

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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RHODE ISLAND HOMES HIGHEST IN RADIO OWNERSHIP

Nearly three-fourths of the homes had radios in a total of 30 selected States and the District of Columbia according to data from the Census of Housing of 1940 released Thursday by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Radio ownership was highest in Connecticut and Rhode Island where radios were reported in 95.7 percent of the occupied dwelling units. Less than two-fifths of the homes in Mississippi reported radios. The proportion of homes with radios was highest in the urban areas of the selected States, in which 85.1 percent of the occupied dwelling units had radios as compared with 71.5 percent in the rural-nonfarm areas and 52.4 percent in the rural-farm areas.

Between 1930 and 1940 tremendous increases have occurred in the number of home radios in all of the selected States. In the total of these States the proportion increased from 26.9 percent in 1930 to 71.1 percent in 1940. It should be noted that few of the larger States are included in the present list and that the percentages based on the resulting totals are not representative of the United States as a whole. This is indicated by the fact that the United States total for 1930 showed 40.3 percent of the homes with radios, as compared with 26.9 percent in these 30 selected States and the District of Columbia.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR SELECTED STATES, 1940, AND PERCENT WITH RADIO: 1930

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as having a radio if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair. Percentages for 1940 are based on the number of units reporting on this item. Percentages for 1930 based on all families, including families not reporting on the item.)

STATE	TOTAL		PERCENT WITH RADIO - 1930
	Number Reporting	With radio Number Per- Cent	
Total	10,100,900	7,184,895:71.1	26.9
New England:			
Maine	213,204	184,348:86.5	39.2
New Hampshire	129,758	116,809:90.0	44.4
Vermont	90,569	80,253:88.6	44.6
Rhode Island	184,661	176,739:95.7	57.1
Connecticut	436,164	417,258:95.7	54.7
West North Central			
Iowa	683,963	617,005:90.2	48.5
North Dakota	148,179	131,000:88.4	40.9
South Dakota	160,894	136,049:84.6	44.2
Nebraska	352,662	298,790:84.7	47.9
Kansas	496,101	411,984:83.0	38.9

STATE	TOTAL			PERCENT WITH RADIO 1930
	Number Reporting	With radio Number	Per-Cent	
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	68,870	59,921	87.0	45.9
District of Columbia	169,102	158,377	93.7	53.9
Virginia	610,878	409,978	67.1	18.2
West Virginia	484,386	326,347	75.1	23.8
North Carolina	764,144	471,863	61.8	11.2
South Carolina	422,263	209,542	49.6	7.6
Florida	504,011	326,447	64.8	15.4
East South Central:				
Alabama	630,709	321,671	49.4	9.5
Mississippi	515,369	205,613	39.9	5.4
West South Central:				
Arkansas	480,955	244,586	50.9	9.1
Louisiana	577,965	307,883	53.3	11.2
Oklahoma	589,919	405,754	68.8	21.6
Mountain:				
Montana	156,024	134,503	86.2	31.9
Idaho	137,521	118,824	86.4	30.9
Wyoming	67,687	57,126	84.4	34.1
Colorado	305,824	258,573	84.5	37.8
New Mexico	125,134	66,609	58.2	11.5
Arizona	127,250	87,781	69.0	18.1
Utah	136,747	126,418	92.4	41.1
Nevada	32,178	26,200	81.4	30.6
Pacific:				
Oregon	327,809	290,644	88.7	43.5

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FCC SEEKS TO PROTECT STATIONS FURTHER FROM SABOTAGE

The Federal Communications Commission, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, is making a comprehensive protection survey of selected non-government commercial communication facilities essential to National Defense from damage by sabotage or as a result of subversive activities. This is one phase of the general study being conducted by the Office of Civilian Defense in regard to the protection of all strategic places vitally essential to National Defense. As one step in this program, the Commission has effected plans to proceed with an immediate protection survey of certain broadcast stations with the object of obtaining facts as to the protection now afforded.

E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Commission, has been directed to assume charge of this work on behalf of the Commission. He will consult with the appropriate representatives of each company, from time to time when necessary, for the purpose of making detailed arrangements in regard to the survey.

Commission Radio Inspectors, acting under appropriate instructions from the Commission have been designated to proceed with the inspection of certain broadcast station facilities. The cooperation of the broadcasting companies is solicited in conducting this survey. It is requested that they designate a person in their organization to assist the Commission's representative in collecting the information desired.

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WAR-TIME PROGRAM FOR RMA CONVENTION

The tentative program for the eighteenth annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, with the Parts Trade Show cancelled, has been adjusted to a war-time basis. There will be only a one-day convention - on Tuesday, June 9 - with important business sessions largely devoted to war problems to place the entire industry behind the war program. On that day the entire radio manufacturing industry, including non-member companies will gather for the discussions of the numerous war problems.

Paul V. Galvin, President of RMA, will preside at the "all industry" luncheon on June 9, and there will be meetings of the Set, Tube, Parts and Speaker Divisions of the Association and a number of committees.

New officers and Directors of the RMA, to carry on the Association in a new and enlarged program of war services for the industry, also will be elected during the convention.

Subject to future conditions, the annual industry banquet is now tentatively scheduled for Tuesday evening, June 9.

The tentative convention program on June 9 follows:

Tuesday, June 9

- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Board of Directors, President Paul V. Galvin, presiding
- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Export Committee
- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Service Section
- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Credit Committees
- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting RMA Engineering Committees

- 12:30 P.M. - Membership Luncheon Meeting, Paul V. Galvin, presiding

- 2:30 P.M. - RMA Set Division, Annual Meeting
- 2:30 P.M. - RMA Tube Division, Annual Meeting
- 2:30 P.M. - RMA Parts Division, Annual Meeting
- 2:30 P.M. - RMA Amplifier & Sound Division, Annual Meeting
- 2:30 P.M. - RMA Engineering Committees

7:00 P.M. - RMA Annual Industry Banquet, Chairman, A. S. Wells

Wednesday, June 10

- 10:00 A.M. - Meeting, New RMA Board of Directors, Election of President and Committee organization.

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FM PRAISED AS WESTINGHOUSE STATION MAKES DEBUT

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was very complimentary in his remarks about FM at the inauguration of Westinghouse's Station W67B in Boston last Sunday. Mr. Fly, whose remarks were recorded in Washington and rebroadcast, said:

"It gives me real satisfaction to add a word of greeting at this time to the many others which you are undoubtedly receiving today, as you introduce your new Frequency Modulation station, W67B, to the public of Boston. Operation of W67B represents an additional service which is now available to the people of the Boston area.

"Frequency Modulation is an engineering development which represents an important advance in the science of broadcasting. As this new broadcasting technique develops, listeners all over the country will become more fully aware of the refinements which it offers them. Its full tonal range makes possible lifelike rendition of sound, and its freedom from static and common sources of interference adds to the pleasure the listener experiences in receiving frequency modulation broadcasts in his home.

"Today, FM, as this type of broadcasting is commonly known, has an unusually timely mission in that each new station presenting a new program service to the people of this country, enlarges the reservoir on which our nation at war may draw for information and entertainment.

"Radio broadcasting is threading its way through its first war. No signposts, no precedents, nor helpful experiences from other wars are standing as guides to the future - hence - radio's area of service in this World War is unexplored. Its course is fraught with many difficulties, trials and dangers and, therefore, the steadiest hand and the coolest eye must be at the helm as the course is charted and pursued.

"The importance of broadcasting in this war is tremendous. Broadcasters are custodians of what is potentially the most powerful weapon in the world. From every side comes definite proof that radio is accepting the challenge presented by the present situation in a most satisfactory manner. As we traverse this period of our greatest national peril, it is paramount that radio broadcasters act with speed and courage to win its objective, which is to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity. Only by clearly defining its responsibilities and then bending every effort to live up to them, can radio help the nation achieve the final certain victory.

"I congratulate the owners of this new Westinghouse FM station, W67B, and I express the confident belief that it will faithfully fulfill its great opportunity for service during these war days and progressively during the years after the final victory has been won."

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FCC TIPS OFF WHITE HOUSE AXIS IS USING DIES LETTER

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, instead of making the thing public himself or in letting Archibald MacLeish put it out through O.F.F., made a very shrewd move in passing along the fact to President Roosevelt that the FCC short-wave listening posts had picked up broadcasts from Germany showing that the Axis propagandist stations were making widespread use and badly distorting a report of the charge by Representative Dies that 35 pro-Communist officials are serving on the Board of Economic Warfare.

The report which Chairman Fly sent to the President was released by White House Secretary William D. Hassett, who recalled that Vice President Wallace, Chairman of the Board, had answered Mr. Dies by saying that the effect of his accusations on American morale would be less damaging if the legislator were on the Nazi payroll.

The report quoted extracts from broadcasts by Berlin and Vichy stations and by station D-E-B-U-N-K, which, it now seems certain operates from an unlocated European point.

The latter broadcast was most completely distorted. When first heard recently, the short-wave station D-E-B-U-N-K tried to give the impression that it was operated in the Middle West by Americans. FCC officials declared that it would be impossible for the station to operate in the United States long without being detected by the Communications Commission's monitors (listening posts) and that the broadcasts of Station D-E-B-U-N-K, supposed to be coming from here were unquestionably originating in Germany or Italy or some Axis controlled point.

According to the FCC report, Station D-E-B-U-N-K broadcast as follows:

"Only recently Congressman Martin Dies pointed out in a letter addressed to Vice President Wallace that there are 35 avowed Communists among the higher officials of the war Bureau of Economic Warfare alone, not to mention the exceedingly strong Communist influence in Mr. Roosevelt's numerous other governmental agencies and throughout the country.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that Secretary Wallace refused to even entertain Mr. Dies' protest against this state of affairs, let alone do anything about it, leaving it up to us to decide if this attitude of his is based on ignorance, fear of, or personal sympathy with the secret growth of Communistic influence.

"But aside from these questions, how is it possible that a political group or party as little known and at the same time as thoroughly disliked in the country as a whole as the Communist party can gain so great an influence over our lives and over our institutions?"

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ASKS LISTENERS TO ANALYZE WHAT THEY HEAR

Listeners and newspaper readers were cautioned by Representative William L. Nelson, of Missouri, to constantly bear in mind the sources of information brought to them.

"April 1, All Fool's Day, is past, but the public may continue to be fooled", Mr. Nelson said. "If so, this will be due, not to a deliberate effort to deceive but to lack of discrimination on the part of many listeners and readers.

"I have in mind three sources of great influence - three C's, commentators, columnists, and cartoonists. All are legitimate and may serve useful purposes, even though frequently dealing with prophecy, opinions, and propaganda. The need is that the public distinguish between these and such strictly news-gathering and disseminating agencies as the Associated Press, United Press, and all others, including recognized radio reporting. This differentiation will result in a better understanding on the part of all our people.

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N.Y.A. PROVIDES D.C. DEFENSE RADIO TRAILER

A red, white and blue trailer housing a portable radio receiving and transmitting set was the National Youth Administration's contribution Wednesday to the District of Columbia's civilian defense.

The trailer, made of salvaged junk by NYA boys at South Charleston, West Virginia, was handed over to the District for the duration of the war.

The transmitter, which broadcasts on all short waves granted amateurs by the Federal Communications Commission, would serve primarily to establish communications with the outside world if all other means were destroyed. Beside hook-ups with the local power lines, the set can generate its own power by means of an engine salvaged from a wrecked Willys-Knight automobile found in a West Virginia junk yard.

In addition to the radio equipment, the trailer had fire-extinguishing apparatus, first-aid materials, and sleeping accommodations for four persons.

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VICTORY COUNCIL TO SUGGEST HOW STATIONS CAN HELP MORE

When the Domestic Broadcast Committee of the Defense Communications Board meets this week, the Broadcasters Victory Committee will offer several recommendations in the belief they'll give radio a better chance to serve the war effort.

"The first of these ideas is that radio stations can do yeoman's work in supplementing regular air raid warnings, particularly since the nation seems a little weak in this department throughout many big cities", the Committee states. "You'll remember we hope, that Committee IV's original plan was to have broadcast transmitters shut up tighter than an Ipswich clam as soon as an alarm happened to be sounded. They were to give no notice, no announcement - just push the 'off' button and probably leave a lot of listeners fiddling inside their sets to see what had blown out this time.

"The BVC thinks that a brief but explanatory announcement should be given before leaving the air, particularly since it's become woefully apparent that most large centers of population don't have enough alarm sirens to scare a chipmunk. Announcing an air raid is a job for mass communication, and broadcasting has what it takes.

"Our second thought deals with the technician shortage. Several weeks ago the FCC lowered its standards demanded for transmitter engineers, and at first glance everybody thought matters had been eased. Unfortunately the relief was only too temporary. There just aren't enough Second Class operators in the country to fill up the ranks, besides which the war effort needs Second Class as well as First Class ticket-holders. The BVC thinks that a temporary class of "special operators" might be created for tasks of transmitter supervision during the indeterminate duration of the war. These could be qualified men, approved by the station owners who employ them, and carefully schooled in the duties they have to perform. They might not know all the incidental and erudite answers to the government examination, but it's our theory that no station owner who has a fat amount of money wrapped up in his transmitting equipment - with no prospect of immediate replacement - is going to let any non-qualified nimcompoop play around with it. And if a class of 'special' operators is authorized, we feel sure the leading technicians' unions will not hesitate to relax their standards accordingly, admitting these temporary men to membership from the present until, say, six months after the war smoke starts to clear.

"Idea No. 3 deals with the growing bugaboo of tubes. The BVC intends suggesting to Committee IV that it give thought to the establishment of a clearing house that would assure broadcasters quick delivery of these vital items - by virtue, naturally enough, - of a high priority rating. "

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CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFEND PRESS-RADIO STATIONS

The American Civil Liberties Union came out in favor of newspaper-owned radio stations saying:

"The fact that newspapers are engaged in dealing with information and opinion", the union said, "should not disqualify them as applicants for radio licenses". The union added, however, that the Federal Communications Commission should take "extreme care to see that as a practical matter no monopoly in the presentation of news and opinion is created."

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TELEVISION IN WARTIME

"Every New York City police station now has a television receiver over which come instructions and demonstrations for air-raid wardens", O. H. Caldwell writes in Radio Retailing. "The instructors are thus able to conduct their demonstrations in a central place, and neighborhood groups all over the big city can watch and hear them - saving time and traveling for all.

"Had television been permitted to go ahead when it was ready, the electronic picture-screen might now be serving the public in many ways as an invaluable wartime aid."

