. It was the first vessel of this type to be launched into the Delaware River and was sponsored by the Admiral's widow, Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, who resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

A native of East Jaffrey, N. H., where he was born in 1871, Admiral Crosley attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and was commissioned an Ensign in 1895. He was steadily advanced in rank until he became Rear Admiral in 1927. He was decorated for his service as Naval Attache at Petrograd during the World War. He commanded the battleship IDAHO from 1923 to 1925, and served as Commandant of the 9th Naval District from 1929 to 1932. He died in 1939.

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HINTED MAY BE SENSATIONAL BREAK IN FCC INVESTIGATION

A classic story is told of the Washington correspondent who before the days of radio received a query from his editor: "There is something big in the air in Washington. What is it?"

At present in almost the same category is a report that "something big" is about to break in connection with the Federal Communications Commission investigation now being conducted by the House Committee headed by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California.

"This will be something really big - it will be bigger than Chairman Fly himself and will cause a tremendous sensation", a man who usually knows what he is talking about declared.

One version was that the report had to do with the charges made by Donald Flamm against Edward Noble in connection with the sale of Station WMCA in New York. Another was that the disclosure would bring forth the name of one of the most prominent members of the New Deal family "whereupon the fur will fly". There is still another version - that the parties concerned will settle their differences in private and that the scandal will thus never be allowed to become public.

The hearing of the FCC Investigating Committee was not held today (Tuesday) because of the fact that Chairman Lea had been absent due to the death of his brother, Emmet Lea in California. Also it was said that Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, had not been feeling well. The next Committee meeting is subject to the call of the Committee.

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GOVERNMENT WAR BOND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGAIN LOOMS

Government financing of War Bond advertising in newspapers in spite of Treasury opposition is being freely forecast as a result of House Committee agreement on a bill closely paralleling the terms of the Senate-approved measure.

It is believed if such legislation should be enacted that it would be only a question of time before an effort would be made to similarly subsidize the smaller radio stations.

The amended Cannon Bill, which the House Committee has agreed to report, accepts the principal provisions of the Bankhead Bill, already endorsed by the Senate.

There is one major point of difference: the Cannon Bill proposed that copy be placed in daily newspapers in places of not more than 25,000 population (using the level at which the Treasury

and OWI have said national advertising normally stops), and rejects the arbitrarily fixed 10,000 maximum population figure now in the Bankhead Bill.

The annual appropriation during any war year would be limited by both bills to \$15,000,000, with \$12,000,000 determined as the minimum.

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PUBLISHERS REPORT MOST DAILIES LIST RADIO PROGRAMS

A survey of newspaper publication of radio program listings by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has brought more than 800 replies, of which 563 say they publish listings free of charge, 271 publish them as paid advertising or not at all. The survey was made in the form of a questionnaire, sent to all daily newspapers in the U. S., December 6, 1943.

Of the 563 who list the programs free of charge, 92 own or operate radio stations; 412 have some financial interest in radio stations; 39 have no interest in stations; 2 have applications pending before the Federal Communications Commission for radio stations; 1 is planning to obtain a station; and 17 did not supply information on the question of financial interest.

Programs were once listed by 106 of the 271 newspapers not publishing free lists, but have been discontinued. Most of them, numbering 89, reported little or no unfavorable reader reaction to the discontinuance. Eight others reported they had received complaints, but that they were temporary and not serious. Nine did not reply.

By far the majority of the newspapers publishing programs, 493, do not use trade names. Most of the others who replied to this question try to avoid the use of trade names, using them only when necessary for identification of the programs.

In daily editions, the space allotted to radio programs varies from one inch to over 100 inches. The bulk of those reporting on this question, 374, publish between 10 and 40 inches.

Stations coverage among the 563 newspapers publishing listings was reported as follows: 186 publish programs of all stations in their listening area; 326 do not publish listings of all stations; 31 publish listings of a majority of stations in their areas; 1 publishes listings of all stations weekly; 19 did not reply.

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ADMIRAL REDMAN COMMENDS R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

The February issue of Relay carries a letter of commendation to R. C. A. Communications, Inc., from Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications. An editor's note reads:

"As yet, no "E" flags have been awarded to public utilities such as ours, but we are gratified whenever we learn how the Armed Forces appraise our War work. One such appraisal is the letter below, sent from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, at Washington, D. C."

The letter addressed to David Sarnoff reads:

"On behalf of the officers and enlisted personnel in the Naval Communications service, I wish, at this time, to express our appreciation and to extend our sincere best wishes.

"During the year now ending, you and the personnel of your Company have rendered the Naval Communications Service splendid cooperation and assistance. Your resourcefulness and quiet efficiency in the performance of all tasks associated with Naval Communications have been of invaluable aid."

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RADIO THE FLEET FOR 60 CENTS

The Navy has established a world-wide communications network over which Americans may exchange radio and cable messages with most sailors, marines and coastguardmen overseas.

The message service, similar to the Army's, will begin operating Tuesday.

The system will provide for transmission of both fixed-text and personally worded messages using Navy postal numbers and code words, the Navy said.

Coded cable addresses have been assigned to each Navy postal number for which cable service is available, and commercial telegraph, cable and radio offices have been provided with lists of the coded addresses. Commercial operators are ready to accept messages starting today, the Navy said.

Some fighting men will not benefit from the program, however, the Navy admitted, because of the location of certain overseas units and the mobility of various fleet units.

Expeditionary force messages to be known as EFM, may be sent to most overseas points for a flat rate of 60 cents a message composed of three fixed texts. The Navy has drawn up 105 fixed texts.

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DIFFERS WITH MR. FLY REGARDING "SOAP OPERAS"

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, seems more and more to rile the newspaper commentators. Writes Frank C. Waldrop in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Mr. Fly, being a grim and unhappy individual himself, dislikes a particular kind of radio program known to the trade as the 'soap opera'.

"The 'soap opera', for the information of all you high-minded people, is a species of radio continued story in which 90 percent of a red hot human problem happens every day but the 10 percent that gives all the answers will be heard on this station at this time tomorrow.

"In these fancy tales, everything is taken up from illegitimate babies to tatting and worked out in terms of all kinds of people, from high-minded young doctors' who have to choose between wealth and duty, to old prospectors bringing up the bright-eyed daughters of deceased pals.

"Wonderful stuff, if you're a lover of tense drama with a wham ending that never ends.

"Anybody but people like this curdled character, Fly, can find himself a pet soap opera on the radio between 9:30 A.M., and 3:30 P.M., or between 3:30 P.M., and 9:30 A.M. They're all over the air, night and day.

"And Fly hates 'em. His idea of a swell program is some political doctrine pounder giving out in forceful tones, and the populace sitting around the receiver in respectful silence, nodding agreement.

"Oh, on occasion he'd be willing to let up long enough for a couple of bars from 'Il Trovatore', followed by a news bulletin from Imperial Headquarters.

"But 'soap operas'? G-r-r-r he hates 'em. He makes speeches at the broadcasters against the 'soap opera mind', and tells the broadcasters that if they expect to keep their place on the FCC-controlled air after this war they're going to have to toss such things as 'Our Gal Sunday' and 'John's Other Wife' into the ash-can.

"Of course, Fly's just nuts if he thinks he can stop people from listening to melodramas and goo-dripped serials.

"People like those things. And why not? They're a lot closer to life than anything Fly has ever uttered."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Detrola Corporation of Detroit, a radio manufacturing business which was merged recently into the International Detrola Corporation (formerly known as the International Machine Tool Company) in a supplement to International's report shows that Detrola in 1943 had a net profit of \$522,958 after taxes and estimated refund of war profits.

"How many new men qualified to understand and maintain radio and electronic equipment, will come out of military service post war?" O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronics Industries asks.

"The various schools in the military radio training program have 'trained' in the technical principles of radio some 100,000 to 150,000 men, we understand. But we doubt that more than half of these will show enough interest in or taste for the subject of radio-electronics, to keep it up in civilian life, post war.

"Hence our estimate is that the War will add to the normal radio population at least 50,000 men - perhaps 75,000 - who will be available for general radio and electronic work of repairs, maintenance, etc. (The above figures, of course, do not include "operators" trained in code, but not technically informed).

Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor, will be one of the speakers at a meeting of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Quebec, February 15th.

Several hundred of the many more General Electric workers who produced the powerful geared-turbine propulsion sets and a large variety of other operating and ordnance equipment for the U.S.S. MISSOURI witnessed the launching of the mighty battleship recently, via television.

All the thrills of the traditional champagne christening and the sight of the enormous 45,000-ton vessel sliding down the ways at the New York Navy Yard were brought to the workers through three television receivers installed in one of the Company's turbine shops at Schenectady, 150 miles from the scene of the actual launching.

The telecast, first ever made of an event so closely connected with the war, was sponsored jointly by the General Electric and National Broadcasting companies, both of whose television stations - WRGB, Schenectady, N. Y., and WNBT, New York City - carried the show. This two-station chain, which has been in operation for sometime, is the first television network.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO. - FEBRUARY 18, 1944
RECEIVED
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER
1603

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No. 1603

RANKIN BILL WOULD HOLD NEWSCASTERS PERSONALLY LIABLE

As a result of his many protests against certain radio commentators, Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, has introduced a bill which would make it unlawful to reimburse or indemnify another person for money damages paid as a result of slanderous statements uttered over the radio or sent through the mails. It was Mr. Rankin's contention that it inflicts no penalty on broadcasters or writers against whom libel judgments are entered if the sponsor or publisher has a contract to pay such damages. In introducing the bill, Mr. Rankin said:

"Those of us who listened in on Sunday night heard Drew Pearson, one of the radio scavengers of America, in a most contemptible manner, falsely attack one of the most elegant ladies in Washington, the wife of a Member of this House.

"Every person who is familiar with the incident tells us that Drew Pearson was lying about her in his statement. Yet he broadcast his false accusation to the entire country.

"We are tired of these scandalmongers going on the radio, protected by racketeer insurance. He even attacked the commander of the American Legion. I am afraid we have some people in this country who do not like the word 'American' in the 'American Legion'.

"I am today introducing a bill to outlaw the racketeer insurance which protects these people who slander other people through the mails, over the radio, and by means of moving pictures.

"It is time for the forces of decency to take action."

Apparently the woman Representative Rankin referred to was the wife of Representative Karl M. LeCompte (R), of Iowa. Mr. Pearson, during the broadcast in question, said that Mrs. LeCompte was sitting behind Representative Howard J. McMurray (D), of Wisconsin, in the House Gallery during the soldier vote debate when she overheard Mr. McMurray say that the Republicans were opposed to the soldiers voting because they were afraid they would vote for President Roosevelt. Whereupon Mr. Pearson said Mrs. LeCompte cracked down on the gentleman from Iowa declaring: "You can't say that about my husband!"

A day or so after Representative Rankin introduced his bill, which would hold commentators personally responsible for what they say, he defended Gen. George S. Patton in reply to what he charged were the "slimy attacks" of Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell.

Representative Rankin has likewise gone back at Walter Winchell on numerous occasions, the last being when he accused Mr. Winchell of "persecuting the gentiles", saying:

"In a bitter blast over the radio Walter Winchell continued his persecution of white gentiles, centering his fire on me in particular. He said I was worth less to this country than a Negro soldier. I am sure there is not a soldier, black or white, who is doing this country as much harm as Walter Winchell.

"He neither denied nor apologized for his reference to the Congress of the United States in which he called this body the 'House of Reprehensibles'.

"I repeat what I said a few days ago that Walter Winchell is doing the Jews of this country, the people of his own race, more harm and is stirring up more trouble for them than any other man alive.

