RADIO AT WAR

UNITED STATES

GREAT BRITAIN

CHINA

RUSSIA

AUSTRALIA

CANADA

WLOL

MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL
Behind our war effort is a vast organization known as "Our Government". This government is composed of many federal agencies and officials reflecting the policies of the President and Congress. These various agencies and individuals have important missions to accomplish which require widespread understanding and cooperation.

In a Democracy - even at war - there is a limit to the effectiveness of regulations. In most instances, public acceptance must be secured. To reach our large population of 130,000,000, no medium is more effective than radio.

And radio, alert to its vital role in this part of the war effort, is generously contributing its facilities, its time, and its trained personnel to serve the government and our people.

**How Radio Helps**

**The Record:**

| U. S. Army | Recruiting for Armed Forces |
| U. S. Navy | Recruiting for Navy, Marines, Merchant Marine and Coast Guard |
| U. S. Civil Service | Recruiting for War Production Workers |
| Maritime Commission | Recruiting for Shipyards Workers |
| U. S. Employment Service | Recruiting for War Factory Specialists |
| American Red Cross | Production Drive Information |
| War Production Board | Price Control Information |
| Office of Price Administration | Sale of War Bonds & Stamps |
| U. S. Treasury | Campaigns for Funds |
| U. S. O. Department of Agriculture | Food Conservationing, Rationing |
| Office of Price Administration | Gas Rationing |
| War Production Board | Rubber and Scrap Salvage |
| Federal Security Agency | National Nutrition Drive |
| Office of Civilian Defense | Air Raid Precautions |
| Department of Labor | Child Welfare in Wartime |
| Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs | Information on other American Republics |
| War Production Board | Conservation of Electric Power |
| Department of Agriculture | Conservation of Household Equipment |
| Department of Agriculture | Grain Storage |
| Department of the Interior | Reclamation Campaign |
| Department of Agriculture | Relief for Farm Labor Shortage |
| Department of Interior | Promotion of Power Programs |
| Department of Agriculture | Promotion of supply of farm products vital to war |
| National Park Service | Forest Fire Prevention |
| Department of Interior | Mine Service |
Orders from headquarters by radio as troops leave bivouac area.

Marine uses portable radio in landing operation.

Portable Army radio outfit operates on maneuvers. Note hand generator.

Report on enemy aircraft is radioed to concealed artillery at rear.

Sergeant in foreground is tank crew member plotting attack on basis of information radioed from outpost.

Reporting by radio from concealed command car. Note transmitter key on radio operator's thigh.
OUR fighting forces throughout the world are linked to Command Headquarters in Washington by a vast network of military communication. Messages are necessarily sent in code -- for in them are the secrets of our future military operations. Our system of radio stations in the United States has been a reservoir which provided our Army and Navy with thousands of skilled specialists who now maintain our important lines of military radio communication. Meanwhile, the services are training thousands of additional men for radio duty on land, on the sea, and in the air. Today, radio is the nerve system of our military might. Crackling messages over the airways will carry the signal of the last great offensive and the first news of the final defeat of our enemies.
Every one a radio operator.

Radio operator on Navy patrol blimp on anti-submarine duty.

Duty officer checking flight board after flight.

Radio operator on Navy bomber.

Coast patrol radio man keeps tabs on weather and directs surface ships to scene of disasters; keeps wary eye for enemy aircraft signals.

“Blind flying” by radio in ground school trainer.
School dismissed. The "desks" in a radio classroom.

Recruits receive instructions at Signal Corps Training school.

Diagram on wall aids Army Radio instruction.

Aviation cadets and student officers attend "buzzers" class.

Another class explores intricacies of radio code.

Flight instructor corrects students' errors after formation flying.
Here's the famous walkie-talkie... "talk as you walk."

Above: In landing operation, soldier reports back to ship.

Left: Lone sailor communicates from beach.

Lower left: The Marines have landed! 'Nuf said.

Walkie Talkie on skis going up hill.

Two-way hook-up at message center.
Pack radio. Can be removed and operated on ground.

1. General View Field Transmitter, Power Unit and Antenna.
2. Battery of code keys at message center.
4. Close-up of Army Field transmitter.
On April 5, 1942, the United States Army started a new kind of military operation. For the first time in history, the War Department was directly sponsoring and producing a radio program with a definite military objective — "The Army Hour." Since then, the official "Army Hour" has established itself as an integral part of the global fight of the United Nations against the Axis.