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DISCOUNTS SMALLER STATION CLOSING DOWN RUMOR

Denying the rumor that shortage of tubes and operators will soon lead Washington forcibly to close down all smaller radio stations, a Broadcasters Victory Council bulletin says:

"The facts leading up to this supposition, alas, are quite true. Transmitting tubes are becoming rare as Gutenberg Bibles, almost, and the broadcasting industry's reservoir of veteran engineers dwindles with each draft call. But we've encountered no plan as yet to take the smaller stations off the air, nor do we think that such a move would help very much. Some of them, naturally, may be forced off when they run out of spare tubes, or can't assemble a qualified staff. We have it straight from FCC Chairman Fly - and five'll get you five hundred that he knows - the Commission has never given thought to such a move."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: General Electric Company (area of Schenectady, N. Y.) Portable mobile, granted construction permit for new experimental television relay station to operate on frequency 312,000-324,000 kilocycles; 25 watts (peak) power; to communicate with television broadcast station WRGB; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 47,300 kilocycles, with a service area of 8,400 square miles, subject to Civil Aeronautics Authority approval of antenna site; K31LA, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., granted modification of construction permit for approval of directional antenna system for a coverage of 34,000 square miles and for approval of transmitter; K37LA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., same as for K31LA above.

Applications Received: WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit amended to omit request for move of transmitter, change type of transmitter, change requested power from 50 to 5 kilowatts and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use; WEMV, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, construction permit to make changes in equipment, change in frequencies from 15607, 157575, 159975 and 161925 to 156750, 158400, 159300 and 161100 kilocycles and change emission from A3 to special for frequency modulation.

Also, Larus and Brother Co., Inc., S. E. of Richmond, Va., construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kilocycles, 35 watts.

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CHICAGO EDUCATORS FIND FM IS AID TO SCHOOL WORK

The educational value of FM programs in conjunction with regular school work has recently been recognized by the Chicago Board of Education and, according to George Jennings, Acting Director of the Board's Radio Council, one Chicago high school and four elementary schools listen to programs of W59C, The Chicago Tribune FM station, both in assemblies and individual classes.

Praising the high quality of FM transmission, Jennings added that many FM programs are recommended in a weekly program bulletin prepared by his Council. Each Friday afternoon, for example, all 1,100 students at the Goudy Elementary School on Chicago's northside hear the Philadelphia Symphony concerts which are received over FM in each of 24 classrooms. History-making broadcasts are also presented to the children, such as the U. S. declarations of last December and subsequent events of importance.

The Chicago Board of Education is now completing its own FM station, WBEZ, designed to supplement regular instruction courses in the local schools.

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TRADE NOTES

The OFF's priority list, which is intended to evaluate the importance of all current drives, appeals and campaigns originating in Washington, will be available to the industry about the middle of April, the Broadcasters Victory Council learns.

Vincent F. Callahan, who has been serving as Chief of the Press and Radio Sections of the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, has been named Director of Press and Radio.

Charles J. Gilcrest, formerly Radio Editor of the Chicago Daily News, Assistant Chief of Radio, has been named Chief of the Radio section.

The following employees of the Federal Communications Commission have joined the armed service:

- Robert G. Seaks, secretary to Chairman Fly, now a lieutenant (jr. grade) in the Navy, stationed at Philadelphia; DeQuincy V. Sutton, broadcast accounting, 1st Lieut. in the Signal Corps, at Washington; William C. Boese, senior engineer in charge of FM and television broadcast matters, 2nd Lieut., Signal Corps, Army War College.

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, said that, whil the War Production Board is relying on the voluntary support of the war production program by industry, the Board is prepared to use the punitive provisions of the Second War Powers Act swiftly and without hesitation whenever necessary to insure compliance with WPB regulations, including all priorities rules and orders.

The third installment of the Don Lee television defense programs over W6XAO last Saturday night featured the film "How to Fight the Fire Bomb", showing how incendiary bombs are made and how damage from this war hazard can be limited.

It is announced that Charles H. Singer, Technical Supervisor of WOR-W71NY, in collaboration with Bell Laboratories engineers, has worked out a tube conditioning unit doubling the life of tubes. Mr. Singer has written an extensive article on the care of transmitting tubes for station engineers which is featured in the March edition of Communications.

The West Coast, and especially the San Francisco Bay area, is headed for a full-sized broadcasting boom, according to Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in charge of Program Production for the Blue Network, who was in San Francisco last week on a flying visit to Pacific Coast metropolitan radio centers.

New description of a sponsor offered to the radio trade from Chicago by Variety, is this one by a small agency there:

"A sponsor is a man who doesn't like anything until he buys it; and then he hates it."

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WIVES AND MOTHERS THANKFUL FOR AUSTRALIAN RECORDINGS

Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, who sent recordings of a recent Australian broadcast to the relatives of the six American soldiers heard, received some appreciative letters.

Mrs. S. Strizver, of 2185 Morrison Ave., Union, N. J., mother of Private Morton Strizver wrote: "I just received your most welcome record and am surely the happiest mother in the world, with a record of my son's voice, now that he is so far away. I will be playing it all day long, until it is worn out. My heart goes out to all mothers, but we all have to be brave and stand behind our boys in the front until we win this war; and we will win because we have all that is decent and right fighting for us."

Mrs. John Koenig, of 460 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y., wife of Private John Koenig, said: "The whole Koenig family wants to thank you for the wonderful record you sent us. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Philip Koenig, received the record and has given it to me, and it has been the most wonderful Easter gift I could receive."

Mrs. Helen Evans, of 50 Church St., mother of Private George Evans, missed the broadcast but was pleased to have her own recording. She said: "My mother heard the broadcast and you can imagine how thrilled she was to hear her grandson's voice from Australia. I do want to thank you for the recording, it sort of gave me the shivers when I heard my boy talk and needless to say, Thursday was not a good working day for me at the store. Tomorrow we are having a family gathering to hear the record, and George's voice is about the grandest thing that we all will welcome."

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FM PROVES BOON TO DEAF

A recent communication to FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national trade association of FM stations, from a Columbus, Ohio, executive gives an interesting description of a deaf person's reaction upon hearing an FM receiver for the first time. He writes:

"My hearing is a bit dull. In quiet surroundings I have to employ a hearing device. When listening to the radio, it is necessary for me to sit right next to the receiver - or turn up the volume so high the curtains flutter and the furniture begins to dance around the room. But when I heard an FM receiver, I thought by some miracle my hearing had been restored to normal. The demonstration was held in quite a large room, with heavy drapes and a thick rug to swallow up sound. (That's the kind of setting which proves toughest on my hearing acuity.) Oh, yes, the ceiling was high. And that didn't help any, either.

"Point of it all is that I heard the complete FM demonstration without hearing aid, as well as anybody in the room - yet I was sitting a good fifty feet or more away from the speaker cabinet - I could hear perfectly the full rich tones of the piano - high notes and low notes equally well. That goes for the music of the other instruments that were broadcast, too. The announcer's voice was clear and distinct - so effortless to listen to."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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April 7, 1942

20,000 NOW ENROLLED IN RADIO TECHNICIANS COURSES

The speed with which the nation's radio training program was placed on a war basis is excelled only by the speed with which prospective trainees have responded, according to William Dow Boutwell, Chief of the Division of Radio, Publications and Exhibits in the U. S. Office of Education. "In an exceptional sense, this is a war of technicians", says Mr. Boutwell. "It is a war of communications, and radio occupies a strategic position in the modern world of communications. Courses in radio communications are especially vital because it is by means of radio that tanks, trucks and airplanes maintain communication with each other in war time. Equally important is the man trained in radio maintenance and repair."

Vocational training in radio maintenance and repair is financed jointly by the Federal Government and State departments of education. Radio training, including shop and class work in related subjects, is given as a full-day 4-year course.

Both pre-employment and supplementary-to-employment courses in radio maintenance and repair are offered to defense workers as part of the training program financed by the U. S. Office of Education.

The Signal Corps alone has requested 10,000 of these trainees and approximately that number is now being trained. A growing interest on the part of schools, it is hoped, will pave the way for the anticipated call for 50,000 such trainees by the end of the year.

Some months ago Congress appropriated \$17,500,000 to the Office of Education to meet the cost of "short courses of college grade provided by degree-granting colleges and universities to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense."

On the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the War and Navy Departments asked the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters to promote and publicize the need for radio training courses at college grade. An active promotion campaign was started among colleges throughout the country. The first unit in the training program was limited to 20,000 persons. On February 20, courses for 12,700 had already been approved and another 6,000 eligible applicants were being processed, and the remainder of the 20,000 were included in proposals from colleges not yet tabulated. As soon as additional funds are available the drive for trainees will be resumed.

These college-level courses are devoted chiefly to communication and airplane detection. College seniors in 42 electrical engineering schools are getting instruction in use of ultra-high frequency for airplane detection.

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A.F.L. AND C.I.O. SEEN BURYING HATCHET IN RADIO SERIES

Spurred on by the threat of anti-labor legislation in Congress and in an effort to get their own version of the matter before the people who desire to have labor harshly dealt with, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have further become reconciled to each other to the extent of cooperating in a big countrywide weekly radio program to be known as "Labor for Victory". It will be carried by the NBC as a public service and is scheduled to begin at 10:15 P.M., E.W.T., Saturday, April 18th.

The idea, it was explained, was "to tell how the man in overalls is helping America win the war." One week the A. F. of L. will put on the program and the next week the C.I.O.

In his announcement of the joint effort Phil Murray of the C.I.O. declared:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations will use this opportunity of a regular radio program for the major purpose of promoting the war effort. It will bring before the public the message of labor and its activities for all-out war production.

"We are most happy to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor in this undertaking and most assuredly will not allow any narrow or partisan considerations to interfere with this presentation of American labor's united and joint efforts for victory."

In his comment, William Green, of the A. F. of L. said:

"Through this program, labor hopes to be able to have a fireside chat with the people of America each week. We want to tell them what the workers of America are doing in the victory production program to speed America's triumph. We feel confident that the American people will be justly proud of their production soldiers when they learn the true story.

"Just as the A. F. L. is cooperating with the C.I.O. on the industrial front to promote all-out war production, regardless of other considerations, so we are working hand-in-hand with the C.I.O. in this radio program to spread the true story about labor's participation in the nation's war effort."

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In a joint statement, Mr. Murray and Mr. Green said:

"We are grateful to the National Broadcasting Company for its patriotic and broad-minded attitude in giving to the millions of organized American wage-earners this opportunity to express their viewpoint each week on the air, along with the business and industrial interests that already are represented in the field of national broadcasting. "

The "Labor for Victory" program will include comment on current news, interspersed with interviews with outstanding national and labor figures, and with workers from the war-production "front".

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NAB PUTS ON LISTENER ACTIVITIES COORDINATOR

Dorothy Lewis of New York City has been appointed Coordinator of Listener Activities for the National Association of Broadcasters, explaining that she will conduct her activities on a public service basis without remuneration to maintain a status that can properly reflect unbiased public opinion and the reaction of the listeners. Mrs. Lewis, whose headquarters will be in Washington, has been actively interested in radio for many years, especially in the field of children's programs. During the past two years she has held radio conferences throughout the country, bringing together radio executives and leaders in clubs, civic and educational life, to discuss their mutual problems and interests.

Mrs. Lewis was formerly vice president of the Radio Council on Children's Programs. She is a member of the Board of the Women's National Radio Committee, Radio Chairman of the Society of New England Women and is a member of the National Public Relations Committee of the Girl Scouts.

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OHIO RADIO SPECIALIST GETS JAW-BREAKING TITLE

This Administration will go down in history for the jaw-breaking titles it gives Government bureaus and officials - titles so lengthy they have to be abbreviated into initials and which invariably include "Office of". The latest candidate to be loaded down with one of these weighty designations is R. R. Lowdermilk of the Ohio State University faculty who has been appointed to a newly created position known as "Radio Education Specialist and Technical Advisory Consultant of the U. S. Office of Education".

While plenty of thought has evidently been given to what to call Mr. Lowdermilk the services of the new department have not yet been worked out in complete detail but as explained by the USOOE, the functions are to be defined in terms of aiding the schools of the nation to solve the many problems which still confront them in their efforts to realize the full potentialities of radio as an educational aid. "

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LAST RCA RADIO SET GIVEN TO WARM SPRINGS AT DINNER

A large banquet is to be given in Philadelphia tonight (Tuesday) to mark the last civilian radio set coming off the production line in the RCA Manufacturing Company plant at Camden. Through William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board, the last set is to be presented to President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation.

In accepting the set, Mr. Batt, who before the war was the President of the S.K.F. Industries of Philadelphia, will say:

"We are taking short time out tonight to celebrate a very significant event. This afternoon I received, in the name of the Warm Springs Foundation, the last civilian radio set to be produced by a great manufacturer of radios. The last set, that is, until the end of the war.

"From now on - from now until victory - this plant will produce nothing but munitions - weapons of war for a fighting democracy.

"This is good news for the United States. It is good news for Britain and for Russia and for China - good news to the peoples of Poland and France and Holland and Belgium and the long dreary list of other lands which have been trampled down and destroyed. But it is bad news for Hitler. And it is bad news for the Japs and for Mussolini, too.

"Of course this is only one plant and we all know that we can't produce enough equipment in one plant or even one hundred plants to win the war. Then, too, although this plant has been producing war equipment in growing quantities for a long time, it was only this afternoon that it stopped completely the production of civilian goods. Why, then, do I say that this is such good news to the United Nations and such bad news to the Axis gangsters?

"I say it because I think that the even of this afternoon means more than the mere fact that one plant has gone all-out for war. I think it is a measure of the mood of America tonight. I think it is typical of a growing national frame of mind.* * * * *

"You will hear and read many reports of confusion, of incompetence and disaster in our war production program. Some of this criticism will be valid because mistakes are bound to be made; but much of it on the other hand, will be spread by those who want us to be confused.

"What I want to say to you is that most of the confusion is on the surface and likely to be exaggerated. Underneath, in the homes and factories of America and in the government buildings of Washington, a great and overwhelming majority of our people are, in my opinion, becoming tremendously serious, tremendously determined - aroused and grim. They are in no mood to tolerate

indecision and delay - by management, by labor or by government. They are highly critical of anything that does not go right. They are beginning to be worried and they are likely to become fighting mad. * * * * *

"We are moving rapidly down the road toward complete mobilization where every man and woman will have his and her part to play in this total war. There is still a grave question whether we are moving fast enough, whether we will get there on time. For we still have a long way to go. There are minorities in every national group that are still pleading their own special interests - still playing the selfish game of obstructionism.