"He repeated his false charge that I had sneered at other people's names. He even told the people of America that I had sneered at the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sheridan). Members of this House know that statement is untrue.

"This is the same persecution of Christian people that has been stirred up by this element in every country in the world. What good does it do to establish committees for peaceful relationship between the races while a man like Walter Winchell can go on the radio on a Nation-wide hook-up like the Blue Network and continue his tirades of vilification, falsehood, and abuse?"

The bill introduced by Representative Rankin (H.R. 4151) reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who reimburses or indemnifies, or who agrees or contracts to reimburse or indemnify, any other person for any damages or other loss directly or indirectly resulting from the utterance or publication by such other person of a slander or libel uttered over the radio or sent through the United States mails, or published in moving pictures shipped in interstate commerce, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, and any such contract or agreement for any such reimbursement or indemnification shall be null and void. As used in this Act the term 'person' includes an individual, firm, copartnership, company, corporation, unincorporated association, joint-stock association, or any organized group of persons; and includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof."

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NO DATE SET FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PROBE

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As yet there is nothing definite as to the beginning of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigation to determine whether the United States should have a permissive or required merger of international communications (Senate Resolution 187). It is said to be the present intention of the Senate Committee not to start the investigation until it has completed work on the Wheeler-White radio bill now under consideration. Other legislation may intervene and as a result of this, considerable time may elapse before the international communications probe gets under way.

The Federal Communications Commission favors the merging of the companies now competing in international communications by radio and cable. These are the Radio Corporation of America, Western Union, Press Wireless, the Commercial Cable Co., All-America Cables and Radio, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., which is operated by the United Fruit Company.

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JIM FARLEY ENCOURAGES BROADCASTERS' FREE SPEECH FIGHT

District

A headliner at the Sixteenth/Meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Los Angeles last week was James A. Farley, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"Stay on guard against any encroachment on freedom of speech in America", Mr. Farley declared. "Be alert to prevent any misuse of your great medium for public oppression, as in other parts of the world."

The remainder of the former Postmaster General's talk was off the record.

William B. Ryan, General Manager of KFI-KECA, was elected Director of the Sixteenth District, replacing Calvin J. Smith, KFAC.

Lewis H. Avery, Director of NAB Bureau of Advertising, outlined plans of the Sales Managers' Executive Committee, especially with regard to activities growing out of the showings of the Retail Promotion Committee Plan. Details of the Plan to prepare a presentation to the motion picture industry and to the building and housing industry were received with enthusiasm.

Gil Paltridge, KFI-KECA, Sixteenth District Public Relations Chairman, discussed public relations activities and the proposed book now in preparation.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Cannon-Mills bill; expressing confidence in the NAB Legislative Committee; commending

NBC Thesaurus, the Columbia Recording Company and the RCA Recording Company for their stand against Petrillo; urging wider and more intelligent use of EMI material; thanking Neville Miller for his service to the industry while president and expressing confidence in J. Harold Ryan, newly-elected President, and finally a resolution calling for greater unity within the industry and inauguration of a membership campaign by NAB.

The broadcasters closed the day with a showing of the Westinghouse, Inc. sound film "On the Air!" and the two General Electric films, "The Story of FM" and "Sightseeing at Home", a television vehicle.

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ADAIR SUCCEEDS JETT AS FCC CHIEF ENGINEER

George P. Adair, Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of the Broadcast Division, has been named Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed E. K. Jett, who last week became a full fledged Commissioner.

At the same time, the Commission appointed Philip F. Siling, Chief of the International Division, to take the position vacated by Mr. Adair. Marion Woodward, Assistant Chief of the International Division, was promoted to Chief of the Division.

The Commission also addressed a letter of commendation to George E. Sterling for his work as Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division, the appropriation for the continuance of which was denied by the House.

Mr. Adair has had more than a score of years of experience in varied fields of radio communication. Born at Rancho, Texas, December 8, 1903, Mr. Adair attended local schools and was graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1926 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. While in high school he worked on electrical installation and repair and held an amateur operator's license. While in college he specialized in communication engineering, taking special courses and serving as cadet captain in charge of radio training. During the period from 1921 to 1926 he attended Signal Corps officer training camp and otherwise participated in mathematical and electrical instruction, work and study.

Upon graduation from college, Mr. Adair was employed for about three and a half years by the Radio Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, during which time he traveled extensively developing, designing, testing, and installing radio equipment and systems. In 1929 he became associated with Straus Bodenheimer, Texas electrical distributor, which brought him additional experience in problems of radio interference, service blanketing, cross modulation and static.

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In 1931 Mr. Adair joined the broadcast engineering staff of the Federal Radio Commission. From April 1936 to August 1939 he served as Acting Assisting Chief of the Engineering Broadcasting Division of the FCC. On August 1, 1939, he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division. In his official capacity Mr. Adair has made extensive studies of all phases of broadcast allocation, including recommendations and reports on applications, equipment, service and interference, and was active in drafting the Standards of Good Engineering Practice governing broadcast and other radio services. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Siling was born in East Orange, N. J., August 14, 1897, and was graduated from Yale University in 1917, with a Ph.B. degree in electrical engineering. He was associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation as Outside Plant Engineer and Acting Plant Operations Engineer from 1929 to 1933. He was Assistant Deputy Administrator with the National Recovery Administration from 1933 to 1935. In 1935 he joined the Federal Communications Commission as a telephone engineer and in 1937 was made Assistant Chief of the International Division of the Engineering Department. He was made chief of the International Division on May 1, 1941.

Mr. Woodward was born February 5, 1902 at Cape Charles, Virginia. He attended the public schools there. He was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute with the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering in 1922. He served as an engineer with the Western Union from 1922 to 1929, with the International Telecommunications Laboratories from 1929 to 1933, with Postal Telegraph in 1934 and joined the Commission staff in 1935.

The letter to Mr. Sterling was signed by Chairman Fly and read:

"The Commission at this time desires to thank you for the splendid services which you have rendered in a highly responsible and most difficult task.

"During World War I, you assisted in organizing the first radio intelligence unit and for this work you received a citation from the Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces for 'especially excellent and meritorious service'. Since that time you have continued to apply yourself with great skill, energy and devotion to radio intelligence and related work. It is not unnatural that you should be the author of 'The Radio Manual', which is recognized and used more extensively than any other book on the subject by the personnel of the armed forces and in civilian institutions as a standard textbook on radio communications, equipment and procedure.

"After the outbreak of the present world war, the Commission was called upon to expand its operations in the highly important field of radio detection and intelligence. You were placed in charge of those operations and were named Assistant Chief of the Engineering Division. In that work you have shown the greatest skill and the greatest interest, and you have been unsparing in the application of

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your own strength and energies, and your great loyalty has been un-deviating. The benefits flowing to the country from the effective conduct of the work of your Division are tremendous. If we must look to the morrow for the writing of the history, we can, nevertheless, rest content that it will be written so indelibly that all may recognize and appraise it as we do."

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SIDETRACKING WMCA PROBE GIVES FCC CHANCE TO BE HEARD

The surprise political move by the Democrats suspending hearings on the sale of Station WMCA in New York is a break for the Federal Communications Commission in that it will give Chairman James L. Fly and his colleagues an opportunity to refute certain charges which have been made against the FCC. Up to now the Commission's side of the case has not been heard.

Mr. Fly, accusing the Committee of "smearing the FCC", demanded that he be heard before the Senate votes on the Independent Offices bill in which the FCC's appropriation was cut a million and a half dollars wiping out the Radio Intelligence Division, one of the largest units in the organization. Chairman Lea said Thursday that with the WMCA case temporarily out of the way that the FCC officials would be the next witnesses called.

The three Democrats on the Committee voted Wednesday to suspend the WMCA inquiry pending a decision in the New York State Supreme Court on a civil suit which Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, brought against Edward J. Noble, the purchaser, charging that he had been "high pressured" into the sale through fear he would lose his FCC license. Pointing out that Mr. Noble had been Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Harry Hopkins, Mr. Flamm charged that the deal was "greased from the White House down".

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Representative Louis E. Miller, of Missouri, the Republican Minority members of the Committee, declared the suspension of the WMCA investigation was a "hush-hush" move to cover "unsavory facts". Neither was present when the surprise move was made by the Democrats to suspend the WMCA inquiry.

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Miller accused the Democratic majority of squelching the "investigation of the strange sale of radio station WMCA and the part played by high officials of the present political Administration".

Their statement indicated that the two minority members were likely to take their case to the floor of the House and place in the Congressional Record all the facts they charged the Democrats with hiding.

"Let the record show that three Democrats covered up and sought to shield the Administration just as the facts began to hurt", Messrs. Miller and Wigglesworth said, adding that for more than a year "the present political Administration frantically tried to prevent the American people from learning the truth about the FCC and its sordid and illegal activities."

"It is part of the whole New Deal scheme to cover up pernicious bureaucratic practices and the graft that is inherent in such a maze as we have in Washington today", they said.

"We wonder, and the American people have a right to know, why the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and high New Deal officials, past and present, are so fearful that the true facts about this and other matters in which the FCC played a part should become known."

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WOODS AND BUTLER CONFER PRESUMABLY ABOUT SALE OF WLS

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network stopped off at Phoenix, Arizona, on his return from the Coast to talk with Burrige Butler, owner of Station WLS, of Chicago, which the Blue Network is desirous of acquiring as its Chicago outlet. Mr. Butler also owns KOY in Phoenix, and is there frequently. It was said by a Blue Net spokesman that negotiations had been on and off for sometime but as to this particular conference it would not be known whether there was anything new or not until Mr. Woods returns to New York.

In the meantime there was continued talk about the Blue negotiating with Earle C. Anthony for the purchase of one of Mr. Anthony's stations, KECA or KFI, in Los Angeles Under the FCC ruling Mr. Anthony will have to dispose of one or the other. It was said that there had been a proposal to trade KECA for the Blue's KGO in San Francisco.

Likewise it was reported that Mr. Woods as an alternative was looking over KPAS, Pasadena, and KMPC, Beverly Hills.

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PETRILLO WLB N.Y. PANEL REPORT EXPECTED SOON

The War Labor Board in Washington states that the report of the WLB panel which heard the Petrillo case in New York would probably reach the Capital early in the week. There was no indication as to how soon the report would be made public or how long it would be until the WLB acted on it.

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RADIO'S FIRST YEARS HARDEST, SAYS MULLEN; GRAND FUTURE

"Broadcasting's first 24 years have been mainly devoted to train-blazing. The post-war era will witness the conversion of these pioneer broadcasting paths into electronic super-highways providing direct access to top-notch sight-and-sound entertainment in American homes."

Thus Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice President and General Manager, summed up his observations gathered during 21 years in radio.

"In 21 years", Mr. Mullen declared, "one would expect to see an industry fully grown. And to many minds the tremendous size of radio today implies that it is a grown-up industry. True enough, but it has not reached its full maturity despite its gigantic scientific and industrial achievements. When I think of the possibilities ahead, I cannot help but envy the youngsters starting in radio today."

"Persons who have seen radio grow from the catwhisker and earphone stage to the advent of high-fidelity and frequency-modulation realize that tremendous ground had been covered in the little more than two decades since commercial broadcasting was born. There were no precedents or formulas to follow. The industry as it stands today is a fitting testimonial to the engineers, talent and administrative staffs that have helped pattern broadcasting and are still on deck to assist in the full commercial development of television, facsimile and frequency-modulation, not to mention the vast possibilities for electronic applications in other industries."