Through the "Army Hour," which is broadcast each Sunday, America and the whole world is getting a weekly view of the progress of the war and how it is being fought. The program reaches to all parts of the globe to tell the story of the United Nations fight, with buck privates telling their important role as prominently as the top-ranking military chiefs.

When listeners heard the chatter of machine guns, they were hearing live bullets fired by the gun crew in this photo. Radio microphones enabled the listener to hear also, the bullets striking the target.

From the West Point air training field, the Army Hour introduced J. H. Weikert, Captain Donald Thurmar and Cadet Vincente Lim.

Bill Stern, famous sports commentator, describes how it feels to look through a bomb sight and pull the release that will send bombs from U. S. planes to blast the enemy.

Behind the scenes in any Army Hour broadcast is Art Feldman, the man who gives the signals and makes the check-ups on as high as 25 "switches" on a single program. He is in touch with each remote point, foreign or domestic, until each is off the air.
A message by Secretary of War Henry Stimson inaugurated the first official War Department radio program.

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, addressed an Army Hour audience. On the same program were: Lt. Generals McNair, Lear, Krueger, and DeWitt.

Instrumental in planning and arranging each War Department program is Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Col. Ernest R. DuPuy, Major General A. D. Surles and Col. R. B. Lovett.


The first Filipino Battalion in the United States Army staged a demonstration for Army Hour listeners.

With news, roundtables, speeches, forums, special events and dramatic programs, radio is keeping Americans the most informed people in the world. Today, more than ever before, Americans demand all the facts except those which will give aid and comfort to the enemy. From these truths come American unity and decision. Radio's task is to bring this information to our people as quickly and as clearly as possible.
ON THE AIR

When they are not too busy learning the methods of warfare, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps can present radio programs with a professional flavor, designed to entertain and inform the folks back home. Hundreds of radio entertainers, musicians, writers, announcers, production men and specialists are in the service, and they welcome the opportunity to resume association with their former civilian pursuits. Meanwhile, radio listeners, they make it possible for friends and relatives to visit camps and training stations, without moving away from the loud-speaker. Through this medium, radio can claim special distinction for building and maintaining our strong morale.
A portable organ, makeshift stage and soldiers entertain during maneuvers.

Sailors compete in a quiz broad-cast while buddies listen in audience.

Microphone catches formal award mount at West Point.

Hawaiian soldiers find time for broadcast.

Trained Army Public Relations officers proved they could operate a radio station they "Captured" during a 1941 maneuver.

West Point Band plays for radio in Cadet Hall.
Tyrone Power, of screen and radio, is sworn in as a private in the Marine Corps by Maj. Wm. Howard, U.S.M.C.

Wayne Morris, called to active duty with the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, interviews flying cadet applicants.

Clark Gable is now serving with the United States Army Air Forces.

Rudy Vallee, of the Coast Guard, reporting to Lieut. M. A. Sturges.

After his driving chores, Robert Young joins the chow lines and loads up his plate.

This Army Air Corps looks on as Sgt. (honorary) McCarthy greets his friend James Stewart (right). Behind Charley is Edgar Bergen.

Becoming an army officer doesn’t keep Glenn Miller from being a favorite with autograph seekers.
THIS IS...

WLQL

BASIC AFFILIATE OF THE MUTUAL COAST-TO-COAST NETWORK
The Guiding Hands of WLOL

The Wintons

Charles J. Winton, Jr.
President, business expert, lumber executive, trustee ... a well-known and respected Minnesota figure.

David J. Winton
Treasurer, trustee, lumber executive, holder of D.S.O. award ... other of the pair of famous Winton Brothers.

L. M. Hallett
Auditor, credits and accounts expert, student of the Minnesota College of Law, schooled with valuable experience.

Fred F. Laws
Veteran radio man of the Twin Cities, Mr. Laws serves as a vital link between sponsor and program in the sales department.
Behind the Programs

Vital Assistants

JEANE GAW — CONTINUITY

IMPORTANT to smooth production are the people behind the scenes. Programs are timed and arranged to the split second. Smooth-flowing continuity to high-light the program is prepared. Visitors are greeted with cheerful helpfulness. Music to fit many moods of many programs is painstakingly selected. And the indispensable secretary works with the busy manager. These people are truly the nerve centers of the radio station.