"But with the public no longer complacent; with the public ready and willing to make every sacrifice; asking only that they be shown what part they can play - then I predict that the day when any man can play a selfish game is just about past.

"That is why the event of this afternoon is so significant. From this moment on the RCA plant at Camden is 100 percent on war work. And that is what the country wants - 100 percent use of our great manufacturing facilities for war work wherever that is possible or desirable. It was not long ago that many people would have been shocked at the idea of stopping completely the production of radios. Today, people would be shocked if we continued to manufacture them.

"And this is the key to victory. Here is a company that had become one of the leaders in its field through competent management. Here were workmen with a good labor organization. With their combined knowledge and skills and ingenuity they were producing more radios and better radios and cheaper radios than were produced in any other nation in the world. Every family in America wants a radio and most of them have one. But when the nation was faced with a life and death struggle, we had a choice to make. Should we try to build new plants, train new workmen, try to find new sources of raw materials to build the weapons of war while we went along gaily producing the things of peace. Obviously that would be fool-hardy, stupid and dangerous. No, we took the same management that had proven its ability, the same workmen who had proven their skills, the same supplies of raw materials and wherever possible the same machinery and changed them over from peacetime production to war-time production. That makes sense from every angle. It is typical of what can be done if we want to do it badly enough. * * * * *

"I am glad that this great nation is restless today. I am glad that we are critical. We want to get going, and that's the way it should be. It may take a long time yet before our armed forces can move to the offensive. But we are becoming determined and grim and angry. And so we will turn to the offensive, sooner than Hitler thinks we will. And that offensive will not stop until it has crushed forever the mad war lords of the Axis. When that day comes we will go back to the production of radios and

other things that make life more pleasant. With the large production of aluminum and magnesium that should be available, I have no doubt that you here at RCA will make better and cheaper radios and phonographs than you've ever made before. Until then we will do without them. Until then we will go all-out for war, all-out for Berlin and Tokyo and Rome."

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FLY NEAR REAPPOINTMENT DRAWS CONGRESS FIRE

With his reappointment only two months off, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has aroused two of his bitterest enemies in Congress to renewed activity. The first is Representative Dies, of Texas, and the other is Representative Cox of Georgia.

Mr. Fly landed a solar plexus on Dies by tipping off President Roosevelt personally to the fact that the FCC short-wave listening posts had picked up the information that the Axis stations were making widespread use of the charge by Dies that 35 pro-Communist officials are serving on Vice-President Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare.

With this as evidence, the President is making a renewed fight to cut off Mr. Dies' future investigations appropriation. Also it is said that from now on all the Dies news reports which heretofore were freely transmitted by the press and radio abroad will be heavily censored before leaving the United States if indeed they leave at all.

Naturally this has infuriated Mr. Dies who is now reported to be laying for Mr. Fly with a large stuffed club. If Dies gets his appropriation, naturally he will make it hot for Fly. Whether he does or not, he will do his utmost to hit back at the FCC head. In this he will have the hearty cooperation of Representative Cox.

The latter has been accused of being in the pay of and owning stock in Station WALB at Albany, Ga. Mr. Cox's difficulties in connection with going to the bat for the station caused him to introduce a resolution to investigate the FCC. Already there have been several hearings on the resolution with Mr. Fly on the grill. It looked as if the resolution would be defeated but now Mr. Cox is on the warpath and promises a heated comeback to the latest allegations. What apparently has gotten under the Georgia Congressman's skin is that (according to Cox) Fly and the FCC were responsible for stirring up the charge that Cox was personally interested in and illegally representing WALB.

The expectation is that the whole matter will come to a head when the Congressional Committee meets next week following the Easter recess at which time Mr. Cox and Mr. Fly will meet face to face and fight the thing out.

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Even with Representative Dies and Cox on his neck, however, Mr. Fly is still believed to have an advantage insofar as the FCC head's reappointment is concerned because of the favor Mr. Fly did in arming Mr. Roosevelt with such effective ammunition in fighting Dies. After all President Roosevelt does the reappointing and if Fly has the President behind him, it is figured that he is not worrying much about anything else.

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CREATION OF NEW SUPER WAR INFORMATION OFFICE SEEN

The new information center building now nearing completion on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Treasury, is slated to become a new press and radio super-information agency to be known as the Office of War Information, it is reported.

The building which is to cost \$600,000 and has been much criticized, was originally designed to serve both as a headquarters for the Office of Government Reports headed by Lowell Mellett and as the home of a central information bureau. A huge oval information counter is being built in the center of the building to provide guidance for wandering businessmen.

It was reported that the President is expected to set up the new Office of War Information by Executive Order in a few days. The agency would combine the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the Office of Government Reports, and the information division of the War Production Board.

Under the proposed order, the press divisions of Army and Navy would be compelled to follow the policy laid down by the information chief, but the two service agencies would continue to issue war communiques from their own offices, it was stated.

Nelson Rockefeller's Office of Inter American Affairs and the Office of Censorship headed by Byron Price apparently would remain independent.

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A fund of \$500 has been set aside by Saul Haas, Vice-President of Seattle's Station KIRO, to be awarded to those individuals who in the judgment of the KIRO Educational Awards Committee best complete in not more than 100 words, the statement "If I had a radio station one of the things I would do. . ."

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IT WASN'T ALWAYS SO, SAYS CRITIC OF JOHN BARRYMORE

A somewhat melancholy view is taken by John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor of the New York Times, of the Rudy Vallee-John Barrymore program. Mr. Hutchens writes, in part:

"Consider, for instance, the case of John Barrymore, for a few brilliant years the greatest actor in the English-speaking world and now an assistant to Rudy Vallee.

"Once a week for more than a year this team has taken to the air, with results that must be commercially gratifying, else the two would not have remained a team. But their partnership has certainly had another effect. It has meant that some millions of people will never believe that Mr. Barrymore was once a great actor. Why should they?

"As for the place of Mr. Vallee in all this, there is little to be said one way or the other. As a showman, he takes things where he finds them, and a good deal is to be said to his credit. As an individual performer in a quicksilver business, he has stayed 'up there', as the phrase goes, far longer than most of those who were his colleagues when he began. No, you do not blame Mr. Vallee. You do not blame any one. You can scarcely do so because this weekly self-flagellation is a mystery for psychologists, a mystery in which there is the barest hint in Mr. Barrymore's statement once upon a time that he never liked the theatre; that, and the fact that even in his prime he was wont to give a superb performance one day, a lazy one the next.

"In the meantime, the philosophy of show business being that nothing succeeds like success, things will probably continue as they are. 'You can't insult the name of Barrymore', said Mr. Barrymore one Thursday night a while ago. 'No', but I can keep trying', said Mr. Vallee. Just the same, Mr. Barrymore was great."

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS STATION FOLDS

The contract between the Swiss Federal Council, the League of Nations, and Radio Schweiz A. G., for construction and operation for a period of 10 years of a broadcast station in Geneva, expired last February, on which date the station became the property of the Swiss concern, the Commerce Department advises. Conditions of the transfer of the station to Radio Schweiz were determined by an international arbitration commission.

The station - which, as a result of the abandonment by the League of Nations of its broadcasts after the outbreak of the war, was devoted solely to the Swiss service - has now passed

formally and legally into Swiss hands and now constitutes an integral part of the network of Radio Schweiz. It will continue its Asiatic and South American broadcasts.

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FM GROWTH DEPENDS ON INDUSTRY, DR. BAKER EXPLAINS

"The speed at which the man on the street accepts frequency modulation will be in proportion to the seriousness with which the FM industry regards its own stature and growth", Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in Charge of the General Electric Radio and Television Department, explained in commenting on the recent signing of a contract for the appearance of the Frazier Hunt "world news" program over 8 FM stations of the American Network. The program is broadcast Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 (E.W.T.) over W43B, Boston; W39B, Mt. Washington, N.H.; W65H, Hartford, Conn.; W53PH, Philadelphia; W47NY, New York City; W3XMN, Alpine, N. J.; W2XOY and W47A, Schenectady, N. Y. Hunt is also heard over 51 CBS stations from coast to coast.

"If FM broadcasters, FM receiver manufacturers and dealers, and FM transmitter manufacturers show only a casual interest in FM because of the war situation, we can expect a definite lapse in the general public's interest in FM", Dr. Baker continued. "For this reason, General Electric has selected eight FM stations to carry its new Frazier Hunt 'world news' program. This, we hope, will be not just a source of revenue to FM operators, but an encouragement to other advertisers to consider FM as a medium to reach the high class audience which FM listeners represent. The new radio program, in addition to presenting world news, is designed to further a knowledge and appreciation of the new science of electronics, of which FM is an important part. In the commercial messages presented the advantages of FM will be frequently pointed out, so that AM listeners will have a desire to buy FM when the emergency ceases, and we return to normal living."

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A "Directory of War Agencies" has just been compiled by the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The directory contains the names and addresses of Federal Government agencies participating in the war program. The field offices are also listed. The information has been brought up to date as of the middle of March.

The Chamber of Commerce directory contains a complete listing of everyone connected with the Defense Communications Board.

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: : :
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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That Philips was also having sets built in Australia was revealed in a Commerce Department report from the Netherlands Indies.

An appropriation of \$11,170,000 is carried for shore radio facilities in a Senate bill (S. 2406) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works.

What one radio station can do on its own initiative to aid the nation's war effort is being demonstrated by WOR through a special copy technique it has developed for certain war announcements. "Words For War", a small pamphlet containing typical examples of this copy, is being made available this week by the WOR Promotion and Research Department to the broadcasting industry. Copies of the pamphlet may be had by any station upon request to WOR, 1440 Broadway, New York City.

Among the agencies under scrutiny in the President's reported plan to merge publicity set-ups are the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Coordinator of Information, and the Inter-American Office which all have staffs whose task it is to digest short-wave radio programs beamed at the United States from countries in the hands of the enemies.

A series of programs titled "Bombs Over Cincinnati?" has become a weekly feature aired over four of the five broadcasting stations in Cincinnati. Written, directed, produced and recorded through the facilities of Station WLW, the programs are sponsored by the Hamilton County Council for Civilian Defense in an effort to acquaint local citizens with the possibility of the community being subjected to a bombing raid.

In the syndicated New York column in the Washington Post appeared this item:

"An unusual event recently occurred at Roosevelt Hospital, (New York City) where Russell Davenport, the magazine editor who helped start the Willkie boom, and Niles Trammel, the NBC official, were patients. Dr. H. C. Traeger, their physician, had ordered them removed to that hospital and was treating them there. Dr. Traeger then suffered a kidney ailment and became a patient in that same hospital. . . And so he sat in bed, unable to move, while his two patients wheeled their chairs into his room across the hall to have their charts checked and receive prescriptions."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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NEW RADIO NAMES IN 1942-43 "WHO'S WHO"

There was a day not so long ago when the names of leaders in the radio and communications industries in "Who's Who in America" were few and far between, but these groups are now really coming into their own as is shown by the 1942-43 issue of that famous publication. There is nevertheless, considerable room for further recognition inasmuch as out of the 31,692 sketches which appear this year, considerably less than a hundred identified with radio or communications are listed. This does not include the radio performers who appear this year in "Who's Who" in greater number than ever before.

Among those in the industry making their first appearance are Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, his right-hand man, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, Peter C. Goldmark of the Columbia Broadcasting System, whose television accomplishments have attracted attention, and Walter S. Lemmon, of the Boston short-wave station WRUL. Closely identified to the industry, and an outstanding figure in the copyright fight, is Edwin Claude Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the American Society of Composers, who also makes his bow in this year's "Who's Who". There is also a sketch of Miss Judith C. Waller with NBC in Chicago, the only woman radio official mentioned.

Some of the highlights in the sketches of the newcomers follow:

Mr. Trammell was born in Marietta, Ga., July 6, 1894; educated Sewanee (Tenn.) Military Academy, 1912-15, University of the South, 1915-17; Commercial representative, Traffic Department, Radio Corporation of America, San Francisco, March 1923; Assistant Sales Manager, Pacific Division, Radio Corporation of America, 1925; Joined sales staff, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, 1928; Manager, then Vice President in Charge Central Division, Chicago, 1928-29; elected Vice-President, New York City, 1939; President since July 1940. Served as 2nd Lt. 38th Inf., 125th Div., U. S. Army, 1917; 1st Lieut. 1918.

Frank E. Mullen was born in Clifton, Kans., August 10, 1896; Farm page editor Sioux City (Ia.) Journal, 1922; organized and conducted first regular radio broadcasting service for farmers, Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, 1923; Director Agriculture, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago, 1926-34; Organized National Farm and Home Hour, 1934; Manager, Department of Information, Radio Corporation of America, New York, 1934-39; Vice-President in Charge of Advertising, 1939-40; Vice President and General Manager, National Broadcasting Co since August, 1940. Left Louisiana State College to enlist in U. S. Army May, 1917; served with A. E. F. until Feb. 1919.

Peter C. Goldmark was born in Budapest, Hungary, December 2, 1906; University of Vienna, 1925-31 (B.S. and Ph.D); Came to United States 1933, naturalized, 1937. Television engineer in charge Dept. Pye Radio, Ltd., Cambridge, England, 1931-33; Chief Engineer, Television Department, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, since 1936. Owns many patents in field of television and radio.

Walter S. Lemmon was born in New York, N. Y., February 3, 1896; E. E. Columbia, 1917; Lieut. Comdr., U. S. Navy 1917; General Manager, Radiotype Division, International Business Machines Corp., since 1933; Special radio officer on staff of President Wilson during Peace Conference 1919; founded International Radio Station WRUL; Founder World Wide Broadcasting Foundation; pioneer in development and manufacture of radio typewriter; invented single-dial tuning control for radio sets.

Edwin Claude Mills, born in Denver, Colo., October 5, 1881; educated San Antonio public schools; began as school teacher and later traveling representative Underwood Typewriter Co; Examiner of Accounts Division, Isthmian Canal, Panama, 1907-10; President, Radio Music Co., 1929-1932; Chairman, Administrative Committee, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1932. Served in 1st Tex. Vols., Spanish-American War. Decorated Officer Academie Francaise; Order of Merit (Rumania); Panama Canal Medal.

Judith C. Waller was born Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 19, 1889; formerly identified with J. Walter Thompson, advertising, Chicago and New York, formerly Vice-President and General Manager, Station WMAQ, Chicago, now Director, Public Service and Education, Central Division, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago.