"Just an occasional visit to the RCA Laboratories will give even an oldtimer in radio the thought that he cannot relax and just go on selling time. * * * *"

The NBC v.p.-general manager outlined the huge benefits to farmers, housewives and listeners everywhere through the introduction of popular television. Facsimile, he holds, has tremendous home uses, particularly in the reproduction of printed material in the homes of the land.

"All the arts and sciences will benefit by television", he added, "and educators will be quick to enjoy the advantages of such pedagogical assists as having students see great paintings and sculpture in their full beauty via the video receiver. Ultimately, color television will permit a complete visualization."

"Radio will teach us to use our eyes as well as our ears. And it will be a leading post-war industry."

Mr. Mullen was born in Clifton, Kansas, in 1896, and spent his early days on a farm in South Dakota. He entered Iowa State College in 1916 to study forestry but World War I interrupted his studies in 1917 and he served with the U. S. Army overseas until 1919. He then resumed his studies at Iowa State, graduating in 1922, with the degree of B.A. in Agricultural Journalism. Mr. Mullen made his first contact with broadcasting in 1923 as Radio Editor of Stockman and Farmer, in Pittsburgh.

In his three years on that paper, he organized and conducted the first regular radio broadcasting service for farmers over KDKA, Pittsburgh. In 1926, he organized agricultural service for NBC at KFKX, Hastings, Nebraska, transferring the following year to Chicago where he opened offices and studios for NBC. Between 1926 and 1934, he served as Director of Agriculture, leaving in the latter year to become Manager of the RCA Department of Information. In 1939, he was designated RCA Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Publicity. He returned to NBC in 1940 as Vice President and General Manager and in January, 1943, was elected to the NBC Board of Directors. He is also a Director of the Radiomarine Corporation of America and RCA Institutes, Inc.

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LABOR COUNCIL PROTESTS "NEWSPAPERS ABSORBING RADIO"

A resolution unanimously adopted by the New Haven Central Labor Council "opposing the absorbing of the radio industry by the newspaper industry" was printed in the Congressional Record (Feb. 17) at the request of Senator Francis Maloney (D), of Connecticut. It urged "that legislation be passed to prevent the continuance of this monopolistic trend. In the interests of democracy, a free press, and a free radio, such combinations must be dissolved and prohibited in the future if we are to have unbiased, intelligent public opinion in this country which is in the last analysis the basis of all democracy"

Among the arguments advanced in the resolution were:

"The present trend in the United States of the acquiring of radio broadcasting stations by large newspapers is a threat toward the control of public opinion and the stifling of controversial issues from an unbiased point of view;

"Control of radio stations by newspapers tends to restrict the information offered to the public to that which serves the interest of the newspapers;

"Absorption of these radio stations by amalgamation or combining with newspapers is a monopolistic tendency and not in accord with the democratic principles of the United States;

"A distinct threat to democracy in the newspaper-radio combine is apparent when we realize that it is operated for profit and not in the public interest when a conflict between the two arises;

"Control of radio by newspapers puts the public in the position of getting only such news which is not influenced by their advertisers, or in any way adverse to their interests;

"Control of public opinion through radio and newspapers becomes a dangerous weapon for fascism as was the case in Germany when newspapers and radio stations were combined and used for Nazi propaganda;

"Whenever participation by many is replaced by control of a few powerful interests any further advance in radio is apt to be blocked since it may conflict with the profits of newspapers."

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Blue Network has opened a sales office in Pittsburgh with Robert Post in charge as salesman covering the tri-stage area of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Philco Corporation this week declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock, payable March 13, 1944, to stockholders of record February 26, 1944.

In the first quarter last year a dividend of 15 cents per share was declared, and dividends in 1943 totaled \$1.00 per share, including a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share paid Dec. 27, 1943.

Continuing an uninterrupted rise in the number of accounts using WOR for the past five years, a survey reveals that 312 advertisers were on the station's sponsor list during 1943, a new all-time high. This compares to the 307 sponsors on WOR in 1942, 264 in 1941, 227 in 1940 and 181 in 1939.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is participating in the fifth WNYC American Music Festival with a program of music broadcast last Tuesday. The Festival will continue until February 22nd.

Columbia's 14-year-old educational series, "The American School of the Air", is now regularly broadcast to southern neighbor countries by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

E. S. McLarn, Assistant Technical Director, has been elected a Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation, which is the subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation which controls the greater part of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing properties outside the United States.

It has come to the attention of the Federal Communications Commission that numerous hotels throughout the country are continuing to collect "surcharges" or "service charges" on interstate and foreign long distance telephone calls, in addition to the regular tariff charges of the Bell Telephone Companies and concurring and connecting carriers on file with the FCC. The telephone companies have filed with the Commission, effective February 15, 1944, a tariff provision prohibiting the collection of any such extra charges.

The Commission warns the collection of any such extra charge by any hotel, apartment house or club on and after Feb. 15, 1944, is contrary to this tariff provision and is illegal under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

New Mutual full time affiliates of the network, making a total of 220 stations, are KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa, which operates on 1230 frequency, 250 watts; and KROS Clinton, Iowa, which operates on 1340 frequency, 250 watts.

Station WDSU, New Orleans, La., was granted consent to voluntary assignment of license and construction permit of Station WDSU, from WDSU, Inc., to E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber and H. G. Wall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., by the Federal Communications Commission. No monetary consideration was involved; purpose is to change licensee from that of a corporation to a partnership.

J. Wallace Carroll has been appointed Deputy Director for European Psychological Warfare of the Office Of War Information; he was formerly director of the OWI office in London. In his new position he will be stationed in Washington. He will be coordinate with Owen Lattimore, Deputy Director for Psychological Warfare in the Pacific, and Ferdinand Kuhn, Deputy Director for Information.

An application was received by the FCC from the Blue network asking permission to transmit programs from this country for rebroadcasting by the Brazilian network operated by A. J. Byington, Jr.; South American hookup includes six outlets in various sections of Brazil.

Delegates representing Mutual affiliates from coast to coast have been invited to attend the conferences, which are held four times annually, of the Program, Sales and Merchandising, and Station Service Committees of the Mutual network, to be held in the Jansen Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, March 20, 21 and 22. A general discussion involving network policy and plans for the coming year will be undertaken by the Committees.

In a sale of 900 shares of Columbia Broadcasting Class A common stock, Isaac D. Levy of Philadelphia, has decreased total Class A holdings to 36,876 shares according to an FCC report. Mr. Levy also reported holding 21,380 shares of Class B, CBS common.

Station KNOE, Inc., Monroe, La., has been granted petition requesting reinstatement and grant of application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, transmitter site and antenna system to be determined subject to FCC approval.; also The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co., Hamilton, Ohio, granted application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles with 250 watts power, unlimited time, transmitter site to be determined subject to FCC approval.

On Thursday, February 24, at 4:30, EWT, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation will hold a closed circuit over Mutual to explain to their dealers throughout the country their new Mutual program, "Green Valley U.S.A." which premieres on Sunday, February 27.

Ben Abrams, President of Emerson will speak as well as others.

On Friday, February 25, at 4 :30 P.M., EWT, The Employers Group Insurance Companies of Boston will have their second closed circuit broadcast, when Edward Stone, President of the organization, will address his field representatives from Boston.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.


CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
110 FIFTH AVENUE
RADIO CITY PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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CLASH OVER FCC PROBE MAY MAKE IT A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

A fight that has arisen between Washington newspapers and columnists over the Congressional investigation of the Federal Communications Commission may focus so much attention on the investigation that what started out as an inquiry into the conduct of Chairman James L. Fly and the FCC may become a campaign issue involving the entire question of Government control of radio and the freedom of the air. Breaking under the very eyes of the President and Congress in newspapers they read every day, the sensational developments of the inquiry have been brought to the attention of official Washington causing such questions to be asked as: "Why is the President refusing to allow witnesses to testify?" "Is the Administration trying to hide something?"

To the extent of fifteen or twenty editorials the Washington Post published by Eugene Meyer, has been backing Chairman Fly and the Commission as has Drew Pearson, Blue Net commentator, and Post columnist. David Lawrence in the Washington Evening Star, and the Washington Times-Herald have been taking the other side of the controversy. We have from time to time reprinted their various views.

Now comes Willard Edwards in the Times-Herald with the declaration that the Administration fears that the Congressional investigation of the FCC if permitted to continue will "destroy the New Deal" and that this is at the bottom "of a bureaucratic conspiracy to stifle the quiz". It is predicted that the finishing blow to the investigation will come with the forced resignation of the Committee counsel Eugene L. Garey. There was also a report that Representatives Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Miller, of Missouri, minority members might likewise resign from the Committee.

Frank C. Waldrop followed through in the Times-Herald, which is published by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, a cousin of Col. Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, and is one of the so-called Axis newspapers, with:

"Mr. James Lawrence Fly is a very bad guy in his present job as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and should be fired by the President or legislated out of office by Congress if the President won't act.

"Mr. Fly is a misfit and a failure. If he is not kicked out, the nation stands to lose radio's part of something very valuable and something never appreciated quite enough until it is long gone - and that is, free speech.

"If you think Postmaster General Frank C. Walker is attacking freedom of the press in his project to throw Esquire out of the second class mails, you're still in the bush leagues of censorship.

"Mr. Walker is a child in his dealings with censorship of printed matter as compared with Mr. Fly in strangling freedom of speech in radio.

"In 1933 a terrific new law was cooked up, entitled the Federal Communications Commission Act of 1934. This act provided that no radio broadcaster could have a license to do business permanently, and the regulations adopted under the act provided that the broadcaster had to come in every six months and make formal application for renewal of license.

"And on what basis would licenses be granted and extended? Why only if the FCC felt them justified 'in the public interest, necessity or convenience'. Sounds good.

"The FCC Act of 1934 was, like much New Deal legislation, written in the tone of highest idealism. But like all other laws, it had to be administered by men.

"The operations of the FCC give an excellent demonstration of what happens when a law is so high, wide and handsome as to let men swing power around to freely. From 1934 down to date, radio has been progressively harnessed and subdued by Government.

"The membership on the FCC has gone through several changes since 1934, and it is a fact that every change has brought to the Commission a man with a little tighter mind on the subject of governmental control and censorship.

"Just preceding Fly, the Chairman was one Frank McNinch, a regulator of the old-fashioned variety who got his training on the Federal Power Commission and approached the communications industry as another private dragon to be slain so Government-operated angels could grow in its stead.

"McNinch was a quick bust in action because he wasn't very bright, and so the President reached down to the Tennessee Valley Authority for Mr. James Lawrence Fly, who is bright, indeed. Note again, the Chairman was chosen from the field of Government ownership.

"Fly's taste and training were in the direction of Federal strangulation of private enterprise, which is exactly the pattern of operation he has followed on the FCC.

"The career of this gent is varied and interesting, full of ominous significance to any student of trends in government and deserves full, public exposure by Congress."

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CHINA REBROADCASTS U.S. SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMS

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said last week that China has begun the long-wave rebroadcast of short-wave American radio broadcasts to Chungking by the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information in San Francisco.

Mr. Fly pointed out that this was undertaken by the Chinese Government to give the people of China an awareness of global developments and said that it presages a growing two-way exchange of ideas between the people of America and China. Mr. Fly's statement follows:

"China's most powerful long-wave station, XGOA in Chungking, is now regularly rebroadcasting short-wave programs originating in San Francisco. Chungking reports that these rebroadcasts of American programs are as clear as local programs originating in Chungking.

"Here is clear evidence of China's technological development, which is being carried forward even during wartime.