EDNA BRAUTIGAM — PRODUCTION

MARJORIE DUNN — RECEPTIONIST

Left MARY BOWERS
SECRETARY TO MANAGER

Right VERNE ROONEY
MUSICAL DIRECTOR
MIRACLE men are those who twirl the many dials of the intricate control room boards. They are the little-known engineers, most necessary men to the substance of broadcasting. Charles Molenaar, University student of Electrical Engineering, serves in the Transmitter Control Room. David Kieselhorst is shown making an accurate, defect-free transcription.

CHARLES MOLENAAR 
ENGINEER

EIGHTEEN hours a day WLOL brings entertainment, news, music to Northwest listeners. The station's link to its large audience are the announcers. They must be versatile, quick, dependable. Two such men are John Henkes and Richard Fliehr. John gained experience at KVOX in Moorhead, North Dakota. Richard, "Dick" to his audience, has been with WLOL since its beginning three years ago. Both men are noted for their adaptable, pleasing voices.

DAVID KIESELHORST — ENGINEER

OGDEN PRESTHOLDT at the St. Pa

HARVEY HEADEN — THE

SENDING the programs to the transmitter of WLOL, at supporting vertical radiator to transmit the radio wave radial ground system of the

Overseeing this intricate system is Ogden Prestholdt, former inst

University, and holder of Electrical Engineering. Assisting the
mitter is Harvey Headen, kn
nings and testing constantly for listeners.

Above
JOHN HENKES
ANNOUNCER

Left
RICHARD FLIEHR
ANNOUNCER
ANNOUNCING is exacting and important. Tone, inflection, pitch of the voice convey different shades of meaning to the listener. Split-second timing must be second nature. Robert Bouchier and Bruce Hayward have these necessary qualifications that make them valuable members of the announcing staff of WLOL.

Technological Engineer
Transmitter
Northwest is the 1000 watt Paul. Two Truscon self-stand 202 impressive feet. From the towers runs a 13 miles of copper wire. Some is young, brilliant Oktor of mathematics at the master's Degree in Electrical the work at the transferring the log of meter reading perfect reception.

Announcer
GENE BRAUTIGAM — STUDIO SUPERVISOR

ANNOUNCING is exacting and important. Tone, inflection, pitch of the voice convey different shades of meaning to the listener. Split-second timing must be second nature. Robert Bouchier and Bruce Hayward have these necessary qualifications that make them valuable members of the announcing staff of WLOL.

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Announcer
GENE BRAUTIGAM — STUDIO SUPERVISOR

Announcer
ROBERT BOUCHIER

Keeping the intricate studio controls and delicate microphones in perfect mechanical order is the exacting work of Gene Brautigam. With sixteen years of Twin City experience to his credit, no engineering problem is too difficult for "Mr. B." War-time restrictions of equipment are just one of his problems.

Announcer
BRUCE HAYWARD

Announcing
ANNOUNCING is exacting and important. Tone, inflection, pitch of the voice convey different shades of meaning to the listener. Split-second timing must be second nature. Robert Bouchier and Bruce Hayward have these necessary qualifications that make them valuable members of the announcing staff of WLOL.

Announcing
ROBERT BOUCHIER

Announcing
BRUCE HAYWARD

Announcing
ANTENNAE
WLOL Serves THE PEOPLE

MINNEAPOLIS GOSPEL TABERNACLE

REV. EDWIN T. RANDALL

INSPIRATION to many listeners is a service that WLOL is glad to offer. Famous for homely, tangible thoughts is Edwin T. Randall's "Country Church of the Air" program.

Another favorite program is the Gospel Tabernacle service, led by Reverend F.J. Lindquist.

GABRIEL HEATTER

COMMENTATING in a stimulating, impartial manner on the news of the day is well-known Gabriel Heatter. WLOL broadcasts daily news in its varying phases to serve democracy by keeping the public well-informed. Public Events are welcomed to the air waves of WLOL. Pledges of safe work by war workers at Northwest Airlines, selected by Gertrude Kohlstede, were broadcast over WLOL as one of its many public service programs.