Those who had been listed in previous years in "Who's Who" and who appear again in the 1942-43 edition include Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the superheterodyne circuit and frequency modulation; Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company; Sosthenes Behn, Chairman, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; Gene Buck, President, American Society of Composers; Commander Andrew W. Cruse, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission; Louis G. Caldwell, radio counsellor; O. H. Caldwell, former member of the Federal Radio Commission; Norman S. Case, member of the Federal Communications Commission; Martin Codel, publisher of Broadcasting Magazine; Commander T. A. M. Craven, Federal Communications Commission; Powel Crosley, Jr.; Philo T. Farnsworth; Lee de Forest; Chairman James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, head of the Radio Laboratory, Bureau of Standards; Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner; Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., former Radio Editor, New York Times, now head of RCA Public Relations Department; Dr. A. N. Goldsmith; Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America; Admiral S. C. Hooper, Navy Radio Expert and E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission.

Also, Thomas P. Littlepage, Sr., radio counselor; James S. Knowlson, Assistant Chief, War Production Board; Frank E. Mason, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Neville Miller, President of National Association of Broadcasters; Alfred McCosker, Chairman of Mutual Broadcasting System; E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, Zenith Radio Corporation, and first President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief of the Signal Corps; William S. Paley, President, Columbia Broadcasting System; George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; Sam Pickard, former member of the Federal Radio Commission; Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, former Chairman of the Radio Commission.

Also, Judge E. O. Sykes, former Chairman of the Radio Commission; Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor of the Naval Research Laboratory; George K. Throckmorton, President of RCA Manufacturing Co.; Paul A. Walker, Federal Communications Commissioner; Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator Wallace White; Ray C. Wakefield, Federal Communications Commissioner and Vladimir K. Zworykin, Television Director, Radio Corporation of America, who has the distinction of being the last name in "Who's Who".

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BROOKLYN "TUBE TESTER" DENIES FTC CHARGES

Murray Mentzer and Solomon W. Weingast, trading as Precision Apparatus Co., 647 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, filed answer to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with misrepresentation in the sale of radio tube testing instruments which they designate "Dynamic Mutual Conductance Type Tube Testers".

The answer denies that the respondents, as alleged in the complaint, have made misleading and deceptive representations with respect to the character, quality and performance ability of their instruments.

As to the complaint's allegation that the instruments are emission testers and cannot properly be described as dynamic testers or as mutual conductance testers, the answer avers that the instruments test for both mutual conductance and emission.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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In October, 1940, General Electric's three short-wave stations were on the air three hours and 15 minutes a week with news broadcasts. They were given in three languages. Today, these same three stations, WGEO and WGEA in Schenectady and KGEI in San Francisco, broadcast 100 news programs a week for a total of 24½ hours a day, and they are sent out in 14 different languages.

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CECIL BROWN AND WALLENSTEIN AMONG PEABODY WINNERS

Winners of the 1941 George Foster Peabody Radio Awards, the "Pulitzer Prizes" of broadcasting, were announced tonight (Friday) by S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, at a dinner in New York.

The winners are:

Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System reporter, for "the best reporting of the news".

"Against the Storm", a daytime serial, and "The Bill of Rights", broadcast by all networks last December 15, as outstanding in the field of drama.

Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual Broadcasting System musical director, in the field of music.

"Chicago Round Table of the Air", a National Broadcasting Company program, in the field of education.

The international short-wave broadcasters of the country for their patriotic service.

With regard to Cecil Brown of CBS, the Advisory Board's report said: "His dispatches from Cairo, Singapore and Australia were remarkable for their accuracy and their courage. He was frequently in hot spots, and his eye-witness account of the sinking of the REPULSE and the PRINCE OF WALES was the most dramatic single story of the year. His news sense, his coolness under fire and his insistence - even under censorship - that the truth must get home sets an example for reporters everywhere."

In making the award to Mr. Wallenstein, the Committee stated: "Every music lover is grateful for the many fine programs by symphonic orchestras and the Metropolitan Opera Company. But Mr. Wallenstein's work partakes of greater originality; his presentation of the Bach Cantatas, his search for the lesser-known classics, and the beauty and leadership which he has brought to the performance of his Sinfonietta, - all these mark him as singularly fitted for this award."

"Many programs were considered in the field of education. The 1941 Award goes unanimously to the Chicago Round Table of the Air, a program which, since its origin ten years ago, has been identified with Station WMAQ, and for the excellence and spontaneity of which Judith Waller, Allen Miller and Sherman Dryer are primarily responsible. In the days when it is no longer permissible to ad lib, it is well to remember a program which gave free expression to intelligent minds."

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It was the Committee's opinion that the most worthwhile innovation of 1941 is to be found in the international short-wave broadcasts which have gone from America into the free air of England and into that area of silence, the dominated lands of Europe, saying: "It is unfair to single out any one station for this admirable work. Instead the short-wave broadcasters, one and all, and their coordinator Stanley P. Richardson, should be cited for their initiative and their influence."

The idea for the Peabody awards, first made in 1941, which are to be made each year originated with Lambdin Kay, of Station WSB, Atlanta. He discussed the need for "something comparable to the Pulitzer Prize" for radio with Dean John E. Drewry, of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, who in the Fall of 1939, laid the matter before Dr. Sanford. With Dr. Sanford's approval, Dean Drewry discussed the matter with the broadcasting industry at the 1940 convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco where his proposal to have the awards made by the University of Georgia received unanimous endorsement. The awards were first made in 1941.

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RED CROSS THANKS THE RADIO

The American Red Cross has asked the Broadcasters Victory Council to extend its gratitude to the broadcasting industry for the part it played in the recent Red Cross War Fund campaign which was so largely oversubscribed.

"The networks", declares the Red Cross, "the independent stations, the sponsors, and the advertising agencies all gave our appeal splendid support, and we are deeply grateful."

The Red Cross holds the view that the millions of citizens who gave millions of dollars, are entitled to know where their money goes, and how their sons in the armed forces may take advantage of numerous Red Cross services.

Accordingly henceforth, all radio stations and advertising agencies will receive a weekly radio bulletin containing latest Red Cross information and news. Much of it is adaptable to regular broadcasting schedules. "We are aware", adds the Red Cross, "of the many pressing requirements of the radio industry at this time; therefore, we are presenting our bulletins not as something that must be worked into a schedule at a certain time, but as information and news that we hope can be fitted in whenever and wherever the schedule permits."

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M.C. DECLARES NEW DEAL USING WINCHELL TO DEFEAT HIM

Walter Winchell, radio commentator and columnist, was again in the spotlight this week when Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R.), of Michigan, charged that "using Winchell, whom the President saved from active service in the Navy, and other propagandists, the Administration has started a smear campaign to defeat me."

Representative Hoffman had prefaced this charge by declaring that "taking advantage of the War, New Deal politicians have undertaken to defeat every Senator or Congressman who ventures to criticize however ridiculous or wasteful, any administration policy, even though it interferes with our national defense."

Sometime ago the demand was made in Congress that Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, either be put on active duty or prohibited from continuing his radio broadcasts in uniform. Representative Vinson passed this request along to Secretary Knox but nothing came of it. Shortly thereafter Winchell was said to have come to Washington in uniform, carrying a book "Into Battle", which had been autographed for him by Winston Churchill.

According to the story, he secured a White House appointment because he wanted President Roosevelt's autograph on the volume in addition to that of the British Prime Minister. After this appointment, a high Navy official is reported to have told several members of the Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Roosevelt issued orders superseding the Navy's summons to active duty for Winchell.

In the meantime, Winchell, in full regalia, continues his Sunday night broadcasts which, according to Liberty Magazine, bring him in \$5,000 apiece, presumably in addition to his Navy pay. Liberty states:

"Besides the \$5,000 a week from his radio sponsorship, Winchell's column in the New York Daily Mirror brings in another \$1,200 weekly. Syndication of his column in some 850 other newspapers (including San Quentin's prison paper, which pays two dollars a month for it) brings in \$3,000 to \$3,500 monthly. Add them all together and they spell moola.

"This year, 71 percent of Winchell's 1941 earnings will be siphoned off by the government via the tax route.

"His biggest year was 1937. In addition to his regular man-killing chores, he made two movies at \$75,000 each, tilting his earnings for that year to \$431,000. He owns a chunk of property in Beverly Hills, maintains a home in Westchester and an apartment occupying the entire tower floor of a Manhattan residential skyscraper. His annual expenses are around \$50,000 a year.

"He refuses to say what he is worth today. His friends put it at a cool, if conservative, million dollars."

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TELEVISION SEEN AS GREAT POST WAR INDUSTRY

Coming indistinctly but broadly into view at the informal conference of the Federal Communications Commission with the representatives of the television interests and the Radio Manufacturers' Association yesterday (Thursday) was the fact that television looms as one of the big post-war industries. It was believed that television might then expand as did radio and the motion picture when they finally get into their stride. It was even suggested that the television industry might grow to such an extent as to be able to absorb large numbers of unemployed or those returning from military service.

All companies having television interests had somebody present at the meeting. These included the Radio Corporation of America, Don Lee, Zenith, Philco, General Electric, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, Dumont, and Bamberger. There was considerable discussion of the fixed number of hours the stations were now required to operate. It seemed to be the opinion that under present war conditions 15 hours a week as stipulated by the FCC was too much. The sentiment appeared to be that this rule should be eased up for the duration.

There was considerable complaint about priorities restrictions. One of these had to do with tubes. After the present stock of scanning tubes is exhausted, some operators felt that they might be forced off the air.

The question came up as to whether the television industry should have a better priorities rating than broadcasting. Those present whose companies represented both broadcasting and television seemed to think not. It was apparently their opinion that with the low priorities rating broadcasting now had that it was encountering enough war difficulties without endeavoring to additionally carry burdens of an industry still in the experimental stage.

One possible action seen which the Commission might take as a result of Thursday's meeting was that it would allow the television industry to keep its foot in the door in continuing to hold licenses but permit the stations to go off the air for the duration. Another would be for the Commission to suspend the 15 hours a week fixed time on the air which would throw upon the individual operator the question as to whether or not he thought it worth while to continue operation.

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"Stand by for flash", Variety warns

"One of the most serious charges ever levelled at a radio station is expected to pop this week in New York City. It may result in the station losing its license. Oddly enough, the responsible individual is reported unable to comprehend the enormity of the offense. He did not think up the bright idea himself, but got it from his collaborator, a professional con man from accounts. Station has long been sloppy in ethics."

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PALEY STRIKES BACK AT FCC VIGOROUSLY

In his annual report William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System sharply criticized the Federal Communications' monopoly charges stating that the FCC rules not only were designed to forbid stations, on penalty of losing their licenses to operate, from continuing their existing relationships with networks, but jeopardized Columbia's ownership and operation of some of its standard broadcast stations.

"We were convinced that the order, if it became effective, would largely destroy both incentive and opportunity to maintain long-range character and standards such as have marked the building of Columbia as a national publication addressed to the ear instead of the eye, and would drive both networks and stations into a dangerous era of immediate opportunism and catch-as-catch-can competition for every hour in the day", Mr. Paley declared. "It seems obvious that if the Commission prevails and the results which we foresee ensue, the public service aspects of radio broadcasting will be deeply and seriously injured; and broadcasters, striving to survive, will be driven to a degree of commercialism they themselves have never sought. We found the Commission's action alarming for a reason of even greater public portent. Its sudden intrusion into the field of business relationships between networks and stations, thus endowing itself with drastic control through its own interpretation of provisions of law enacted many years ago, will in my judgment have one end result, sooner or later. This result is one which we believe is abhorrent to the American people and to our whole democratic concept of freedom of the air. The Commission came into being very largely because the wave lengths on which stations operate impinge upon each other, and, therefore, there had to be traffic-policing of the air through allocation of wave lengths.

"The Commission now seeks to read into an old law powers and duties never before asserted by it. And under these new-found powers it assumes the right to regulate the business practices of stations. Further, striking through its asserted powers over the stations it seeks to regulate and to alter drastically the functioning structure of the networks. If the Commission can exert these powers, its control over the whole of radio broadcasting will be so strangling that no licensed broadcaster can be counted upon to defy its slightest wish. And once that condition arrives, even though the law may forbid the Commission to interfere with program content, the result will be the same. Broadcasters, striving at least for a measure of economic survival, will, unless they be men of extraordinary courage and character, be guided by a nod or a frown from on high as they frame their program schedules. And there goes freedom of the air.

"We, of course, claim no immunity from any of the laws of business properly enforced through the courts by the agencies charged with bringing about such enforcement. We are contending

against regulation by the licensing agency in fields in which we do not believe it was ever authorized to act. Freedom of speech on the air has become certainly as precious as freedom of the press, and from the start we have been resolved to fight to preserve it, because we believe that to do so is a duty to ourselves as broadcasters and even more, a duty to the public.

"On the basis of FCC allegations of monopoly in network broadcasting, the Department of Justice has brought a civil suit against the Corporation and some of its officers seeking an injunction against the continuance of certain of our practices. These are substantially the same as those at which the FCC rules just discussed are levelled. We are preparing a vigorous defense and expect to be able to show that the present broadcasting structure is in the public interest."

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INDUSTRY TO HAVE ITS SAY ON FCC REVAMPING BILL

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will give the broadcasting industry an opportunity next Tuesday (April 14) to express its views on the bill introduced by Representative Sanders, of Louisiana, several months ago to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission. Representative Lea of California is the Chairman of the Committee.

The Sanders bill calls for a drastic overhauling of the Commission. It provides for the assignment of three Commissioners to broadcasting exclusively and a similar number to the common carrier field. The Chairman of the FCC would act as executive officer but unless there were an equal division would have no vote. Also under this bill the Commission would be required to report to Congress, for legislative action, any recommendations relating to the regulation of the relationship between networks and affiliates and the number of stations to be operated by a network organization.

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NEVADA HAS HIGH PERCENT OF RADIOS

Of the 32,178 dwelling units reporting from Nevada in the 1940 census 26,200 were found to be equipped with radios. Of the 15,360 rural non-farm units, 11,889, or 77.4 percent have radio sets and of the 4,038 rural farms 2,906, or 72 percent are supplied with sets.

Census bulletins for the various States as they appear may be obtained at the Government Printing Office for 10 cents. They are known as "Second Series General Characteristics" and thus far only those for Nevada, New Hampshire and Vermont have appeared.

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TO CHECK MORE CLOSELY ON PAID POLITICAL TIME

If legislation favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is enacted, special investigators will be appointed every two years to check up more closely on Congressional candidates' expenditures for radio time.