"But even more important, here is clear evidence of the Chinese Government's desire to stimulate an awareness of global developments among the Chinese people - not just among the most wealthy people with short-wave receiving equipment, but among the middle-class people with less expensive long-wave radio sets. In fact, China has even made a start at bringing foreign radio programs to the lowest income groups - to the man in the street who could not dream of owning a 'receive-listen machine'. For example, San Francisco is now broadcasting a daily half-hour program especially for Kweilin, one of the great cities of southeast China. This program is rebroadcast by means of a public-address system whose amplifiers are placed at strategic locations throughout the city's streets and parks.

"These developments presage a growing two-way exchange of ideas between the people of America and the people of China - a direct popular intercourse that will lay the foundation for a deep-rooted understanding and friendship in years to come."

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DEEMS TAYLOR LOOKING FOR A NEW "SNOW WHITE" AT WLW

Deems Taylor, composer, radio commentator and President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will be the judge in the finals to discover a new "Snow White" voice in Cincinnati today (Tuesday).

The contest has been conducted by Station WLW and is scheduled to end Thursday, February 24th, when "Snow White" will premiere in fifty cities. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia will attend the coronation dinner.

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NEW WHITE HOUSE SECRETARY WAS ATWATER KENT PIONEER

William D. Hassett, who has just succeeded the late Marvin McIntyre as a White House secretary, for a time promoted the Atwater Kent programs and awards. Mr. Hassett was for many years with the Associated Press and for the most part engaged in regular work but went into the radio field for a few years through Thomas R. Shipp, who handled the Atwater Kent publicity.

That Mr. Hassett still has some interest in radio was revealed by Claude Mahoney, Blue Net commentator, saying that he was his most attentive listener and best critic. Mr. Mahoney, who once called the White House secretary "a walking Thesaurus" said further:

"Bill Hassett knows every quotation that has ever been quoted, every derivative that has ever been derived, and he knows every phrase that has ever been phrased."

Like Atwater Kent, Mr. Hassett hails from Vermont and is about as retiring. This writer recalls at an early radio conference Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce and presiding at the meeting, saying:

"I am told that Mr. Atwater Kent, the well known radio manufacturer of Philadelphia, is present. I wish he would say a few words."

Instantly the fact of Mr. Kent, who was sitting but a few rows from the speaker, became red as fire and he immediately began sliding down in his chair. Secretary Hoover looked around the room for Mr. Kent, who by that time had almost completely disappeared, and not getting any response finally rapped for order, saying: "I guess our friend from Philadelphia is not here after all, so we will proceed with the meeting." It was fully ten minutes before Mr. Kent came up for air, and as far as this writer is aware, never was called upon to address the meeting.

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MCINTOSH PRESIDES OVER NEW SOUND EQUIPMENT WPB COMMITTEE

The Office of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Industrial Sound Equipment Industry Advisory Committee. Frank H. McIntosh, Radio and Radar Division, was appointed the Government presiding officer. The membership is as follows:

David Bogen, David Bogen, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Ed Cahill, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; A. F. Gibson, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. A. King, Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill.; Henry G. Kobick, Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.; Carl Langevin, Langevin & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; John Meck Industries, Plymouth, Ind.; R. M. Gray, Rauland Corp., Chicago, Ill.; and H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on Feb. 17th.

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WINCHELL HAS NO NAVY DUTIES, SEC. KNOX TELLS CONGRESS

Pursuant to a request made by the House regarding Walter Winchell, columnist and Blue Net commentator, Secretary of the Navy Knox reported to Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee as follows:

"House Resolution 430, requesting information as to the status of Walter Winchell, was referred to the Navy Department by your Committee with request for reply.

"The questions propounded by the resolution are set forth below, with the answers thereto immediately following:

"Question 1. Is Walter Winchell in, or is he in any way officially connected with the Navy?

"Answer 1. Walter Winchell is in the United States Naval Reserve.

"Question 2. If Walter Winchell is either in the Navy, or if he is in any way connected with the Navy, what is his rank and in what way is he connected with the Navy?

"Answer 2. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

"Question 3. If Walter Winchell is in the Navy, or if he is connected with the Navy, has he been assigned to inactive duty, and if he has been assigned to inactive duty, what, if any, are his duties?

"Answer 3. He has been assigned to inactive duty. Since assigned to inactive duty, he has no duties connected with the Navy.

"Question 4. What compensation, if any, does Walter Winchell receive from the Navy?

"Answer 4. He receives no compensation from the Navy.

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RCA SERVICE TO INCLUDE MESSAGES TO TROOPS IN ITALY

R. C. A. Communications, Inc., has expanded its recently opened radiotelegraph service between the United States and "Somewhere in Southern Italy" to include Expeditionary Force Messages (EFM) to and from American troops and other official personnel in the Italian war area. "Senders composition" messages may also be sent to that area. All messages must bear the APO number of the addressee, and they may be filed at any telegraph office in the United States, marked "via RCA".

RCAC officials also revealed that installation of radio-photo equipment for the transmission to this country of war photographs for the press is planned for the near future, being transmitted from Italy to the United States in approximately ten minutes.

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WANTS CONGRESS TO PASS ON ALL OVERSEAS SOLDIER NEWS

Apparently aimed at Fourth Term propagandists, Representative Clarence J. Brown (R), of Ohio, has introduced a resolution (H.R. No. 431) which seeks to create a select committee of six Members of the House, three from the majority and three from the minority, to be named by the Speaker with authority and direction to conduct a study and investigation of all news releases, published material, motion picture and radio broadcast material, pertaining to any Member of Congress or any other public official other than an officer of the armed forces, or to any candidate for public office, or any public issue, such as national legislation, which may be disseminated to the armed forces of the United States, either within or without the country, by or through any Government agency.

"There is not a Member of this body who does not know there is something bigger than the presidency, or the success of a political party, at stake here in America during the next 10 months", Representative Brown declared. "Many of us know there is a movement afoot to destroy the influence of Congress and to make it as impotent as the German Reichstag, which, if successful, would mean the end of representative government here in America.

"I do not charge that the President is a party to it; but I do know that his statement, intimating the legislative branch of the Government is seeking to perpetrate a fraud on the armed forces in connection with legislation before it, is helpful to such a movement. His famous 'fraud message' carried the very definite implication that he himself was against political profiteering at the expense of the boys and girls in the armed forces but that we in Congress - unless we accepted his views - would be favoring and permitting it. We know that even at this late date the soldier vote issue has not been presented fairly to our fighting forces abroad."

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FRED ALLEN DEFINES RADIO

Says Editor & Publisher:

"Fred Allen threw a bombshell at radio the other night when as guest on 'Information Please' he was stumped on questions regarding his own radio program, and as his impression after many years on the air, he said:

"Everything in radio is as fleeting as a butterfly's cough."

"That's been our feeling for a long time and here it comes from one who should know whether the stuff he broadcasts is retained by the listener.

"We wonder how Allen's own sponsor will react to the statement. For that matter, how does Proctor & Gamble feel being the number one radio advertiser in 1943, with expenditures of almost \$11,000,000 and hearing that its soap operas only go in one ear and out the other."

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FCC PRESENTS NEW 50 KW CLEAR CHANNEL ANALYSIS

What is believed to be a somewhat different breakdown of facts in connection with Clear Channel 50 KW stations has just been prepared by the Federal Communications Commission and contains much valuable information.

During the year 1943, there were 52 standard broadcast stations operating with power of 50 kilowatts, one of these stations (WTOP) being located in the District of Columbia, says the report, and the remaining 51 located in 25 States as follows:

- 1 in each of 14 States: KIRO, Seattle, Wash.; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; KCA, Denver, Colo.; KOB, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; WBAL, Baltimore, Md.; WBZ, Boston, Mass.; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.
- 2 in each of 5 States: KXEL, Waterloo, Iowa; WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana; WWL, New Orleans, La.; KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.; WBT, Charlotte, N.C.; WPTF, Raleigh, N.C.; WLAC and WSM, Nashville, Tenn.
- 3 in each of 3 States: KFI and KNX, Los Angeles, Calif.; KPO, San Francisco, Calif.; WCKY and WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KYW and WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5 in the State of Illinois (Chicago): WBBM, WENR, WGN, WLS, WMAQ
- 5 in the State of Texas: KRLD and WFAA, Dallas; KTRH, Houston, WBAP, Ft. Worth; WOAI, San Antonio
- 8 in the State of New York: WABC, WEAJ, WHN, WJZ, WOR, New York, N.Y.; WGY, Schenectady, WHAM, Rochester; WKBW, Buffalo.

This is an increase of 19 stations operating with power of 50 kilowatts over January 1, 1938; and an increase of 3 over the year 1942.

There are also two outstanding construction permits: KWBU, Baylor University & Carr P. Collins, Corpus Christi, Texas; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.

The 52 stations reported "Net time sales amounting to \$49,793,000 for the year ended December 31, 1943, and the same stations reported \$42,029,000 for the year 1942, an increase of more than 18 percent, or \$7,764,000. One of these stations reported a decrease in "net time sales" and the remaining 51 reported increases ranging from \$30,000 to \$540,000.

These stations may be grouped as follows:

1 station reporting a decrease of \$52,000; 14 stations reporting increases of \$30,000 to \$75,000 (includes one station that operated with 5 KW and another that operated with 10 KW during 1942);

21 stations reporting increases of \$75,000 to \$150,000; 16 stations reporting increases of \$150,000 or more (including one station that operated with 25 KW during 1942).

These stations are outlets for the four major networks, as follows:

Blue (5 stations): KXEL, Waterloo, WJZ, New York City; WWVA, Wheeling, WENR and WLS, Chicago.

CBS (20 stations): KIRO, Seattle; KMOX, St. Louis; KNX, Los Angeles; KRLD, Dallas; KXL, Salt Lake City; KTRH, Houston; KWKH, Shreveport; WABC, New York City; WBBM, Chicago; WBT, Charlotte; WCAU, Philadelphia; WCCO, Minneapolis; WCKY, Cincinnati; WHAS, Louisville; WJR, Detroit; WKBW, Buffalo; WLAC, Nashville; WRVA, Richmond; WTOP, Washington, D. C.; WWL, New Orleans.

NBC (24 stations): KDKA, Pittsburgh; KFI, Los Angeles; KOA, Denver; KOB, Albuquerque; KPO, San Francisco; KSTP, St. Paul; KVOO, Tulsa; KYW, Philadelphia; WBAL, Baltimore; WBAP, Ft. Worth; WBZ, Boston; WEAJ, New York City; WFAA, Dallas; WGY, Schenectady; WHAM, Rochester; WHO, Des Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WMAQ, Chicago; WOAI, San Antonio; WPTF, Raleigh; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WTAM, Cleveland; WTIC, Hartford.

Mutual (2 stations): WGN, Chicago; WOR, New York City.

The remaining station (WHN, New York City) received revenue from intermittent network connection during the year 1942.

Fourteen of these stations are owned and operated by major networks:

Blue (2): WENR, Chicago; WJZ, New York City

CBS (7): KMOX, St. Louis; KNX, Los Angeles; WABC, New York City; WBBM, Chicago; WBT, Charlotte; WCCO, Minneapolis; WTOP, Washington, D. C.

NBC (5): KOA, Denver; KPO, San Francisco; WEAJ, New York City; WMAQ, Chicago; WTAM, Cleveland.