NORTHWEST AIRLINES SAFETY PLEDGE
"SCANDINAVIAN Melodies" is near to the hearts of many Northwest listeners who re-live the past of their homelands with Karin. A background of musical study and seven years of radio drama and music enables versatile Karin to charm listeners every day of the week.

"PASS IN REVIEW" . . . FORT SNELLING

The Army took over when Fort Snelling, in Minneapolis, originated their "Pass in Review" program through WLOL to the Mutual Network. This timely show is prepared, directed and produced entirely by the Army Camps. Serving a people at war with programs of current interest is just one of WLOL's many contributions to the Nation's All-Out War Effort.

KARIN

WOMEN appreciate the cookery, rationing and household hints that Susan Taylor compiles from her extensive home economics knowledge for "The Golden Key." Susan has experience in the woman's field in radio, newspaper and personal contact work.

SUSAN TAYLOR
MUTUAL STARS ON WLOL

Shep Fields
Barbara
Luddy
Benny Goodman
Raymond Clapper
Fulton Lewis
John B. Hughes
Bryan Field
Guy Lombardo
Eugene Ormandy
Boake Carter

Gene Autry (second from left) finds time to entertain his buddies while training for the Air Corps.

Wayne King now directs army activities instead of "The Waltz You Saved For Me".

Robert Allen (left) gives Drew Pearson the real inside information on army life.

Dave Breger (Left) creator of the "Private Breger" cartoons, cuts a piece of birthday cake for his buddy, Ezra Stone ("Henry Aldrich").

Charles (Buddy) Rogers (right) reports to Lt. Comdr. C.C. McCauley prior to taking up his flying duties.

Jimmy Fidler looks on as Joan Davis (heard with Rudy Vallee) bids goodbye to Jimmy Hennaghan, Fidler's ace reporter.

Walter Winchell of the United States Naval Reserve is "back in a flash with a flash".
Naval cadets and sailors sing and play for radio audience.

A corner of the barracks serves as rehearsal room for this "jive" group.

All sergeants are not "hard-boiled". This one burlesques a "home-makers" hour, discussing a topic of child apparel that doesn't seem to impress the young admirers.

Soldiers fresh from field duty accompany Service Club worker in broadcast.

Radio network correspondents, wearing prescribed uniforms, report from maneuver areas.

Aviation cadets at Randolph Field have organized this Glee club for radio appearances.

Soldiers on duty in Washington, D.C. boast this Glee club.
Buddies gather 'round to enjoy some boogie woogie on a Service Club piano.

Maj. General Hugh Drum faces a battery of microphones.

No spot is too tough for radio special events men. Here's one following the Army engineers during a river crossing.

Entertainment aboard ship enroute to Australia.

Sailors at Pensacola rehearse before broadcast.

A soldier audience at an open air broadcast as seen by performing artists.

The Famous U. S. Marine Corps Band heard on many broadcasts.
Wherever they are, in training or in action, U.S. fighting forces look to radio to maintain their association with "home" -- it may be the voice of a friend, word from the home town or news from the good, old U.S.A. It all serves the same purpose for the service men who have no intentions of losing contact with things that were familiar before the war interrupted their lives. Radio does this job, too.
Each service stripe, worn on the left sleeve below the elbow, indicates completion of a four-year enlistment. After serving 12 years with good conduct, gold stripes are worn. Enlisted men's rating insignia become gold after completing three enlistments with good conduct. Red rating marks are worn on blue uniforms, blue marks are worn on white.

**Enlisted Men's Specialty Marks**

- **Boatman's Mate**
- **Aviation Ordnance**
- **General Utility**
- **Elect. Commisary Mate**
- **Rifleman**
- **Naval Gunner**
- **Aviation Observer**
- **Aviation Mechanic**
- **Parachutist**
- **Submarine**
- **Merchant Marine**
- **Gun Pointer**
- **Merchant Horizontal Bomber**
- **Naval Aviator**
- **Aviation Observer**
- **Submarine**
- **Merchant Marine**
- **Parachutist**

**Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers**

The rating badges are worn on the sleeve between shoulder and elbow. Petty officers, seaman branch, wear rating badges on the right arm, other petty officers wear them on the left arm.