Representative Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island has advocated a check on "amounts subscribed and contributed and the value of services rendered and facilities made available" to all office-seekers. Senatorial candidates, under his scheme would be forced to give detailed information about the amount of radio time donated or purchased, a double-check on the Federal Communications Commission's routine enforcement of the "equal opportunity" clause of the Communications Act. Green specifically suggested a survey of "personal services and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving picture films and automobiles and other transportation facilities."

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SENATOR WHITE SHY OF U.S. ENTERING TELEGRAPH FIELD

In introducing a bill by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, of Nevada, and himself for the consolidation of the domestic telegraph communications companies, Senator Wallace White, of Maine, said:

"The immediate occasion for it is the desperate financial plight of the Postal Company. It is accepted as certain that our two principal domestic telegraph carriers must work out a plan of merger which will merit the approval of our regulatory body, the Federal Communications Commission, or there must speedily come the liquidation of the Postal Company and its disappearance as a competitive factor in communications.

"A further alternative might be the taking over and the operation of the Postal System by the Federal Government. This would present to us most serious problems. It would result in direct governmental competition with the Western Union, the present largest unit in the domestic wire communication field; and competition by the Government with other methods and means of domestic communication.

"It might result in the assumption by Government of the entire burden of domestic wire and point-to-point radio communication."

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A suit accusing the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers of misusing control of "practically 100 per cent of all of the copyrighted musical compositions which have found public favor" and demanding triple damages of \$606,784 was filed in Federal Court in New York Thursday by 157 operators of 235 motion-picture theatres. The complaint also asked \$50,000 counsel fees and an injunction to prevent continuance of the trade practices complained of, which were alleged to violate the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, who before the War was President of the Stewart-Warner Corporation, of Chicago, has been re-elected a Director of that company. A new Stewart-Warner Director is Frank E. Hiter, replacing Thomas P. Sullivan.

In recognition of the work of the Broadcasters' Victory Council as the liaison group between the industry and all Government agencies, the Defense Communications Board last week appointed John Shepard, 3rd, Chairman of the Victory Council, to represent the Council on Committee IV of the DCB, with O. L. Taylor, BVC Executive Secretary, as alternate. Mr. Shepard had previously been a member of the same Committee, serving as the representative of FM Broadcasters, Inc.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Lawrence J. Heller, owner of Station WINX in Washington, D. C., for a voluntary assignment of the license to the WINX Broadcasting Co.

The Federal Communications Commission has approved plans of K31LA and K37LA, two FM outlets near Los Angeles, owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System and KFI respectively, to build special antenna systems that is expected to permit them to serve the southern California area.

The Mutual Network's gross time sales for last month was \$1,053,444, compared to \$513,774 for March, 1941. Accumulative billings for the initial quarter of Mutual this year is \$3,016,141, as compared with \$1,461,162 for the first three months of 1941.

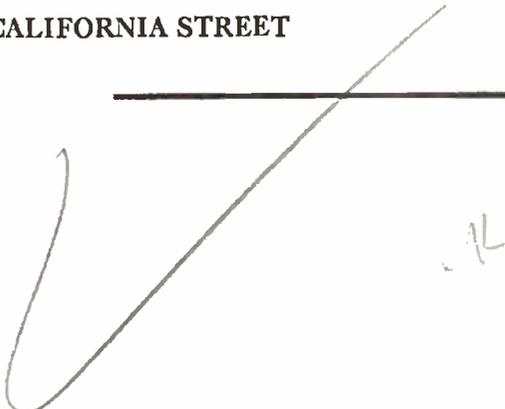
When Mildren Perman, Senior co-ed at Oregon State College receives her diploma in May, she will travel 2,800 miles to start her career in the electrical industry with a group of more than 400 young men from all parts of the country. Miss Perman will be the first young woman in 23 years to be selected for graduate student training at the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and the second feminine member ever to join the Westinghouse Student Course.

Two young communication engineers from Argentina and Chile respectively are the most recent arrivals in New York to claim the educational opportunities granted them through the New York City Committee for Latin American Scholarships. They are Forbes W. Grant of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Ambrosio Alliende Z. of Santiago, Chile. Both are employees of associated companies of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Grant is a radio engineer with Compania Internacional de Radio Argentina and Alliende is with the long distance department of the Chile Telephone Company.

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April 14, 1942

FLY PRAISES LABOR AT C.I.O. CONVENTION

An optimistic view of the war labor situation was expressed by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission before the National Convention of the American Communications Association, C.I.O., at Atlanta, yesterday (Monday).

Mr. Fly said, in part:

"Our President is now our Commander-In-Chief in a world war which threatens not only our nation's security and our very lives but also all our freedoms, our way of life, and our living standards, as no previous war has ever done. There can be no question of the response of true American working men and women to the demands of our Commander-in-Chief in such a war. It is the whole-hearted and enthusiastic response of good soldiers of democracy who know that everything depends upon united and disciplined support of our great leader."

"Those are not my words, though I wish they were. They were not spoken by the head of a Government agency, a Senator, or a Congressman. Rather they are the words of one of the outstanding labor leaders of our time, respected by friends and opponents alike - Philip Murray. And I am sure that those words are echoed also by the rank and file of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for which he speaks.

"Philip Murray's statement augurs well for American unity in this war crisis. Translated into deeds both in battle and on the home front, it points the high road to victory. And it has a special significance for us who are concerned with communications.

"Pearl Harbor did not find American communications unprepared. As early as September, 1940, the President had established by Executive Order the Defense Communications Board, and empowered it to study and prepare plans for our various communications systems in the event of foreseeable military emergencies. Thus more than a year of preparation lay behind our current DCB and FCC moves to safeguard and to expand, or where necessary curtail, communications activities.

"The maintenance of instantaneous communications with our Allies abroad and with neutral countries is an absolute essential in waging war today. This is a world war, and international communications must be on a globe-girdling scale, continuously ready for emergency service. But cables can be cut, transmitters bombed, and radio circuits jammed. Accordingly the DCB, with the assistance of its special committees, undertook to study the establishment

of alternative circuits and the rerouting of messages when particular routes became unavailable. That pre-war planning now stands us in good stead. Though the map of the world changes like a kaleidoscope almost from day to day, message traffic continues to flow to points in the British Empire, Russia, and China, to Latin America, and to other strategic points. Domestic facilities, too, have been expanded where necessary for the war effort.

"What role is labor playing in this vast effort? Let's look at the record - a record of which all those concerned with communications, in labor, industry, and Government alike can well be proud.

"History will show that, long before Pearl Harbor, the C.I.O., the A.F. of L., and independent unions alike were united in their opposition to Hitlerism and Fascism in whatever form it arose. The 1941 convention of the C.I.O., for example, adopted resolutions calling for 'an all-out fight against Nazism', 'full aid to those nations so valiantly fighting Hitlerism', and - to implement those policies - 'the utilization of all avenues of mediation to peacefully settle labor disputes, and thereby maintain the highest degree of defense production.'

"Like the overwhelming majority of labor organizations, and like the overwhelming majority of American workingmen and working women, the American Communications Association, endorsed those policies wholeheartedly. 'We cannot afford', declared your national officers, 'to let those resolutions remain mere expressions of opinion. They must become part and parcel of the day-to-day activity of every local, "toward the end that by a mighty joint and unified effort, we shall have done our part to destroy Nazism and preserve for the future benefit of America our present free and democratic way of life!'"

"Then came Pearl Harbor. All of you, I know, are familiar with Joseph Selly's telegram of December 7 to the President of the United States, pledging all-out cooperation in the all-out war begun that day. The telegram was one note in the overwhelming chorus which arose from the American people when news of the attack came. Thereafter, immediate steps were taken to implement the pledge of December 7.

"First came the establishment of a basis for concerted war action among the communications unions themselves. Representatives of this union, the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the independent telephone unions, got together in the DCB's Labor Advisory Committee, and there ironed out any difference which might impede joint action in aiding the war effort. That conference of communications labor foreshadowed the full labor coordination proclaimed in Pittsburgh last week by William Green on behalf of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray on behalf of the C.I.O.

"Also in January, the unions in the communications field pledged unqualified support of the Washington Conference program,

calling for the elimination of strikes and walk-outs and the peaceful settlement of all disputes.

"Labor in the communications industry has fully lived up to that policy. So far as I have been able to determine, not a single man-day, man-hour, or man-minute has been lost through any strike called in the communications industry. Indeed, not a single strike has been called. That is a record of which you may be justly proud, and I am glad that the Federal Communications Commission, and the Defense Communications Board played a part, though of course a minor part, in the conferences preceding the adoption of the no-strike policy in communications.

"Having achieved inner unity of purpose in support of the war program, labor's next step was to establish a basis of concerted action with management so far as war matters are concerned. This was achieved, you may remember, at joint meetings of the Labor and Industry Advisory Committees of the Defense Communications Board, which I called at labor's request. In those sessions, the representatives of labor - Griffith of the N.F.T.W., Watt of the A. F. of L., Allen of the C.T.U., Wimberly of the I.B.E.W., Selly of your own organization and their colleagues - sat down with representatives of management - Presidents Williams of Western Union, Chinlund of Postal Telegraph, Gifford of A. T. & T., Sarnoff of R.C.A., and others. The Committee meeting room adjoins my office, and I can assure you that during the whole series of conferences not one cry for help echoed through the corridors of the Commission, nor was a single bodily injury inflicted. On the contrary, there issued from the conference room a joint management-labor statement, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized as an aid to maintaining our communications facilities at peak efficiency throughout the war period.

"Let me in conclusion offer a bit of advice. It applies not merely to labor, but to government and management alike. That advice is: "Keep your eye on the ball." There are in America forces which seek to disrupt our unity. By arousing management against labor, labor against management, and both against government, they seek to substitute strife on the home front for war against our enemies. Such tactics must not prevail. They constitute 'the backwash of Fascism', against which we all must be on guard. The temptation to answer such attacks by similar attacks on others may be great; but it must be resisted. For in that way we play into the hands of those who would sow dissension. The best answer is to keep our eyes on the ball - to disdain such false issues, and to continue unhampered the one job which all of us have tackled - the winning of the war.

"This is going to be a tough war, yet we are a tough people. The government itself is determined to be as tough from here on out as the occasion demands. I know the communications employees are grimly determined and we shall do our part, whatever privation it may require."

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FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE COMMENDS MAJESTIC RADIO

Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts were told to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, in "Findings and Directions" which they received yesterday (Monday) from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

One company, Majestic Radio Corporation of Chicago, was commended for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring. According to testimony by H. A. Gates, Majestic president, he discharged two of his supervisory employees after he had checked and found the charges of discrimination made by the Committee to be valid. Mr. Gates took this action even before he appeared on the witness stand at the Chicago hearings.

The findings were based on hearings held in January in Chicago. Since then the Committee, of which Dr. Malcolm S. Maclean, President of Hampton Institute, is Chairman, and David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America, and Mark Ethridge, of Station WHAS, Louisville, are members, had studied the record before taking the action announced yesterday.

The companies involved in the Chicago area are: the Stewart-Warner Corporation, of which James S. Knowlson, of the War Production Board was formerly President, the Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., a unit of General Motors Corporation; the Bearse Manufacturing Company, Simpson Manufacturing Company and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are: the Hordberg Manufacturing Company, A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

The complaints filed against the several companies included allegations that they had refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified "Gentile" or "Protestant" or "white", or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications.

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Should the war continue into 1943, it is likely that rebuilt radio receiving sets will be promoted as never before, opine a number of department store buyers looking forward to the time when new sets no longer are available. These men believe department stores, which previously were unwilling to sell old sets to their regular clientele, probably will jump into the used set business enthusiastically when stocks of new receivers are sold - Sylvania News

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RADIO DEALER PRICE COMPUTING METHODS

Methods by which dealers are required to compute maximum retail prices for radios, phonographs, washing and ironing machines, and domestic cooking and heating stoves were reiterated in telegrams sent out Saturday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The temporary regulations covering these appliances became effective March 19, 1942. Each order stipulated that the maximum dealer price for each appliance was to be the highest net price for which the individual dealer sold the same model on March 19. If no sale was made on that day, the highest net price the dealer received for the nearest previous sale must be used to determine the maximum price.

OPA explained that the price ceilings apply to each store individually and that the regulations do not mean that all stores must charge the same price for the same article. Each merchant, under the law, may set his price as high as, but no higher than, the top price he sold the same model for on March 19, or the top price he charged for it on the nearest previous sale if he did not sell that model on that date.

Information reaching OPA indicates that many dealers have misconstrued the pricing formula and are using the manufacturers' suggested retail prices as their ceiling prices. This is a violation of the regulations and must be corrected immediately. Manufacturers' suggested retail prices are established as the maximum prices in the case of household mechanical refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, covered by the permanent Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 110 and 111.

OPA has also been informed that many dealers have neglected to post conspicuously in their establishments the retail prices for these appliances as set forth in the regulations.

The telegrams covering these points were sent to about 500 manufacturers and trade associations who have been asked by OPA to cooperate in disseminating information about the price regulations to the dealers and distributors.

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Three new relays designed especially for aircraft applications were light-weight, suitability for severe vibration conditions, and operation at high altitudes at rated current are of first importance, have been announced by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Consisting of a high-voltage relay, two single-pole relays, two two-pole, and two three-pole relays, these additions to the line of G-E aircraft relays are also applicable to tank installations.

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TO GUARD AGAINST DIATHERMY SETS AS ENEMY SENDERS

As a further precaution against the use of them by enemy aliens for transmitting short-wave code messages to Europe, the Defense Communications Board has taken steps to have the Federal Communications Commission register all the diathermy machines in the country. They number about 50,000. In doing this, the DCB does not have in mind curtailing the legitimate use of diathermy machines by physicians and others, but simply as a precautionary measure.

"We want to know exactly where the machines are", it was explained at the FCC, "and who has them. With very slight modification, these machines are capable of being used for transmitting enemy code great distances."

Further evidence of the fact that authorities are giving attention to this situation was that Hans von Leipel, a dealer in diathermy machines, in New York City, had been seized there Saturday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and taken to Ellis Island as an enemy alien.

Another prisoner taken by the G-men was Philliup Yoshio Kanuma, who was found to have a sizable store of short-wave radio transmitting and receiving equipment in his room at 24 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He was living at an address convenient to the Navy Yard and other points along the waterfront.

Von Lepel is a son of Egbert von Lepel, who was a pioneer in the development of high-frequency electrical apparatus.