Eleven are owned or controlled by corporations that are in the publishing business:

KOB, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Albuquerque Journal, T.N. Pepperday)
 KRLD, Dallas, Tex. (Times Herald Printing Co.)
 KTRH, Houston, Texas (Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.)
 KWKH, Shreveport, La. (Times Publishing Co.)
 WBAL, Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore (American Newspapers, Inc.)
 WGN, Chicago, Ill. (Chicago Tribune)
 WHAS, Courier Journal & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.
 WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Ft. Worth, Texas
 WFAA, Dallas, Texas, (Dallas News)
 WLS, Chicago, Ill., (Prairie Farmer Publishing Co.)

Seven are owned or controlled by manufacturing companies:

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
 KYW, " " " " Philadelphia, Pa.
 WBZ, " " " " Boston, Mass.
 WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
 WHAM, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 WLW, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio
 WRVA, Larus & Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Three are associated with insurance business:

WPTF, Durham Life Insurance Co., Raleigh, N. C.
 WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 WTIC, Travelers Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.

Either are associated with various other activities, such as department stores, schools, theatres, etc.:

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (automobile distributors)
 KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah, Latter Day Saints (religion)
 KVOO, Tulsa, Okla, W. G. Skelly (oil)
 WCKY, Cincinnati, Ohio, L. B. Wilson (theatres)
 WHN, New York, N. Y., Loew's, Inc (theatres)
 WHO, Des Moines, Iowa, David D. Palmer & family (chiropractic school)
 WOR, New York, N. Y., Bamberger & Co. (merchandising)
 WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La. (education)

The remaining 9 licensees are not engaged in any business other than broadcasting:

KIRO, Seattle, Wash., Saul Haas
 KSTP, KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., Estates of Shields & Brown
 KXEL, Waterloo, Iowa, Joe Dumond & John Fetzer
 WCAU, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Leon and Isaac Levy
 WJR, WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., G. A. Richards and wife
 WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., M. W. Dayo
 WLAC, J. T. Ward, Nashville, Tenn.
 WOAI, San Antonio, Texas, G.A.C. Halff
 WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., Fort Industry Co.

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PEARSON RETORTS "BLOWING OFF STEAM" TO GEORGE'S ATTACK

In reply to another vicious attack upon him by Senator George (D), of Georgia, Drew Pearson, columnist and Blue Net commentator, declared:

Senator George once took the unusual step of demanding that I appear before his Finance Committee. I accepted, but he got cold feet.

"Now he is blowing off steam from the safe and immune distance of the Senate floor, However, his record regarding taxes, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the big oil companies is there for everyone to read, despite his name-calling and denials."

Senator George charged that Mr. Pearson's statement that the Senator advocated a big subsidy for the oil companies was shown to be false by the record.

"Ordinarily I pay no attention to statements which are made outside this body, either in the press or over the radio, like that to which I am about to refer, because usually it is not worth while to notice them", Senator George declared. "They are made either by irresponsible persons, or are deliberately and maliciously made for the purpose of injuring someone, and it is of very little consequence, ordinarily speaking, what they may have to say or what they do say."

"This man is stating that I had swept the Senate off its feet and had brought about the payment of \$300,000,000 to the oil companies by way of a subsidy."

Senator George concluded by saying:

"Again I ask, What sort of a liar is Mr. 'Skunk' Pearson? The Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has denounced him as an 'unmitigated and a congenital' liar; the President of the United States has more recently denounced him as a 'chronic liar', but I ask, What sort of a liar is Mr. 'Skunk' Pearson?"

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CHANCES FOR INCREASING CIVILIAN BATTERIES DIM

Increasing demand for batteries for the armed forces makes the possibility of increasing the supply of dry batteries for civilians in 1944 appear remote, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board announced today.

Production of some kinds of batteries used by civilians may even be lower than in 1943. The materials situation has improved, and the facilities of the industry have been greatly expanded, but the quantity of industrial and other essential civilian batteries will continue to be limited by the capacity of equipment that is not adaptable for production of military types of batteries.

Last year the dry battery industry produced the equivalent of 3,750,000 radio battery packs, compared with 3,500,000 produced in 1940. Less than two per cent of this quantity was used in industrial and technical equipment. All the rest went to the farm market.

Some farmers who live beyond electric power lines and depend on dry batteries to operate their radios may not have been able to buy batteries as often as desired, but this was due to increased usage of radios rather than to restrictions on production or distribution of batteries.

Manufacturers are endeavoring to guide the flow of batteries into normal pre-war channels. No priority is required for purchase of batteries, and no farmer is given any advantage over another in purchasing batteries.

Shipments of No. 6 (6 inch) type batteries, including multiple types, were almost exactly the same in 1943 as in 1940. These batteries are used to a large extent in rural areas for telephones, gas engine ignition, and electric fences. Large quantities are used also by railroad, telephone and telegraph companies, by the fishing industry, and for protective alarm systems.

More than 55,000,000 individual cells were produced for assembly into hearing aid batteries. Final figures show that production of assembled hearing aid "B" batteries reached a total of approximately 1,600,000.

All military operations, on land and sea and in the air, require enormous quantities of dry batteries. If batteries are not immediately available for the family radio, it is because batteries are needed for walkie-talkies, bazookas, signal lights, or other war equipment.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

John P. Southmayd, attorney in the FCC Administration and Litigation Division, is leaving the Commission March 1st to become associated with the law firm of Fisher & Wayland in the Earle Building. Mr. Southmayd has been with the FCC since February, 1941. Ben Fisher, former Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission is newly elected President of the FCC Bar Association.

United Nations Radio Algiers (North Africa) and Radio Bari (Italy) Sunday inaugurated a regular schedule of rebroadcasts of several CBS music programs specifically designed for French and Italian speaking listeners in that portion of the world.

How television of the future might cover or supplement the news will be demonstrated to members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by General Electric at Schenectady on Friday, April 28th, the day following the close of the publishers annual convention in New York City. The invitation to the 600 publishers has been extended by the publishers' association, cooperating with General Electric, so that the newspapers may see and judge for themselves how television might be helpful to them in the dissemination of news.

Schrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun firing in the heavy raid over London last week shattered a window in the London office of the Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service of the FCC. John Mitchell, the editor in charge, and his staff of five were unharmed. The function of the staff is to prepare reports for American and United Nations government agencies on the content of foreign radio broadcasts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER
C. HEINL
100 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1605

NEW DEAL JITTERY OVER INCREASING PRESS ATTACKS ON FCC

Coming just ahead of what promises to be one of the most bitter political campaigns in our history, some concern is being expressed in high New Deal circles at the backfire the newspapers of the country are apparently starting against the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman, James L. Fly. This was inspired by the evident attempt of the FCC to discriminate against newspaper owned stations, the press inquiry allegedly having been started by President Roosevelt himself with Mr. Fly enthusiastically hopping on the band-wagon.

However, if now the Congressional Investigation of the FCC blows up, or if there is any further gagging of witnesses by the White House or the probe is again hampered in any way, it is believed the press of the country, still smarting from the sting of the FCC's inquiry into newspaper-owned stations, will open up on the Commission and the Administration in earnest.

As it is, the increasing number of editorial attacks on the FCC are far from reassuring to the political leaders. No less than three editorials appeared in the Congressional Record in a single day from widely separated parts of the country. This, of course, brings the criticism of the FCC to the direct attention of the members of the House and Senate serving to arouse the Republicans and to put the New Deal Democrats, most of whom are up for election, on the defensive.

An editorial from the Pittsburgh Press was inserted in the Record by Representative Louis E. Graham (R), of Pennsylvania, captioned "Fly in the Ointment", and read:

"James L. Fly is Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. As such, he is one of seven members.

"He is not the whole Commission. He is not legally a dictator over the radio industry, or any other type of communications.

"But there is a good deal of evidence to indicate that he is trying to be.

"The act of Congress which created the Federal Communications Commission sets up as its purpose the regulation of the communications systems, especially radio, for the common good.

"It was not the purpose of the law to create a bureaucratic dictatorship which would run the radio industry, or any other facility in the communications field.

"Mr. Fly is now accused of pampering the C.I.O. American Communications Union at the expense of the national war effort.

"He is accused of blocking efforts to make positive the loyalty of radio operators in the merchant marine.

"He is charged with causing the transfer and later retirement of the Navy's top authority on radio.

"All these, and more, are serious charges.

"It now appears that there shortly will be a full airing of these allegations and that a more or less complete story of Mr. Fly's manipulations and machinations will be spread on the public record.

"This cannot happen too soon, and it cannot be too thorough when it does happen. Mr. Fly has been asking for it a long time. It's about time he got it."

Representative Frank Fellows (R), of Maine, had the following editorial, "The FCC and Liberty" reprinted from the Indianapolis News:

"The Federal Communications Commission has again put its hand to law writing. Its latest edict is that while it will not deny radio-station ownership to newspapers, it will make sure that there is diversification of ownership.

"It has served notice that when only one wave band is available in a particular city, and two applicants equally well qualified, one newspaper and one non-newspaper, seek the frequency, the FCC will, in the public interest, be inclined to favor the non-newspaper applicant.

"The FCC maintains that it has reached this decision after long investigation of newspaper-radio ownership. But as far as available records show, it has published no report to support its conclusion, nor has it ever submitted the question to public hearings.

"The business of the FCC is to police radio in the interest of traffic orderliness. When it steps beyond this function to rule on the content of broadcasts or to deny or favor one kind of ownership, it is betraying a kinship with the tyrants of today and yesterday who made the ownership of a printing press conditional on their approval of what was printed upon it.

"The mystery still is why Congress does not take an afternoon to boot the FCC into the climate of American freedom."

No doubt those already in the broadcasting industry will smile when it is recalled that shortly after the editorial was printed the Indianapolis News purchased a broadcasting station and thus itself came under the control of the FCC.

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OWI SEEKS TO FILL RADIO POSTS ABROAD

Representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information and the War Advertising Council held a two-day session in Washington this week called by Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, to review a special demand on the Overseas Branch of the OWI. There is a vital need for 450 men for important and urgent missions overseas in view of impending military operations.

Many of the 450 men will be sent abroad within a few weeks. Others will replace OWI men in America who are urgently needed abroad. The great majority of the 450 will go abroad before many months pass.

The specific types of candidates needed for this pressing program are as follows:

100 News men: These men should have a minimum of five years' experience. Telegraph copy experience would be valuable. Flexibility and ingenuity must be combined with an even temperament and physical fitness. These men will be trained in this country for a minimum period of four months and will then be considered for overseas assignments.

Men aged 38 to 45, inclusive, who have the above qualifications are preferred. Men who are 4-F with minor disabilities, and who have been rejected or discharged by the armed services but are fit, will be welcome. Men 30 to 37, inclusive, who are especially qualified, will be considered. Some women can be used.

Newspapermen are employed overseas in many capacities. Handling incoming news received from many sources, they prepare it for use in English or translated to service back area press, OWI radio transmitters, and forward combat teams. News men are also employed as leaflet writers in forward areas. They take over and publish newspapers in liberated areas until normal conditions have been reestablished. Capacity to speak, read and write foreign languages fluently is a great asset but not an essential.

60 Radio Engineers; All types of qualified radio engineers can be used for the erection and repair of transmitters, recording, studio and operation work. Men with five to ten years of experience in this field can be employed for overseas duty. They should be at least 26 years old, preferably older. The same standards for physical fitness and temperament as for newsmen apply. These men will be sent overseas as rapidly as they can be cleared as training in this country is not essential. Men experienced in sending and receiving radiophotos, or interested in this subject, are badly needed.