**Officers' Corps Devices**

- **Line**
- **Medical Dental**
- **Supply**
- **Chaplain**
- **Construction**
- **Civil Engineering**
- **Boatswain**
- **Machinist**
- **Pay Clerk**
- **Electrician**
- **Gunner**
- **Carpenter**
- **Radio Electrician**
- **Service Stripes**

**Petty Officers' Rating Marks**

- **Chief**
- **First Class**
- **Second Class**
- **Third Class**
- **Chief**

**Cap Devices**

- **Officer**
- **Warrant**
- **Midshipman**
- **Chief**
- ** Petty Officer**
- **Navy Nurse**

**Pocket or Breast Insignia**

- **Naval Aviator**
- **Aviation Observer**
- **Submarine**
- **Merchant Marine**
- **Parachutist**
The figures presented on this page show American women in the uniforms authorized for their various types of war work. Never before in the history of the country have women played such important parts on the war front and the home front and enlisted in such numbers as today. This wholesale volunteering for war work releases large numbers of men for the actual business of fighting.
Every able-bodied citizen has a part in the national defense of the United States. Any attack upon this country must find each citizen assigned to his or her place, trained in the duties involved, and resolute to carry out those duties, regardless of the danger to be faced.

Thousands of United States communities have organized and trained efficient Civilian Defense units and have conducted tests, drills and exhibitions to determine that each cog in the vital machinery of wardens, police, firemen, nurses, etc., will be capable of meeting any emergency.

Only with the complete cooperation and support of those whom Civilian Defense is designed to serve and protect, can it operate smoothly and efficiently. You will recognize the Civilian Defense Workers by these insignia.

1. DECONTAMINATION CORPS
2. FIRE WATCHER
3. AUXILIARY POLICE
4. RESCUE SQUAD
5. NURSES' AIDE CORPS
6. DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREW
7. AIR RAID WARDEN
8. MEDICAL CORPS
9. BOMB SQUAD
10. DRIVERS CORPS
11. AUXILIARY FIREMAN
12. ROAD REPAIR CREW
13. EMERGENCY FOOD AND HOUSING CORPS
14. MESSENGER
15. STAFF CORPS
1. When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last.

2. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right (the flag’s own right), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

3. When used on a speaker’s platform, whether indoors or out, the flag should never be reduced to the role of a mere decoration by being tied into knots or draped over the stand. For this purpose bunting should be used. The flag, if displayed, should be either on a staff or secured to the wall or back curtain behind the speaker with the union to the flag’s right.

4. When flags of two or more nations are displayed together they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

5. When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation’s right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag or other flags should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergymen’s right as he faces the congregation and the other flags at his left.

6. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag’s own right, that is, to the observer’s left.

7. Whenever a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are to be arranged in a group and displayed from staffs with the flag of the United States, the latter should be placed at the center of that group and on a staff slightly higher than any of the others.

8. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-staff).

9. Whenever the flag of the United States is carried in a procession in company with other flags, it should occupy a position in front of the center of the line of flags or on the right of the marching line.
Don't be discouraged by long delays in receiving replies to your letters to men in Uncle Sam's fighting forces. This is a World Wide War. The seas are wide and rough sailing. Regular mail travels in convoys and there are many unpredictable factors that may unavoidably delay the delivery of mail to men overseas. Be patient.

Don't be discouraged by necessary military restrictions. Write often to your servicemen; write long letters, but, remember, your letter may fall into enemy hands. Don't make it valuable reading for them.

The government considers your mail important—every ship that leaves this country carries mail.

The marines receive an assigned unit number and designation which he sends to the postmaster, either at New York or San Francisco, upon safe arrival overseas. The cards are then mailed to designated friends and relatives, who address mail according to the instructions on the cards.

### POSTAGE FEES:

**REGULAR MAIL:** Three cents on letters addressed through an Army Post Office number.

**AIR MAIL:** Six cents per half ounce, outside United States.

**PARCEL POST:** Postage charged only from city of mailing to port of despatch in the United States. (Get exact cost from your local post office).

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS ALWAYS NOTIFY THE NEXT OF KIN IN THE EVENT OF ANY SERIOUS CASUALTIES. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH REPORTS, IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT "No News Is Good News".
# OUR HONOR ROLL

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