It was pointed out at the Defense Communications Board that diathermy machines were not the only devices which could be used for subversive communication. There are thousands of amateur, police radio, aeronautical and other short-wave radio transmitters any one of which could be adopted to this purpose if in the hands of an enemy alien. It was said that any of the millions of broadcast receivers of listeners throughout the country could easily be converted into a transmitting set. This the informant said gave an idea what the DCB was up against in guarding against subversive short-wave transmission.

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NEED FOR WOMEN TO DO RADIO WORK WITH ARMED FORCES

George W. Bailey, Chairman of the Radio Section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, discusses the labor supply in connection with vital radio work in the war Saturday, April 18, CBS, 1:30 P.M., EWT.

Mr. Bailey tells of the need for trained radio men in the Army Signal Corps and in the Navy, and also discusses the part women may play in radio work where it is estimated a civilian army of at least 25,000 women is to be employed by the United States armed forces to operate radio locators and do other vital work in the field of radio.

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SENATORS SEE GOOD THING IN RADIO

Senators LaFollette (Progressive), of Wisconsin, and Clark (D.), of Idaho, are listed as Directors of a company that has applied for a license to operate a radio station in Republican Kansas, but parties concerned said that the move has no political significance and that there isn't a chance, because of priorities, that the station will be built during the war.

The Jayhawker Broadcasting Co. applied to the Federal Communications Commission in February for a license to operate a 1000-watt transmitter at Tecumsh, Kans., near Topeka, where the only radio station is owned by Senator Capper (R.), of Kansas.

Herbert L. Pettey, who served the National Committee (Democratic) as Radio Director before appointment as Secretary of the then Federal Radio Commission in March, 1933, and who now is General Manager of Station WHN, New York, is listed as President of the company.

William Dolph, Vice-President of Station WOL in Washington, is listed as Vice President on the application. Mr. Dolph is a brother-in-law of Mr. Pettey. Mrs. Helen S. Mark, widow of LeRoy Mark, late head of WOL, is carried as Treasurer.

Both Senators LaFollette and Clark said they purchased stock in the company simply because they thought it would be a good investment. They denied there was any connection between organization of the company - to compete with Senator Capper's station - and the 124,000 majority Kansas gave Wendell Willkie in the presidential election.

Herbert Bingham, company attorney, said the directors and officers were all "good friends" and were equal stockholders. He added that there wasn't a "Chinaman's chance" that the application would be approved by the Federal Communications Commission during the war.

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA TUBE PLANT FOR HYGRADE SYLVANIA

The Hygrade Sylvania Corporation has recently purchased a new plant at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, and are now in the process of putting it into shape for their use in the manufacture of radio tubes. They hope to have this plant in operation within a few months and it is understood that they will employ a large percentage of female operators.

Mr. C. A. Haines, who has been Superintendent of the Sales Tube plant, will be in charge of operations of the plant.

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"I HAVE THE RADIO"

"So remarked Mayor F. H. LaGuardia in an interview on his press relations with Mrs. Dorothy Backer, the new publisher of the New York Post. It was a curious interview", the Editor & Publisher reports and continues, "for the Mayor not only asked the questions, but answered them with a stenographer at hand. He declared that his relations with the New York press were very bad, that he permitted pictures because photographers cannot lie, but barred reporters from most of his functions because they have not, in his opinion, presented a fair picture of his administration. And when the newspapers don't perform to His Honor's satisfaction, his answer is 'I have the radio'.

"To be sure, he has, but what have his 7,000,000 constituents in New York City? They, too, have the radio. It is the city's radio, paid for out of taxes, and the Mayor can use it whenever he wishes and for as long as he wishes. He can talk on uninterruptedly, without fear of a rude question from a curious reporter who wants more information than His Honor wishes to reveal at the moment. Radio doesn't talk back.

"It is a curious situation. The Mayor's main quarrel is not with the publishers or the editors or managing editors. It is with the men who cover City Hall. With few exceptions, editorial comments upon his long administration have been friendly and favorable. The same is true, we should say, of the majority of news reports - written by the men with whom he bickers. We have noted the writings of one or two men who evidently carry on a personal feud with him, but they aren't typical of the mass.

"Mr. LaGuardia, we believe, is an excellent and honest public official. He is also a politician, and none is more adept at the political game. He has never been objective in his approach either to personal or political questions and he doesn't believe in half-measures. When a Commissioner offends, he is fired, not 'permitted to resign'. When the reporters get under his skin, he suspends all press conferences - even though he thereby feeds the stream of conjecture and surmise, based on lack of the authentic information which he alone can supply, that caused the initial troubles.

"Mr. LaGuardia may be content to have the press against him - which it isn't - so long as he has his own air channel. We doubt very much that he would care to debate the press vs. the radio as a sound informational foundation for lasting democratic institutions."

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Magnavox Co., Inc., Beuter Road, Fort Wayne, Ind., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease representing that the sound-slide-film projectors or equipment it manufactures are the most powerful made.

The War Production Board has issued an interpretation of Limitation Order L-21-a, which restricts the production of automatic phonographs and weighing and amusement machines.

Presented in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department to aid the sale of War Savings Bonds, the First American Opera Festival will be heard nationally over WOR and the Mutual network every Thursday evening at 8 P.M. Seven outstanding American operas - composed and written by Americans and sung by Americans - and all, with one exception, based on the American scene, will be produced in complete one-hour radio versions.

Charles L. Weis, Jr., 41 years old, a television engineer employed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, died in New York Monday. Mr. Weis had been connected with the development of high frequency multiple telephone systems, the coaxial telephone and television cable between New York and Philadelphia and with wire television transmissions.

Somebody at RCA Manufacturing Company had his thinking cap on in making such a big thing of the last radio leaving the assembly line and presenting it to F.D.R.'s Warm Springs project. The event received tremendous publicity which culminated in pictures of it being shown in the Trans-Lux and other newsreels.

John W. Elwood, who has been in charge of the International Division of the National Broadcasting Company, has been transferred to the Pacific Coast Division.

Heralding the return of live subject telecasts to Don Lee television, the Thomas S. Lee station W6XAO last Saturday night featured Frances Triest of the American Red Cross, whose talk and novel demonstration with costumed dolls illustrated what that welfare group is accomplishing in the present crisis.

In all places using coin operated phonographs, or when new coin operated phonographs are installed, an added installation can be easily made which is very important at this war time, by connecting the output of the small radio generally found in these places to the amplifier of the coin operated phonograph, with a switch at the radio so that News Bulletins, Air Raid warnings, and important addresses can be given to the customers through the full clear coverage of the phonograph amplifier and speaker - Sylvania News.

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4/14/42

RADIO ALREADY HAS PROVED ITS VALUE, SAYS WINTERBOTTOM

Radiotelegraphy, playing a leading role in all theaters of the war, already has proved its value on many battle-fronts, William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., writes in the April Radio Age. The direct overseas radio circuits of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., have increased in number and importance since hostilities began, and they have given the United Nations advantages and safeguards the Allies of the first World War did not have - a system of international communication that is not restricted in use to the fixed ends of an electrical conductor, and that is free to move about in following the shifting tides of war.

Radio has made the United States the communication center of the world. At the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1939, RCAC operated forty-one direct international radio circuits from continental United States. Fifteen of them, to enemy countries or countries occupied by the enemy, have been suspended, but twenty-one new ones have been added. Among these are direct circuits to Iran, Egypt, Martinique, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Greenland, China - all areas of strategic importance. What areas, indeed, are not important in a universal war? A world-wide war demands dependable world-wide communication, and such a system can be afforded only by radio.

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ICELAND SEEKS U. S. RADIOS

The importation and distribution of radio equipment in Iceland is under the control of the Iceland State Monopoly of Radio. The Monopoly, however, does not buy, and has never bought, exclusively from one foreign supplier, a Commerce Department bulletin explains. As private firms or companies are not permitted to import radios or parts, the Government undertakes, with certain reservations, to import the types of receiving sets desired by the subscribers. It keeps a record of all sets imported and purchased, and the names of the purchasers.

A representative of the organization is in the United States to place an order approximating \$34,000, but whether or not it can be filled, or just what it covers, is unknown. It is possible that not all of the organization's needs have been filled, and offers by United States manufacturers would be welcomed, the Commerce Department states.

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4/14/42

ALL AMERICAN NETS \$1,022,653

Consolidated net earnings of All America Corporation, which controls All America Cables and Radio, amounted to \$1,224,362. The full 4 percent interest will be paid on May 1, to holders of such Income Debentures, Series A and Series B, of record April 20, 1942. Consolidated net income amounted to \$1,022,653.

The operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiaries resulted in a consolidated net loss, calculated on the basis set forth in its Indenture, in the amount of \$48,582, and it was announced that no interest is payable on its Income Debentures for 1941. The consolidated net loss, after deducting interest accruing on the Income Debentures at the full rate of 4 percent per annum, amounted to \$450,136.

All America Corporation controls All America Cables and Radio, Inc. and Sociedad Anonima Radio Argentina, and Commercial Mackay Corporation owns The Commercial Cable Company and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies.

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WLW HELPS LISTENERS LOCATE MANILA PRISONERS' NAMES

The WLW News Department, by Jay Sims and Gregor Ziemer, two newsmen of WLW of Cincinnati, offer to check the names of relatives against the list of 1500 American civilians taken prisoners by the Japanese in Manila.

The result of this announcement was instant. Phone calls came in before the first show was off the air. Telegrams followed. Then the mail came pouring in. During the first few hours more than 50 names were checked and reported, either by phone or mail. By the end of the first day in excess of 300 requests were received. The ultimate total exceeded 1000.

At first the AP relayed the names received to Columbus, Ohio, where they were checked by the State wire. Later, when it was learned that Bob Harris, city editor of the Cincinnati Times Star was in possession of the only local list, a WLW staff member was detailed to check all names sent into the station with the newspaper list. All requests were answered.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1421

PRINTING TRADES AGAIN URGE HEAVY BROADCASTING TAX

An excise tax of some twelve and a half-million of dollars yearly on the net profits of the broadcasting industry is again vigorously advocated by the International Allied Printing Trades Association. The printers argue that even this amount could very properly be increased because the present requirements on the Treasury are greater than they were a year ago.

Addressing Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee, which is expected to begin writing the new war revenue bill next week, President John B. Haggerty of the Allied Trades Association with a membership of more than 200,000, wrote the findings of the Treasury Department last year for the levying of these taxes "were" so convincing that the Association was at a loss to understand why the same recommendations have been omitted this year.

"The financial reports of the radio broadcasting industry for 1940, as reported officially by the Federal Communications Commission, show that had the proposed excise taxes of some \$12,500,000 been collected, the radio networks and commercial radio broadcasters would have retained some \$14,000,000 on their declared value of their investments of some \$40,000,000 or some 35 percent", Mr. Haggerty stated.

"The Allied Printing Trades Association suggest the levying of excise or special taxes on the commercial radio broadcast industry, first, because, as the Treasury Department stated last year, 'they possess unusual tax paying ability which, in view of the Government's present revenue requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation;' secondly, because their unusually high annual net profits are derived through the holding of a Government franchise or license which the licensee holds without cost; third, because these unusual profits are derived through the displacement of the jobs of some 25,000 skilled printing trades workers, through the diversion of advertising from the printed page to radio broadcasting; and, fourth, in order to equalize, in part, the competitive advantages which the radio broadcasters have, due to the small taxes, if any, which they pay to local communities as compared with the heavy taxes paid by those who make possible job opportunities for printing trades workers. Those who provide jobs for printing trades workers must necessarily pay substantial local taxes on the costly equipment in addition to the Federal taxes while the radio broadcasters only pay the Federal taxes.

"The Treasury Department, in its summary of the brief presented to the Ways and Means Committee, last year, said:

"After the imposition of these rates the broadcasting industry would have been left with a very high rate of return on investment even if it absorbed all of the tax. On the average, all taxable stations would have been left with a net income equal to 43.8 percent of invested capital. The corresponding figure for networks, (all network operations but excluding station operations) would have been 33.3 percent."

"The Federal Communications Commission report for 1940 shows that the 3 major networks and their 9 owned and 14 managed and operated stations reported net profits, after the payment of all taxes, of \$8,885,694. The same Commission report, referring to the same networks and the same stations for 1939, shows they reported net profits of \$9,313,856. An average of 180 percent on their investments for each of these years.

"The Federal Communications Commission reports officially that the 33 radio stations with 50,000 watt power, in 1939, operating on clear channels, had a net profit for that year of \$9,375,000 or an average net profit of \$284,000 on a declared present worth value of \$122,000 or 133.6 percent.

"Reports of the Federal Communications Commission further reveal that of the total net profits of the radio broadcasting industry, 1939, some 93 percent was received by 154 stations which averaged a gross income of more than \$150,000.

"Radio broadcasters have attempted to have Congress believe that a tax on the radio broadcasting industry constitutes a tax on advertising. First, we cite the findings of the Treasury Department that these proposed taxes are 'Distinct from a tax on advertising'. Secondly, the radio broadcasters, in briefs filed with Congressional Committees have stated, 'Radio broadcasting is the principal source of entertainment in America.' Further, the radio broadcasters allege that radio broadcasting is an amusement and entertainment enterprise and that broadcasting 'enjoys the favor of half again as many people as its closest competitor, the motion picture.'

"Surely no one will contend that 'the motion picture', radio broadcastings 'closest competitor' in entertainment and amusement, is advertising.

"We strongly urge the adoption of the language in the report of this Committee last year with the rates set substantially increased. We contend that the proposed tax on commercial radio broadcasters and networks is justified to equalize the competitive advantage which these Government licensees now have over their competitors, primarily the many thousands of skilled printing trades workers, the job opportunities of whom are threatened by the diversion of advertising from the printed page to radio broadcasting."

It is believed it will require at least three weeks to a month to write the new revenue bill.

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RADIO WAR GUIDE SOON OFF THE PRESS

The Office of Facts and Figures will shortly issue a "Radio War Guide" for the convenience of the broadcasting stations. Copies are now being printed and should go into the mail for all broadcast stations "soon", according to the Broadcasters Victory Council.

The "Radio War Guide" is designed to help stations understand the relative programming importance of (1) factual war information, and (2) inspirational war themes.

"If you haven't already counted them up, we'd like to point out that 30-odd specific subjects are being plugged in sundry scripts, announcements, transcriptions and whatnot regularly sent you by government agencies. The OFF is naturally in a position to evaluate these", says the Victory Council.