- 30 Radio Announcers, Script Writers, Producers: These must be top-notch men with long radio or related experience if we are to get them cleared. Men experienced in operating small radio stations can also be used to take over and run radio stations in liberated areas. Age requirements same as for newsmen.
- 20 Picture Editors and Photographers: Many photographers are required for the publications used in psychological warfare. The pictures taken in the field by OWI men are especially selected for our own special operations. These men must be capable of taking good usable news pictures and assembling them for reproduction in leaflets and pamphlets. Some will work in forward areas; some farther to the rear. Age requirements same as for newsmen.
- 20 Radiophoto Editors and Reproduction Editors: These men should be experienced in reproduction processes as they will actually produce airborne and other leaflets on the field. Training is given on portable Davidson presses which operate close behind the lines in conjunction with radiophoto receivers. Again, technical skill and experience are important factors. Age requirements same as for newsmen.
- 150 Language Specialists: Men truly bilingual can be used in many ways. Interrogation of prisoners, obtaining intelligence, control of foreign newspapers, announcing, translations, liaison with local press and monitoring fall within the field of these men. Some of highest capability can be employed. Perfect language ability is recognized as a rare skill and therefore carries considerable weight in obtaining permits to go overseas.
- 50 Publication Writers, Artists, Layout Men and Printing Experts: Leaflet production plays a large part in psychological warfare and back area information work. Top-grade writers, layout men and artists are needed for this creative work. Men who know all phases of printing can be employed to establish production operations in liberated areas, contact commercial printers, etc. Age requirements same as for newsmen.
- 20 Morse Code Operators: Eventually 200 of these men will be required to receive news broadcasts and to intercept enemy transmissions. Ability to handle 25 to 30 words a minute is essential although we conduct training courses for those not up to this speed.
- Salaries: Overseas salaries range from \$2600 to \$6500 with the bulk falling in the \$3800-\$4600 range. In addition, living allowances will practically cover costs abroad.
- Working Conditions: The work is hard and conditions are trying. Living accommodations are generally scarce and poor. People are crowded together and illness is frequent. Ability to withstand hardships and changing conditions is essential to effective work and personal satisfaction.

Those Interested should write to Ralph Stillman, Personnel Director, Outpost Service Bureau, OWI, 250 West 57th Street, New York City.

The Committee has had assurance that the State and War Departments have not only endorsed the recruiting program but have called upon OWI for its fulfillment. We feel that it offers newspaper, radio, and advertising men an opportunity for vital service to the country.

To assist OWI's Overseas Branch in meeting these new obligations, the undersigned have been appointed to a special committee representing the broadcasting, newspaper, and advertising professions:

Earl Gammons, CBS; Kenneth Berkeley, Blue Network; Charles Barry, Blue Network; Lewis Allen Weiss, Station KHJ, Los Angeles; Carlton Smith, NBC; William Brooks, NBC; Paul West, President, Association of National Advertisers; A. F. Jones, Managing Editor, Washington Post; B. M. McKelway, Assoc. Editor, Washington Evening Star; Mark Ethridge, Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; Palmer Hoyt, Publisher, Portland Oregonian; Fred Gaertner, Jr., Managing Editor, Detroit News; Wilbur Forrest, Assist. Editor, New York Herald Tribune; H. D. Paulson, Editor, Fargo Forum; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mason Britton, Executive Vice Pres. McGraw-Hill Publications; T. S. Repplier, General Manager, War Advertising Council.

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TELEVISION TO HAVE EVERYTHING AFTER WAR, ENGINEERS TOLD

Just as radio broadcasting for years has linked the East and the West in sound, Ralph R. Beal, Assistant Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, told members of the San Francisco Engineering Council, so television promises to do it pictorially. He said that by means of automatic, unattended radio relay stations, spaced at intervals across the country, the "East will look in on the West and the West on the East."

These radio relay towers, Mr. Beal explained, may be supplemented by specially designed wire circuits or coaxial cable, serving "as a sort of optic nerve of the entire nation". He predicted that it will be no trick at all to glance across the country in the twinkling of an eye.

"But here it may be well to warn you", he told his San Francisco audience, "that you will have to be careful not to boast of the famous California sunshine when the sun is behind the clouds. Television will see raindrops."

Mr. Beal said that the post-war television camera will be so sensitive that it will be able to pick up a bumble bee in flight,

or almost anything else that's visible to the human eye. The camera's eyesight, he said, has been greatly sharpened by wartime electronic research in RCA Laboratories.

The big news happenings of the day - parades, presidential inaugurations, national political conventions, sports classics and the like - will be telecast sky-high over the Great Divide, giving owners of home-television sets grandstand seats, Mr. Beal said.

He disclosed that theater television is "one of the bright prospects of the art", having undergone tests that prove its practicability. He said that just before the war RCA projected television images on a 15 by 20-foot screen in a Broadway Theater with excellent results.

"It creates a fascinating picture", Mr. Beal continued, "to think of theaters throughout the country equipped for large screen television pictures. The theaters of the nation, connected into television networks, become Broadway playhouses with the newest dramatic productions. The theater of the village becomes the Metropolitan Opera House of the nation."

He pointed out also that, while 20,000 or 70,000 people might be packed around a ringside in New York, audiences running into the millions could witness championship bouts or other sports classics in television equipped theaters. He said it is within reason to estimate that several hundred television stations can be placed in operation in the United States during the first ten years after the war.

Home-television sets, until now confined to 9 x 12-inch screens, will produce much larger and brighter pictures after the war, Mr. Beal predicted. "Before Pearl Harbor", Mr. Beal said, "experimental home receivers were demonstrated with picture-screens thirteen inches high and eighteen inches wide. Larger pictures up to twenty-four inches were produced experimentally. In the post-war world, ingenuity in design and production will bring the television receiver within the range of the average pocket-book."

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MEET MISS GAIL RUSSELL!

Frank "Scoop" Russell, Vice-President in charge of the National Broadcasting Company's Washington office, is the new father of a nine-pound baby girl, born to his wife, the former Phebe Gale, at Columbia Hospital in Washington, Tuesday, February 22nd.

It was the intention to name the baby Gale after Mrs. Russell, if it had been a boy, and Gail if a girl - so Gail it is. Mrs. Russell is happily remembered as former chief of public relations at NBC.

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TERMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

The Board of War Communications has determined that the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war demand the termination of certain international radiotelephone communications;

Order No. 19-A is therefore amended to read as follows:

"(1) Non-governmental business radiotelephone calls between the United States and Great Britain shall be permitted subject to the prior approval thereof from the Office of Censorship. No personal radiotelephone calls shall be permitted between the United States and Great Britain.

"(2) No non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere other than Great Britain unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, However, That this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

"(3) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (2), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

"(4) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

"Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

"Nothing herein shall apply to existing regulations governing the use of cable, telegraph, or radiotelegraph communications."

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The February issue of "Industrial Music News" issued by the Radio Corporation of America has for its front cover a photograph of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial bearing this caption:

"What a difference it would have made to the audience if Lincoln had delivered his famous Gettysburg Address over a modern sound system! Only a few really heard him."

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2/25/44

G.O.P. CONGRESSMEN MAY FOLLOW GAREY OUT IN WMCA ROW

The resignation of Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Congressional FCC probe, and three of his assistants today (Friday) was expected to be followed by a big blow-up on the floor of the House and the resignations of the two Republican members of the Investigating Committee - Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller, of Missouri.

"To such a patent fraud on the Congress and the public I cannot and will not lend my aid", Mr. Garey declared in resigning.

The resignations were an outgrowth of a decision by the Committee's Democratic majority, headed by Representative Lea, to postpone hearings into the sale of radio station WMCA in New York. There have been charges that Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, had been pressured by the FCC to sell it to former Under-secretary of Interior Edward J. Noble, now owner of the Blue Network.

The Republican members of the Committee - Representatives Miller, of Missouri, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts - joined Mr. Garey in opposing the delay.

Denouncing the reasons for the postponement as "puerile", Mr. Garey said the action set a "dangerous precedent" whereby the "constitutional investigatory powers of the Congress always can be thwarted merely by adopting the same subterfuge which you are putting forward".

The Committee originally began its study of the FCC under chairmanship of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, who resigned after charges that he was prejudiced against the FCC. Mr. Lea then took over. Mr. Garey charged in his letter that Representative Lea's "hostility to the investigation and its purposes has been clear to me . . . from the beginning."

"Despite the many efforts to frustrate, interfere with and discredit the work of the Committee", Mr. Garey said, "the Committee's public record contains conclusive evidence respecting the arbitrary and unlawful functioning of the Commission and the high-handed manner in which it has abused its powers and usurped authority.

"The great mass of the material gathered has not yet been made public. It seems to be the evident purpose to conceal, by one means or another, this material from the Congress and the public."

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C O R R E C T I O N

In our last issue we referred to the Washington Times-Herald as "one of the so-called Axis newspapers". In doing this we thoughtlessly fell into the use of a smear headline which enemies of the Washington Times-Herald, the Chicago Tribune and the New York News have attached to those papers.

Taken literally the tag line "Axis newspapers" is an insult. That, of course, was far from our intention. We regret very much in our haste in writing the article that we used any such designation.

R. D. H.

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CLOSER HARMONY WITH FCC FIRST MOVE OF NEW NAB PRES.

A conference at an early date between J. Harold Ryan, newly elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, indicates a healing of the great breach caused by the Fly-Neville Miller-Mackeral-in-the-Moonlight row at St. Louis. It was a foregone conclusion that Chairman Fly packing the punch he does had put the O.K. on the election of Mr. Ryan but whether he did or not the latter realizing the importance of better relations between the broadcasters and the FCC will meet Mr. Fly half way at least.

"I see no reason", Mr. Ryan was quoted as saying, "why we shouldn't get together with FCC. It might be of considerable benefit to both of us. I have always been able to get along with Mr. Fly and I hope the chance will be afforded to us to cooperate. I will go into NAB with no chip on my shoulder. I plan to see Mr. Fly in the near future to discuss the problems of the industry."

Emphasizing the importance of one strong organization - not one for FM, another for AM, or another for television, Mr. Ryan said:

"Broadcasting will be weakened by too many different organizations. The industry is stronger today than it was a few years back when there were several different associations. When I step into the new job, I intend to study the problem of whether divisions should be set up inside NAB - one for AM, one for FM, one for television and one for facsimile. Of one thing I feel certain, however. If there are such divisions, they should be units within the framework of NAB."

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WMCA WILL SELL TIME TO CONTROVERSIAL PROGRAMS

Breaking away from the code of the National Association of Broadcasters, which prohibits controversial programs on a commercial basis, WMCA, New York, will sell time for such broadcasts. Nathan Straus, who recently bought the WMCA station from Edward J. Noble said that the station would insist that both sides of an issue be offered on a commercial basis before accepting the program of a single faction because "otherwise the self-interest group with the greatest means would be allowed a monopoly of presentation."

"Only in this way is the public protected against one-sided answers to two-sided questions", he added.

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CELEBRATES SECOND S.W. FRENCH BROADCAST ANNIVERSARY

The Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information is celebrating today (February 25) the second anniversary of the short-wave French-language broadcast "Voice of America" by broadcasting to French-speaking people the world over a review of the past two years' events that have brought the United Nations closer to victory.

In today's broadcast, the OWI Overseas Branch will recall the news of the day that was broadcast February 25, 1942, by the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the Radio Division of which later became part of the Office of War Information.

Before the U. S. Government began its broadcasts to France, the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System had been presenting programs in French since before the war, and WRUL, in Boston, since June 22, the day the French armistice was signed. February 25, 1942, marked the beginning of U. S. Government broadcasts to the French people.

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WANTS TO RETURN TO STANDARD TIME

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, received the following letter last week from Mrs. G. W. Brown, of Beloit, Kansas:

"Just a few lines to ask you if you will ^{use}/your influence to have our time put back to standard time? (The correct time.) Really, it is of no saving to any one in our country, just makes our light and heat bills higher, and we are asked to conserve in every way. I cannot see but what it is just another bungle to have the time as it is now. We are sick and tired of getting up and blundering around in the dark to get to school or work, according to the new time. Why cause the whole United States to use this crazy time; if those few in the East like it let them go to work an hour early; we do not care. Poor little children go to school before it is daylight and when they do get to the school house it is so dark they cannot see to read in their books. People do not attend Sunday school because they have to blunder around in the dark to do the chorse....."

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January munitions production according to the WLB showed communications and electric equipment to be up 4% in comparison with December.

 "Because of the difficulty labor unions have in buying time on radio stations in some parts of the country", Danton Walker writes, "they are planning to become financially interested in FM (Frequency Modulation) Broadcasting Studios, now in course of development."

 Samuel Mickelberg, trading as Exhibit Sales Co., 423 Market St., Philadelphia, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from selling or otherwise disposing of radios or any other merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme.

 "Now that the FCC has O.K'd newspaper ownership of radio stations", says News Week, "watch for trouble in cities where such stations have independent competition, over the way the papers handle radio news and listings."

 Station WSPR, Springfield, Mass., has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt employing directional antenna day and night and make changes in transmitting equipment; amended to change requested power to 500 watts night and 1 KW daytime.

 Maximum Price Regulation No. 430 relating to assembled radios and phonographs, has been amended in the following respect:
 "Sec. 12 . Pricing by specific authorization by the Office of Price Administration. (a) The maximum price for any assembled radio receiving set or phonograph which is assembled by any person other than a distributor-assembler or retailer-assembler or which is not guaranteed as required by section 10 of this regulation, or which cannot be determined by the seller, shall be the price specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration."

 The opening broadcast tomorrow (Feb. 26) over NBC at 3 PM EWT of National Negro Newspaper Week (on the Air) will headline Joe Louis, Harry McAlpin, the Negro correspondent recently admitted to President Roosevelt's White House Press Conferences (after a considerable commotion among the white newspaper correspondents) and the Hundred Voice Chorus. CBS will carry a special broadcast on Feb. 28 at 11 P.M. and the Blue Network at 4 P.M. March 4th.

 "Bob Sherwood will be kicked upstairs when he completes his revamping of the Office of War Information's Overseas Division in London", Jerry Klutz writes in the Washington Post. "He's expected to be attached to the White House where he'll help write the President's speeches."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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No. 1606

February 29, 1944

FCC PROBE BLOW-UP EMBARRASSING TO F.D.R. AT THIS TIME

The blow-up in the Congressional Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission couldn't have come at a worse time for President Roosevelt. It would seem just now the thing he would want to do most after the Tax Bill-Barkley reverse would be to smooth down the ruffled feathers of Congress. As a result of this, Chairman James L. Fly and the FCC may not get the support President Roosevelt no doubt intended to give when he backed up the FCC Chairman by refusing to allow certain witnesses to testify. This method of blocking the investigation was considered as much of an affront to Congress by some members as when Mr. Roosevelt hurled the "fraud" charges at them. It would hardly follow in the light of all this that the President is going to be enthusiastic about sticking his neck out for Congress to whack again even to refute the latest charges by Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller, of Missouri, the Republican members of the Investigating Committee that the resignations of Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, and his three aides, was "one more result of the obstruction intimidation and sabotage resorted to by the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and the robed Richelieus of the Palace Guard, both past and present to conceal the pernicious activities of the FCC."

There may be further repercussions today (Tuesday) when Representative Wigglesworth and maybe Representative Miller are expected to lay the whole case before Congress possibly followed by submitting their resignations.

In accepting Mr. Garey's resignation, Representative Lea(D) of California, Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee, rebuked the Committee counsel. The Californian's reply to Mr. Garey said:

"I regret that your talents were not better employed than in your letter which so intemperately reflects the attitude you have pursued in reference to the majority of this committee.

"Where, unhappily, the members of the Committee cannot agree, the majority must, of necessity, assume responsibility for the policies adopted. That has been done as to the particular matter involved in this controversy and in this acceptance of your resignations."

Donald Flamm, former owner of Station WMCA, charged in a letter to Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Investigating Committee that the Committee was "unfair, inequitable and unjust" in ending its inquiry into the station and its sale to Edward J. Noble.

Mr. Flamm said that Mr. Noble never was called to testify before the Committee, although he himself had revealed evidence before the Committee. Mr. Flamm said he had understood Mr. Noble would be called before the Committee and had agreed to testify on this basis.

But, he said, after he had laid his evidence before Mr. Noble's attorneys at the hearings, the inquiry was ended before Mr. Noble was heard. As a result, Mr. Flamm charged, Mr. Noble knows everything while Mr. Flamm knows nothing of the evidence Mr. Noble will present to fight a civil suit brought by Mr. Flamm.

The statement by Representatives Wigglesworth and Miller declared:

"When the truth is known, whether now, in the weeks and months that lie ahead, or when a new and fearless Congress calls for a complete investigation which cannot now be had because of Administration obstruction, the facts disclosed will not only interest but appall the public.

"The irresistible influences which forced the resignation of the former Chairman of the Committee have been used to drive Mr. Garey from his position and to deprive the public of the services of an able and conscientious citizen.

"It is a contemptible consummation sought, desired and plotted by those whose sordid activities cannot stand the piercing searchlight of an honest investigation."

"The resignation under pressure of the Chief Counsel to investigate the FCC is just one more result of the obstruction, intimidation and sabotage resorted to by the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and the robed-Richelieus of the Palace Guard, both past and present, to cover up the wrong-doing, and to conceal the pernicious activities of the FCC.

"The time has come when we feel impelled to make a full disclosure of the facts. The American people are entitled to know the truth regarding the tawdry tactics that have been employed by the Roosevelt Administration to cover up and conceal from the public the activities of an important agency of the Government."

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DON LEE STATIONS APPLY FOR FM STATIONS

Two Don Lee stations, KFRC at San Francisco, and KFRE at Fresno have made application to the Federal Communications Commission for frequency modulation stations. KFRC has made application for a 55 kilowatt FM station, and also for a television station.

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RYAN PRAISED AS FETZER, HIS CENSOR SUCCESSOR, IS NAMED

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, took the occasion of the announcement of John E. Fetzer, owner of WKZO at Kalamazoo as the successor to J. H. Ryan, to express his appreciation of the work Mr. Ryan has done as Assistant Director of Censorship.

Mr. Price said: "The outstanding service rendered to this war agency by Mr. Ryan is well known throughout the broadcasting industry. He came to us in the first difficult days just after Pearl Harbor, organized the Broadcasting Division, and has given unsparingly ever since of his time and rare ability. Great credit is due him for this patriotic effort to make voluntary censorship of radio a success.

"I have accepted Mr. Ryan's resignation with great regret. It is fortunate that Censorship has been able to command the services of so able and experienced a successor as Mr. Fetzer."

Mr. Ryan, who was recently elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will leave the Office of Censorship April 15, where he has served for more than two years, at which time Mr. Fetzer will take over.

Mr. Fetzer, long prominent in broadcasting circles, has served since 1938 as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. He was reelected for another term at a recent district meeting in Indianapolis.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Fetzer studied at Purdue University, the National Radio Institute, Emmanuel College, the University of Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin. He holds degrees in liberal arts and engineering and has devoted his time since 1918 to research in radio engineering, construction of transmitting and receiving equipment, as well as to management of his own station, WKZO. The latter is a 5000-watt station, serving both Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids.

In addition to his directorship in the NAB, Mr. Fetzer has served on several industry organization committees, as President of the Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce, and as President of the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute and Emmanuel College. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Military Engineers.

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PHILADELPHIA STATION CHANGES HANDS

Originally owned by the defunct Philadelphia Public Ledger Company, and installed by them in the Ledger Building facing Independence Square, radio station WHAT has been sold to William A. Banks, a Philadelphian. For the past 12 years Mr. Banks has been sales representative for Station WIP, the Gimbel station, which broadcasts Mutual programs in addition to local features.

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RCA PROFIT INCREASES A MILLION; WAR OUTPUT DOUBLED

Production by the Radio Corporation of America of vital radio, sound and electronic equipment for the armed forces of the United States and the United Nations increased in 1943 more than 100 percent over 1942, David Sarnoff disclosed.

Net profit of RCA in 1943 was \$10,192,452, compared with \$9,002,437 in 1942. After payment of preferred dividends, earnings per share of common stock were 50.5 cents, compared with 41.7 cents per share in 1942.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$294,535,-362, compared with \$197,024,056 in 1942, an increase of \$97,511,306.

In a joint message to stockholders, Lieut. General J. G. Harbord, Chairman, and Mr. Sarnoff, President, representing the Board of Directors, reported that the management of RCA is alert to the problems of reconversion, to the post-war application of war-time developments, and to the manufacture and distribution of peacetime products; they said that post-war planning is being conducted without interfering with the tasks of war. It was explained that the radio industry will have television, frequency modulation (FM), facsimile and many other new uses of electronics as potential fields in which to extend the service of radio to the public and to aid in preserving a high level of post-war employment.

Calling attention to the fact that 1944 is the 25th anniversary year of Radio Corporation of America, General Harbord and Mr. Sarnoff described the Company's achievements as "a quarter century of progress in the history of radio." Today, with the Nation at war, the Company's accomplishments in the broader fields of radio and electronics are evaluated as of surpassing importance.

Although impeded by shortages of material and technicians, television continued to hold the close attention of NBC staffs, and extensive plans for sight-and-sound broadcasting await only the war's end and the settlement of a number of technical questions, according to the report. Broadcasting on very high frequencies by FM was carried on, and it is disclosed that policies and plans developed in 1943 will make NBC's network programs available to listeners using FM receivers. In the post-war period FM transmitters again will be manufactured by RCA as well as standard all-wave broadcast receivers and FM receivers of high quality design at reasonable prices.

One of the outstanding wartime developments is described as a new type of frequency modulation receiver perfected by G. L. Beers, an RCA engineer. The home radio set of the future is envisaged as a combination instrument, including television, standard and short-wave broadcasting frequency modulation, and a phonograph.

During 1943, new direct radio circuits were established by R.C.A. Communications between the United States and Equador, French West Africa, and Chengtu (China). Also, supplementing the New York-Panama circuit, direct communication was established between San Francisco and Panama. New radiophoto services were inaugurated between the United States and Sweden and Switzerland. Recently R.C.A.C., with the cooperation of American military authorities, began operating with its own personnel in Southern Italy a complete commercial radio station for the purpose of providing efficient communication between the Italian theater of war and the United States. This is the first all-American-owned and operated commercial radio station in Europe.

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LIMITED SOUND EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Public address system sound equipment will be made available to a limited number of industrial plants engaged in essential war work by the War Production Board.

The industrial sound systems have a wider use than merely providing music as a stimulus to workers during fatigue periods, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said. They are also used to page personnel in a plant, to distribute "bulletin board" information to workers, and to give emergency warnings.

The plan to increase war production by use of additional industrial sound equipment was discussed at a recent meeting of the Industrial Sound Equipment Industry Advisory Committee.

An applicant seeking industrial sound equipment must file Form WPB-617, the Radio and Radar Division said. WPB will control the number of installations under Limitation Order L-41, governing construction. Production of industrial sound equipment units will be authorized only by such firms as have facilities and manpower to produce them without interfering with other war production.