The second function of the War Guide deals with inspirational war themes. Revised editions of the Guide will come off the presses as future developments warrant, automatically reaching every broadcast station in the country.

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RADIO TRANSCRIPTION AND RECORD OUTPUT CUT 70%

The War Production Board has reduced the output of phonograph records and radio transcriptions to approximately 30 percent of 1941 production by limiting the amount of shellac available to that amount.

The order issued by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, also freezes 50 percent of all inventories of shellac of 10,000 pounds or more and 50 percent of all future imports.

Uses other than the manufacture of recordings are restricted to 75 percent of the corresponding period of 1941 until June 30 and 35 percent by quarters thereafter.

The reason for the drastic action is that India is practically our sole source of shellac and supplies are subject to shipping hazards. Direct military requirements are heavy and use of shellac is necessary in certain essential civilian processes.

Among these uses excepted from the restrictions of the order are: Electrical equipment, navigational and scientific instruments, communication instruments and in scientific research.

Reason for the action on phonograph and transcription records is that these uses normally consum approximately one-third of the nation's annual shellac consumption. Experiments now are being made to find a suitable substitute for these uses and re-claiming of old records probably will be tried out.

Persons who had on April 1 possession or control of five thousand pounds of shellac are required to file a report with the War Production Board by May 9th.

Referring to the radio transcription and phonograph record business as one which has been "booming" for three years, Variety says:

"Exactly how much shellac Columbia, Victor, Decca and other independent pressing plants had on hand is impossible to determine. One asserted several weeks ago that it had enough to last more than two years at its present production pace. Informal estimates by executives of the other two majors were similar. That the Government was keeping tabs on the reserves held by each, since last January, is now known.

"No plans for the future have definitely been mapped by the major manufacturers and none can be until their position is clear. Rumors were plentiful the latter part of last week about what was to be done by them, and how much of the shellac they were going to lose. Unofficial, but heretofore authoritative sources, believed that the disc-makers would be allowed to retain enough of the material to press 50% of the 120,000,000 platters made in 1941 (approximately the total sales of 1940 - 55,60,000,000).

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IMPORTANCE OF RADIO PLANT PROTECTION EMPHASIZED

One of the problems James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission discussed at the National Convention of the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) at Atlanta last Monday was wartime protection of communications plants.

"Plans and equipment must be protected, both from accidental injury and from deliberate sabotage", the Chairman said. "Dependability must be enhanced. The secrecy of messages must be safeguarded. All of this must be accomplished without a hitch if our telephone, telegraph, radio and cable systems are to perform the work expected of them.

"The task of converting our communications services to a war basis differs from the task faced in most other industries. To manufacture tanks and planes, we have had to stop making auto-

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mobiles. To make more shell casings we must make fewer rouge com-
pacts. To procure brass for munitions we must use less brass for
plumbing. But you can't apply that principle in unmodified form
to communications. Unlike most sectors of our American economy,
civilian communication needs, necessarily expand along with added
military needs. The nation's mines, mills, and smelters, factories,
shipyards, and railroads, must have adequate communications if our
Army and Navy are to get what it takes to lick Hitler and the mad
war lords of Japan. Thus we have had to meet, and we are meeting,
military war needs while meeting civilian war needs too. Our com-
munications system is truly the nerve center of a nation whose whole
economy is devoted to war."

Mr. Fly mentioned two further matters of interest to com-
munications workers which he said he should like to stress.

"One has to do with the need for uninterrupted service.
That need has been stressed by the President with respect to
industry as a whole; but I should like to underline the especial
importance - the vital necessity - of uninterrupted communications
service. For your work is more than one service among many; it is
a prerequisite without which the other parts of your productive
system cannot function.

"Telephone, telegraph and radio workers have a long
tradition of dependability. On land and sea, through fire and
flood, earthquake and marine disaster, you have held to your posts
and put the message through. That same spirit will put the war
messages through today, and the victory message tomorrow.

"Closely allied with freedom from interruption is the
need for secrecy of communications. Here the danger is of two
types - deliberate revelations of secret messages by spies and
traitors, and accidental revelations by those who fail to realize
the need for secrecy or who quite innocently leak news like a
sieve. With respect to the latter group, those who unwittingly
talk too much, I want to enlist your full cooperation, for an
intensification of the ACA 'keep mum' campaign. This, it seems to
me, is a problem which can best be solved by the workers them-
selves. Every man who handles other people's messages is in a
position of trust, and it is up to you not only to keep mum your-
selves, but also to insist on 'mumness' among your fellow employees.

"I have been wondering whether you men and women who are
closest to the problem, and who know various sections of our com-
munications system from the inside, may not have some suggestions
on this matter of secrecy, and indeed on other problems of wartime
communication. If so, let us have them."

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HOUSE GETS ANOTHER WIRE AND RADIO TAPPING BILL

The opposition of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission to previous bills on the subject notwithstanding, Representative Sam Hobbs (D.), of Alabama, has introduced another bill to authorize agents of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, or of the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department, or of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, to intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, cable, radio, or any other similar messages or communications, and making such authorizations and communications and the testimony concerning them admissible evidence.

The Hobbs bill would also require telegraph and cable companies to furnish such agencies with copies of communications in their possession or under their control upon request.

The punishment for anyone who interferes with the War, Navy or FBI listening in on conversations or hinders them from securing a copy of any message is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 a year or imprisonment of more than 20 years or both. Anyone who divulges information secured by wire tapping otherwise than for the purposes indicated is liable to a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of 2 years.

Such a bill was passed during the session of the last Congress by the House but was lost in the Senate. Representative Hobbs introduced a similar bill in the last session of the present Congress but it failed in the House. Later Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, put in still another bill on the subject.

Representative Celler charged Mr. Fly with being the only important man in official position who was against the passage of a wire or radio tapping bill. Mr. Fly was quoted as saying that if such legislation were passed that Government officials engaged with various aspects of the defense program would virtually have to discontinue the use of telephones and the radio and rely on slower means of communications.

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DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS STOPS FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

The Defense Communications Board yesterday (Thursday) recommended to the War Production Board and the Federal Communications Commission that with regard to the construction of radio broadcast facilities there be immediately placed into effect the following policy:

No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any Standard, Television, Facsimile, Relay or High Frequency (FM, Non-Commercial Educational Experimental) broadcast station.

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BROADCASTERS AND FEDERAL BAR URGE LIMIT ON FCC POWER

As the first witnesses at the hearing before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Sanders bill to completely reorganize and redefine the power of the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Communications Bar Association and the National Association of Broadcasters both advocated the need for reform of radio regulatory legislation. The sessions which began Tuesday and lasted through Thursday have recessed until Tuesday, May 5th.

Three amendments to the Federal Communications Act, designed to curb unauthorized assumption of power by the Federal Communications Commission, were proposed to the House Committee by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The amendments would:

(1) Specifically forbid the FCC to interfere with radio programs or business management.

(2) Forbid the FCC to impose various penalties not authorized by law. This would stop the FCC, for instance, from forcing the owner of two stations in a single community to dispose of one before he could get authorization for a power increase for the other.

(3) Provide for declaratory rulings by FCC which could be appealed to courts. This would permit station owners to appeal FCC rules, regulations and orders to the courts before they become effective. This would prevent the FCC from taking away station licenses for failure to comply with FCC actions before the courts had passed upon the validity of those actions.

In drafting the amendment to bar the FCC from interfering with radio programs or business management, Mr. Miller merely took the language of a Supreme Court decision on that issue. It said, in part:

"But the Act does not essay to regulate the business of the licensee. The Commission is given no supervisory control of the programs, of business management or of policy. In short, the broadcasting field is open to anyone, provided there be an available frequency over which he can broadcast without interference to others, if he shows his competency, the adequacy of his equipment, and financial ability to make good use of the assigned channel."

"Notwithstanding this pronouncement of the Supreme Court and notwithstanding the fact that no language can be found in the Act which confers any right upon the Commission to concern itself with the business phases of the operation of radio broadcast stations, we find the Commission concerning itself more and more with such matters", Mr. Miller told the Committee.

"For a period of time applicants for broadcast facilities who were also identified with newspapers or newspaper activities have been discriminated against by the Commission", he said. "In some cases this discrimination may have been justified because of the facts of a particular case, but that is not the point in issue. The point in issue is that notwithstanding the fact that the Act contains no authority for such action and notwithstanding the further fact that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has twice pointed this out, the Commission has nevertheless continued to discriminate against newspaper applicants as a class and has withheld facilities from such applicants to which they were otherwise entitled.

"Sometimes this discrimination has been effected by adverse action upon particular applications; sometimes by merely holding applications without action. But in practically all cases where newspaper or newspaper interests have made application for new or increased facilities, they have been confronted with action of this sort."

A summary of the proposal of the Federal Bar Association to redefine the FCC powers was:

"(1) The whole Commission will have and exercise all legislative and quasi-legislative powers conferred by the Act. It will have power and authority to adopt and promulgate any rule or regulation of general application required or authorized by the Act, including procedural rules and regulations for the Commission and each division. The whole Commission will have plenary authority over emergency services, the qualification and licensing of operators, the selection and control of Commission personnel, the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services, and over many other subjects and services as at present.

"(2) The present judicial and quasi-judicial functions of the Commission will be vested in the proposed divisions insofar as those functions relate to the most important and controversial subjects within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising under the Act or regulations relating to broadcast, television, facsimile and kindred communications intended for public reception will be vested in the Division of Public Communications. Similar jurisdiction with respect to common carriers and communications intended for a designated addressee will be vested in the Division of Private Communications. This plan not only recognizes the basic and fundamental differences between the two types of communications involved and the nature of the questions presented by each, but it also provides a method for obtaining proper consideration of those cases by persons who will be able to devote their time and attention to the questions committed to them without undue interruption or interference occasioned by the demands of basically different problems.

"(3) The status of the Chairman will be that of an executive officer and coordinator participating fully in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission except the determination and decision of contested matters which are made the exclusive business

of the divisions. Experience has amply demonstrated that the Chairman cannot be expected to devote the time and attention necessary to the proper handling and disposition of these matters and also efficiently to discharge the many other duties which are unavoidably his under the Act. As to these other duties, an attempt has been made to clarify the status of the Chairman and to make him and him only the official spokesman and representative of the Commission in certain important respects."

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MACKAY OPENS NEW DIRECT AUSTRALIAN RADIO CIRCUIT

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has opened a new direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Australia. The circuit is operated by the Mackay radio station at San Francisco, and the station of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. near Sydney. The announcement says that all classes of radiograms are handled and that the new service is available from all parts of the United States.

It was stated that Mackay has been granted licenses by the Federal Communications Commission to establish service with more than forty additional centres abroad, all of strategic importance.

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NAB OPPOSES BROADCAST TAX AS DISCRIMINATORY

The National Association of Broadcasters through Ellsworth C. Alvord, advised the House Ways and Means Committee that they are opposed to a special tax on radio broadcasting made by John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, because:

(1) It would imperil a vital public service; (2) It would be discriminatory; (3) It would not benefit labor; (4) It cannot be justified on any of the grounds advanced by its sponsor.

Mr. Alvord's memo stated further:

"The National Association of Broadcasters fully realize the seriousness of the emergency, and the terrific responsibility borne by the members of this Committee. They know that taxes must be drastically increased, and they will cheerfully pay their share of all general taxes which the Congress may see fit to impose. They are, however, vigorously opposed to special and discriminatory taxation, and especially to penal taxation which imperils an essential public service."

"Radio's immense popularity is not due to its novelty. It is due to the fact that the radio broadcasting industry, from the very start, has had a real sense of its great public responsibility. The listening public of America is radio's censor; the broadcasters of America have met, and will continue to meet, the rigorous tests imposed by that censor. The public will tune in the radio only so long as the radio serves the public. * * *

"In time of peace radio gives the public news and information from all over the world. . . . In the field of cultural improvement and recreation, radio's contribution is invaluable. . . . In time of war, radio's service to the public is multiplied many times. . . . Tremendously important results have been achieved by the radio industry in the field of international short-wave broadcasting. . . . Radio has played a highly effective role in the mobilization of men, money, and materials for the war effort.

"Programs sponsored by the war agencies cost the Government nothing. The industry looks upon them as its contribution, in the public interest.

"The competitive situation is such that it would be impossible for the broadcasting industry to pass on to the advertiser the added burden of the proposed tax. Under existing conditions, the industry likewise cannot hope to absorb the tax by increasing the volume of advertising. Nor can it do so by reducing expenses. Any attempt to do so would imperil the important public services it is now rendering.

"The radio broadcasting industry derives substantially all its revenue from the sale of advertising. Advertising is done, of course, almost exclusively by the sellers of consumer goods. Advertising stimulates demand; and thus fosters sales, distribution, and production."

"Statistics bear out the fact that competition among the various advertising media is vigorous. Radio does not and cannot monopolize the field.

"In 1940, advertisers spent about \$937,000,000. The percentage share of the newspapers was 60%; of the magazines, 17.8%; of radio 22.2%. Although newspaper advertising declined slightly in 1940, volume actually increased each year from 1938-1940. Magazine advertising, like radio, increased slightly, both in percentage and in volume."

"It is suggested that the tax might aid one relatively small labor group. Even that is doubtful. There can be no doubt, however, that the proposal is directly opposed to the interests of the hundreds of thousands of workers who are directly or indirectly dependent upon radio for their livelihood, and that from the standpoint of labor as a whole, the proposal is selfish and shortsighted.

"In 1940 the radio broadcasting industry provided direct employment for about 22,000 full-time workers, at a weekly wage aggregating over \$1,000,000. In addition, about 4000 part-time workers were employed by the industry, and this figure does not include talent under contract to the networks, to stations, to individual sponsors, or to advertising agencies. Most of the

4/17/42

talent employed in important commercial programs is under contract to the advertising agencies. It is estimated that if this talent were included, some 50,000 persons would be found to be employed by the radio broadcasting industry. Indirectly, the industry is responsible for the employment of perhaps 250,000 additional workers in the manufacturing and distribution fields. Some 300,000 workers will thus challenge the threat to their security which this proposal represents."

"In 1940, the amount spent for advertising was about \$1,660,000,000. Radio got about \$200,000,000. Newspapers took about \$560,000,000, nearly three times as much as radio. Magazines of all kinds got about \$210,000,000, a little more than radio. Direct mail advertising took at least \$300,000,000, one and one-half times radio's share. Radio thus commands less than one-eighth of the advertisers' dollar, and it must fight every inch of the way for that share.