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MARK WOODS TO RECEIVE "POOR RICHARD CLUB" CITATION

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, will receive a citation from the Poor Richard Club at the annual dinner of that organization in Philadelphia on Wednesday, March 15th, for "his contribution to radio". The award and the acceptance speech by Mr. Woods will not be broadcast.

However, during the course of the dinner, Dunninger, famed thought reader, will do his Blue network program at 9:00 P.M., EWT, before 200 guests.

This program will be part of the Club's "Salute to the Blue Network".

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NEWSPAPERS AGAIN URGED TO ACQUIRE FM STATIONS

Following a similar plea recently made to 2,500 newspaper publishers by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, the Editor & Publisher (Feb. 26) in its leading article captioned, "FM Offers Opportunitites to Newspaper Publishers" called attention to the unusual chance for all newspaper publishers, large and small, to have their own FM radio stations. The article is written by Robert U. Brown and carries estimates of capital investment, operating expenses and prices for FM stations prepared by General Electric.

Mr. Brown writes:

"Many small town publishers have already applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a license to build and operate low-power FM stations when the restrictions on construction are lifted.

"Because of the comparatively low cost of construction and maintenance of FM stations, and in view of the tremendous future of FM networks, publishers are missing a bet if they do not immediately obtain an option covering the use of the roof on the highest building in town or the top of highest hill or mountain in their vicinity.

"According to Paul Chamberlain, Manager of sales for the Transmitter Division of the General Electric Electronics Department, three big changes may be expected after the war:

"First, hundreds of FM stations will be built, within a relatively short time following the war. FM stations will be built in most cities now having AM stations. FM is also expected to prove economically sound in cities which have not previously supported a broadcasting station.

"This expansion will result from the fact that FM is the solution to the problems of fading, interference, and static that have hampered low-power AM stations. FM stations can build an audience and deliver it to advertisers day in and day out regardless of weather or other conditions that frequently affect AM reception.

"To the listener, FM means virtually static-and-interference-free reception plus music in "full color" that far surpasses any reproduction by conventional radio.

"Second, many AM stations will modernize and others will switch to FM.

"Third, television will grow into an important separate broadcasting enterprise."

"According to C. M. Jansky, Jr., consulting engineer for FM Broadcasters, Inc., and a member of the engineering firm of Jansky and Bailey, Inc., Washington, the superior potentialities for sound broadcasting which FM possesses over AM all stem from two basic differences between the two systems:

"First, Radio carrier frequencies in the FM band are approximately 40 times as high as those in the AM band. The laws

of radio propagation are radically different at these higher frequencies and better adapted to broadcasting.

"Second. The use of frequency modulation rather than amplitude modulation greatly reduces the power necessary to overcome noise or interference at any given point."

"The AM band extends from 545 to 1605 kilocycles, thus providing 106 channels, each 10 kc wide. The present FM band extends from 42 to 50 megacycles and provides 40 channels, each of which is 200 kc wide. The necessary signal to noise or signal to interference ratio for clear reception on AM is approximately 100 to 1 and the corresponding ratio on FM is about 2 to 1.

"In other words, because of the vagaries of day and night AM broadcasting, for good clear reception conditions at a given location, an AM signal must be at least 50 times as strong as an equivalent FM signal.

"Expressed in terms of power, it takes approximately 2,500 times as much power at an AM station to deliver clear reception at a given receiving point as it would for an FM station operating on the same frequency at the same place. Insofar as the ability to overcome noise and interference is concerned, a 200-watt FM station is the equivalent of a 500 kilowatt AM station on the same channel.

"We all know that AM radio broadcasting is more powerful at night than in the daytime. This fact produces a large amount of interference in the perimeter areas of stations operating on the same frequency, particularly at night."

"Regarding FM receivers, it is estimated there are now in operation about 600,000 with the war having interrupted manufacture of all receivers. Mr. Chamberlain states:

"It is estimated that AM broadcast receivers are failing and going out of service at the rate of 14,000 per day. At the close of hostilities there will exist a tremendous pent-up demand for receivers and we may expect a production of approximately 5,000,000 FM receivers for the first full year of production following the lifting of all restrictions on manufacturing.

"At least 15,000,000 FM sets should be in the hands of the public at the end of five years. We believe that it should be possible to produce FM receivers with excellent performance to retail at \$60 based on pre-war prices."

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"Those happy days are gone forever", John O'Donnell writes in the Washington Times-Herald, "when the golden voice in the White House could intone that honeyed, 'My friends . . . you know and I know', radio appeal and so bind the radio audience - and their representatives in Congress - into one big happy family, where ever-trusted Papa knew best and children shouldn't ask too many questions."

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RADIO INCLUDED IN U. OF C.'S PRESS FREEDOM STUDY

Radio will be one of the subjects considered when the new Commission under the auspices of the University of Chicago undertakes its two year study of the present status of the freedom of the press in this country. The expenses for the inquiry have been underwritten by the publishers of Time, Life and Fortune but they will not be connected with the Commission. According to the prospectus:

"The function of the Commission is to begin an inclusive inquiry into the nature, function, duties and responsibilities of the press in America - using the word press in its broadest sense to include not only everything that is printed but also the radio, the newsreel and the documentary film. Moreover, the Commission will consider the press and radio - in their wholeness - news, editorial expression, columnists, departments, features, advertising, etc. - and not news content only"

Members of the Commission will be Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law at Harvard University; John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University; John Dickinson, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University; Robert M. Hutchins; Harold D. Lasswell, Library of Congress; Robert D. Leigh, Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring Committee; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago; Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor at the Union Theological Seminary; Robert Redfield, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Chicago; Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Professor of History at Harvard University; George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College.

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WMC REVISES ESSENTIAL LIST

A revised list of essential activities released by the War Manpower Commission includes:

"Production of Communication Equipment - Radios and radio equipment; radar; telephone, telegraph, cable television, signalling apparatus; electrical sound equipment; vinylite transcriptions; telautograph.

"Communication Services - * * * Protective signal systems which supplement fire and police protection to military, public, and private industrial and commercial establishments; radio broadcasting; radio communications (radio-telephone and radiotelegraph); cable service (land or submarine); telegraph; telephone; television;"

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RADIO MAKES POSSIBLE CONNECTING 95% OF WORLD'S TELEPHONES

Since 1927, when the first overseas radio telephone service was established to England, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports, telephone service has been extended to include over seventy countries so that today, except for the war, any Bell telephone can be connected with any one of 95 per cent of the telephones in the world.

Overseas telephone service was extended during 1943 to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by means of a radio telephone circuit established between New York and Moscow. Service was also inaugurated between this country and Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies over a New York-Wilemstad circuit. To meet further growth, additional facilities were provided to Brazil, Venezuela, Central America and Hawaii.

In addition to the important task of providing overseas message service to the public, the Company is furnishing a considerable part of its radio facilities to the armed forces and other branches of the Government for their use on special overseas projects of vital importance to the conduct of the war.

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TINY TUBES MAY BRING "PERSONALIZED" POSTWAR RADIO

Tiny radio tubes, smaller than acorns, may be employed to introduce an era of "personalized" radio after the war, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has revealed in discussing with a Tribune Press Service representative in Chicago what's ahead in the realm of radio and electronics.

Small, compact receivers and transmitters that will slip into pockets may be built for personal communication, Mr. Sarnoff said.

While he did not elaborate on the possibilities of person-to-person radio communications, this system presumably would involve refinements of the "walkie-talkie" system now employed for military purposes.

Because of spectacular development in wartime, Mr. Sarnoff said, radio apparatus will be adapted for collision prevention by aircraft, ships, railroads and possibly automobiles.

"The application of radio-thermics, or radio heating, is a wartime development of no small achievement", Mr. Sarnoff asserted. "After the war, it is expected, radio will be used thermally to make plastics, to cook and to heat homes."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Among the companies whose labor-management committees will have exhibits at an exposition in Washington March 3-12 under sponsorship of the War Production Board will be the Radio Corporation of America and the Freed Radio Corporation.

 Drew Pearson who has been advocating radio installation to prevent train wrecks, last Sunday night extended congratulations "to the Pennsylvania Railroad for trying out radiotelephones on their Belvidere Division and to the Kansas City and Southern for installing train telephones on their line to Girard, Kansas."

 Sparks-Withington Co., reported renegotiation reduced net for the year ended June 30, 1943, to \$520,216 or 55 cents a share, compared with \$670,348 or 72 cents a share in the preceding fiscal period.

 No new employees will be taken on by the Federal Communications Commission until the Commission sees what the Senate is going to do, if anything, about restoring the \$1,500,000 budget cut.

 Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has invited a small group of important national advertisers, advertising men, and media executives to Washington March 8th to attend a one-day conference with a number of military leaders and War Production Board officials.

The off-the-record conference will be conducted in cooperation with the War Advertising Council, an industry group. Its purpose is to acquaint leaders in the field of advertising and public information with the progress of the war, various aspects of the military situation and home front needs.

 Cities shouldn't operate broadcasting stations, Borough President James J. Lyons said, speaking over New York's city-owned station. Mr. Lyons said that their experience in New York under Mayor LaGuardia had proved municipal stations may be used for political purposes.

 Larry F. Hardy has been elected Vice-President in Charge of the Home Radio Division of Philco Corporation. He has been connected with the Company since 1932 and will be in charge of Philco's entire home radio business, including radio-phonographs, consoles, table models, and small sets.

 Station KBND, 250 watt station in Bend, Oregon, will be added to the Don Lee Broadcasting System March 1st. The station, which serves a population of 40,000, has been in existence since December, 1938. Its transmitter and studio are located at the Pilot Butte Inn in Bend.

Mutual is not renewing its affiliation contract with WGAC, Augusta, Georgia, it was announced by the network. All program service to WGAC is to be discontinued at the close of business June 13, 1944.

 The following stations have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for construction permits for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations: Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., to be operated on 48,900 kc.; Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Penna., to be operated on 44,500 kc.; Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Springfield, Ill., to be operated on 46,900 kc.; also same Company, Decatur, Ill., to be operated on 46,500 kc.

 Simon Ackerman Clothes, Inc., and Simon Ackerman, Manufacturers and Tailors, Inc., of 53 West 23rd St., New York City, have filed an answer denying the Federal Trade Commission's allegations that in radio broadcasts and in advertisements disseminated in newspapers, trade journals and other media, they have falsely represented that they are manufacturers and tailors of men's clothing and that they are "going out of business" and are selling their merchandise at wholesale or half price.

 Norman Corwin is back at the Columbia Broadcasting System after a year in Hollywood, and will start a new Tuesday night series, "Columbia Presents Corwin."

Henry Holt & Company will publish a new collection of his radio dramas, "More by Corwin" on March 6 - the day before the air programs make their debut.

 Consolidating the Program Research Division and the Information Department, the Blue Network has organized a new division, the Program Information Division. This division will report to Edward F. Evans, Research Manager.

The main functions of the new division are to record and disseminate information on all Blue commercial and sustaining programs, to maintain reference files of all personalities and artists appearing on the programs, and to answer questions of the listening public.

 Station WRGA, Rome, Georgia, which joined the Mutual network recently, will begin its affiliation Sunday, March 12th, when line service into Rome will be completed.

 "The Donald Flamm rumpus over the sale of Station WMCA in New York City may not only blow the Federal Communications Commission, its head, Chairman James L. Fly and the entire New Deal radio policy out of the window, but may become political fodder in the presidential election, it's that hot", says Danton Walker, New York columnist. "At the moment, Dave Niles is soft-soaping 'friendly' newspaper writers in Washington to play down their coverage on the suit."

 Gene L. Cagle, Fort Worth, Texas has applied to the FCC for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation (Facilities of KAND).

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