"Radio broadcasting is a truly competitive business which should not be singled out for special tax on the theory that it does not compete on equal terms with other businesses."

"The proposed tax is novel in form and unsound in principle. It would discriminate against and impose an undue burden upon an industry which renders a vital public service in normal times, and whose efficient functioning in a time of emergency, such as the present, is of the utmost importance. Even without the tax, the industry is facing a period of tremendous difficulty, for the war effort necessarily involves extensive dislocations and disruptions of normal business activities, and these impinge with particular severity upon radio. A special tax of the character proposed would only multiply the difficulties. Its imposition would at best be an experiment, and an experiment which even a much larger amount of revenue than this tax would produce could not conceivably justify.

"Overshadowing all these considerations is a major consideration of broad public policy. Radio broadcasting has become the most important medium of disseminating information to the public, and the greatest forum for public debate. It must be kept free; the necessity for this freedom is clearer today than ever before. This freedom cannot be preserved by special taxation.

"The proposal should not be adopted."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1422

April 21, 1942.

RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION ORDERED DISCONTINUED

The War Production Board has ordered radio tube manufacturers to discontinue within seven days production for civilian use of 349 of the 710 types of radio tubes now on the market.

The WPB Radio Tube Unit explained that these 349 discontinued types represent duplicate, obsolete, and small-demand types of tubes. Their elimination will result in a saving in critical materials, man hours and machine hours.

The Radio Tube Unit of the WPB said that present inventories of discontinued types will be sufficient for civilian needs for at least two years. This stock will be added to by rejects from military production of the same types.

In the elimination of duplicate types, one of each group of duplicate types will be kept in production.

Obsolete types and those for which there is almost no demand will not be replaced, but John F. Wilson, Chief of the Unit, said that the radio tube industry is planning to familiarize radio dealers with types of receiving tubes that can be substituted wherever possible for the types prohibited by the order.

The obsolete and small-sales categories represent 289 types of tubes, or approximately 41 percent of the total number of types produced. However, sales in 1941 of these types amounted to only 6/10th of one percent of the total number of radio tubes sold last year - 780,000 tubes out of a total of 135,600,000 tubes sold in 1941. Nevertheless, as long as these types were produced they had to be carried in stock, tying up critical materials in inventory, and their production resulted in loss of man hours, machine hours and materials.

Robert C. Berner, Chief of the Radio Section, estimated that 156,000 man hours and 80,000 machine hours will be released annually by the elimination of these tube types. In addition, critical materials will be used more efficiently by long production runs of the tube types not eliminated by the Order.

The Order does not apply to tubes manufactured for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Lend-Lease.

The Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association was advised by Roy Burlew, of the Ken-Rad Tube Corporation of Owensboro, Ky., Chairman of the Tube Division, and H. E. Osman, of Centralab, Milwaukee, Chairman of the Parts and Accessory Division, that steps were being taken with the War Production Board to provide the public with replacement tubes and components. Rationing of sets is not contemplated, and it is proposed to provide ample supplies of replacements, to avoid any tube or parts rationing program. Parts manufacturers can secure materials, for the manufacture of repair parts, through the WPB Production Requirements Plan, which will become mandatory in June.

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WOULD CUT GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES' FUNDS

A bill was introduced in the House last week by Representative Robert F. Jones (R.), of Ohio, stipulating that none of the funds appropriated in any act shall be used by any Government department agency, or independent establishment, except the War and Navy Departments, for publications not required by law; press service; radio broadcasting; group contacts; exhibits; motion pictures; lantern slides and lecture material; photography; individual contacts and posters.

Stating that the Interior Department alone is spending \$1,500,000 for publicity material, Mr. Jones said:

"This House only cut \$100,000 of this waste two weeks ago; \$1,400,000 of this waste is still in the 1943 bill. I think this bill will strike out twenty million of the \$27,000,000 propaganda pay roll for useless man-power that should be eliminated and should not be continued in the Federal Government for one more day.
* * *

"I think my bill would save \$20,000,000 from the Federal payroll and strike out \$25,000,000 from a \$50,000,000 postage bill. I think it would strike out \$1,500,000 from a \$2,400,000 paper bill the Government agencies and the independent establishments of the Government now spill ink upon and have for some time."

In the opinion of Frank Kent, columnist, the radio and other U. S. propaganda has been "sloppy and ineffectual". He writes:

"One of the strange things about Washington is the way in which large plans are launched and then dropped. Sometimes they are weeks in preparation before they utterly disappear. For example early in March the White House let it be known through various selected sources that the President was much dissatisfied with the quality of our propaganda. It was not 'ringing the bell' and there seemed a necessity for a general overhauling with a view of devising a better system. It needed, it was said, 'c-ordination' and single-headed direction.

"This had been pretty plain to most observers for some time. There are at least four separate organizations engaged in the business of propaganda. Each has its own headquarters, a large organization and a big payroll. Each is pouring out a steady stream of radio speeches, and skits and exuding pamphlets, leaflets, 'information' and publicity in various and sundry forms. Combined, they have been spending a lot of money, but the contention is that the results are meager and the whole business is being done in an ineffectual and sloppy manner."

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FCC SOON TO FREEZE FUTURE STATION CONSTRUCTION

Asked at his press conference last Monday if it were not a foregone conclusion that the Federal Communications Commission would shortly act upon the recommendation of the Defense Communications Board to the FCC and the War Production Board that no future authorizations should be issued for materials to construct or change broadcasting stations, Chairman James L. Fly replied:

"Yes, we will take that under consideration very promptly. At just what moment we will act on it, I don't know. Of course it has not been issued by WPB as yet but I am inclined to conjecture that that will be done very promptly."

"Will you wait until WPB acts?" Mr. Fly was asked. "I don't know", he replied. "I think the Commission will probably discuss the matter further today. I don't know whether under the circumstances we will wait for WPB order or not. I don't think that any great policy will emerge from WPB necessarily so I don't think that it is a matter of any great concern as to what order such action is taken."

Remarking that there are a number of outstanding construction permits for both new stations and modification of present stations, Chairman Fly was asked where the construction freezing order would leave them. He answered:

"Where they require no further authorizations, if they can go ahead and complete the construction - that is, they have all the materials and don't have to get any Government assistance to complete the job - I assume they will do so."

"In other words, the Commission will not rescind any action heretofore taken?" the questioner asked. "No, I don't think the Commission will rescind any action", the Chairman replied. "Of course the problem in itself may in effect rescind some grants simply because the stations who have those outstanding grants may not in every case have the full materials necessary and they would not be able to get much comfort out of Washington if they are in need of materials."

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4/21/42

MULLEN TO PRESENT OHIO STATE DAMROSCH SCHOLARSHIP

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will present to Ohio State University the Walter Damrosch Music Scholarship at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Damrosch at the Thirteenth Annual Institute for Education by Radio convention which opens at Columbus, Ohio, Sunday, May 3rd. "Radio in Wartime" will be the general theme of the convention.

Speakers at the Damrosch dinner will include Ohio's governor, John W. Bricker; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; and Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association. A citation will be presented to Dr. Damrosch for being among the first in radio to develop educational programs for children, by W. W. Charters, Honorary Director of the Education by Radio Institute.

Four general sessions dealing with radio's place in wartime will be the feature attractions of this year's Institute, together with a fifth session dealing with the whole effect of radio during this emergency period.

H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC, Gregor Ziemer, Station WLW, and Morgan Beatty, Blue Network, will discuss "Radio News Reports and Comments in Wartime". Following the talks by these commentators, a panel discussion of the issues raised will be led by Dean Arthur J. Klein, of the College of Education, Ohio State University.

"Is the Government Using Radio Effectively?" will be the problem discussed in another session after the style set by the Mutual Broadcasting System's American Forum of the Air. W. W. Charters will preside over this discussion.

"Radio Drama in Wartime" will present two outstanding writers of American radio shows, Norman Corwin and Arch Oboler.

Lyman Bryson, one of the pioneers of educational broadcasting, will preside over the discussion of "Religious Broadcasting in Wartime." Bryson, now educational director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will conduct the panel discussion of a group composed largely of former European war correspondents.

"Radio and Wartime Morale", a discussion of the whole effect of radio in the time of crisis in the United States, will be led by Edward L. Bernays, New York publicist and writer, who is arranging his own panel for this session.

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4/21/42

RMA FURTHER GEARS ITSELF TO WAR EFFORT

With the closing down of civilian radio production, except for replacement tubes and parts, the Radio Manufacturers' Association announces the expediting of the \$2,000,000,000 military radio program to the utmost capacity of every available factory, engineer and skilled workman in the industry.

In the war effort, the RMA Executive Committee had previously decided to cut down its usual four day annual convention at Chicago in June to a one-day strictly business program without social features, regarded as undesirable under war conditions. Furthermore, the annual industry banquet at Chicago, heretofore an established event, has now been cancelled in the Association's curtailment of social diversions, and to keep the annual industry program on a peak war tempo. In lieu of the banquet, there will be a special war-time convention program of meetings and speakers, the latter including a prominent government official, directly in charge of radio interests. This will feature the membership luncheon and annual business section of the one-day Chicago convention on Tuesday, June 9th. Also there will be meetings of many RMA Divisions and Committees, all largely devoted to the mammoth war job of the industry and the Association.

To place the RMA itself on a basis of war-time service to the industry and the government, extension and revision of organization activities also were ordered by the Executive Committee last week at a meeting in Washington. Some of the strictly civilian business services, such as sales promotion, will be suspended during the war. New war services for manufacturers, including standardization of military radio products and components, are being instituted.

Organization of a new Transmitter Division, with an additional Vice President and two Directors on the Board, was voted by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the RMA membership at the June convention. This Division will include manufacturers of all transmitting and communications apparatus and through the RMA Engineering Department, will direct the standardization of war products, in cooperation with the Army and Navy services. It is proposed to increase the RMA Board of Directors from 25 to 27 to include the new Directors from the Transmitter Division.

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Shore radio facilities expenditures for the Marine Corps soon to be authorized include a lump sum of \$11,000,000.

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4/21/42

RADIO SONDE USED BY WEATHER BUREAU IN WAR AVIATION

The method and electronic equipment used by the United States Weather Bureau to determine the weather days ahead of time, and thus obtain vital information to aid troop movements, ship convoys, and bomber flights, was described recently by Frazier Hunt, General Electric's newscaster.

"It's all done up in the stratosphere with the assistance of the radio sonde, one of the greatest electronic investigators ever invented", he explained. "Here's how this little electronic weatherman works. It only weighs a couple of pounds and looks like a big edition of a box camera. A small balloon takes it nine, ten, yes a dozen miles straight up, where a man can't go.

"As it travels upward, it broadcasts by radio the atmospheric conditions as it finds them. The device is tuned in with a radio receiver on the ground, and these radio signals tell the temperature, wind velocity, humidity and many other vital weather factors. When it gets to the low-pressure limit at around 60,000 to 70,000 feet above the earth, the balloon explodes and a parachute brings the device floating back to earth. If you see one of these little radio sondes, parachuting down into your backyard, you'll find its return address printed on the side. Send it back home with your blessing."

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WINCHELL ADVISED TO COPY JOE LOUIS BY GIVING PAY

A dispatch from Milwaukee to the Chicago Tribune last Friday states that Lansing Hoyt, who was criticized by Walter Winchell in a national radio broadcast last Fall for holding the two jobs of Republican County Chairman for Milwaukee County and Chairman of the Wisconsin America First Committee, sent the following telegram to the radio gossipier:

"Lieut. Comdr. Walter Winchell: Having smeared all and sundry who differ with you and exhausted your venom in the interest of national disunity, why don't you now turn over your huge income to Navy relief; Emulate Joe Louis or else get off the air and onto the sea."

After sending the telegram, Hoyt said: "Both of the jobs Winchell now holds carry big pay. I received no pay whatever for either of the two jobs Winchell complained of. Let's see how consistent Winchell is."

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AGAINST EVERYBODY BROADCASTING THE SAME THING

Declaring that the American people are tired of listening today to one voice, and tomorrow to another voice; of being told one thing today and something else tomorrow, and that they want, and they need, a very positive, strong, vigorous voice, speaking for the Government, Representative J. Percy Priest, of Tennessee (D.), urged in the House of Representatives, the consolidation of all Government information services and placing those services under one head.

"When you turn on the radio in the morning you hear one commentator give a list of happenings and in about 10 minutes you hear another commentator making the same comment in almost the same words", Representative Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania (R.), interjected. "Then in another 10 minutes you may hear four or five or six other commentators, and everyone is saying the same thing. We shall not need all the newspapers reporters if we do that same thing for the newspapers. I think the newspaper reporters would not quite agree with me, because we would get rid of about half of them.

"I believe the majority of them feel very much as I have expressed it here", Mr. Priest replied. "I believe they prefer to know what they are writing about, rather than to have one report from one source, and in an effort to verify it somewhere else, to get a different slant on it. I think they would appreciate it very much."

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BEHIND THE RECEIVER SHUT-DOWN

As the orders to shut down the manufacture of civilian radio sets begin to take effect - putting radios into a classification with automobiles and refrigerators - it becomes apparent that Washington has several broad purposes in mind, says Radio Retailing.

1. To make plants and employees immediately available for other war work.
2. To remove "luxury" articles from the market, so that war workers' surpluses will find their way into Defense Bonds.
3. To build up a deferred market for radio and other popular wanted articles, so that at the close of war activity, this great deferred demand will be available to get the economic machine going quickly on peacetime production.

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New Navy radio transmitting stations are contemplated, one in the Boston area, one in the Hawaiian area and one in the San Francisco Bay area, at a total cost of \$7,381,000.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Columbia Broadcasting System Publicity Department has won first place in Billboard Magazine's annual poll of the nation's radio editors. Second place went to the National Broadcasting Company, with Mutual Broadcasting System third.

In the same survey, the 154 radio editors polled by Billboard voted overwhelmingly that network publicity service is the best in the radio industry. Press agents were named second best, stations third and advertising agencies fourth.

And speaking of Louis Ruppel, Leonard Lyons, the New York columnist, had this to say about him:

"Ed Murrow, who was CBS' correspondent in London, had a dinner date at the home of CBS's publicity director, Louis Ruppel. Murrow soon is returning to London, and his host wanted him to enjoy an evening of complete relaxation. 'I've warned all the other guests that there must be no war talk', Ruppel informed... 'How will you stop them from talking about the war?' asked Murrow. . . . 'I've found a way', Ruppel assured. . . The guests arrived, met Murrow and the conversation throughout the dinner was completely free of war talk. For the food was delivered and served by two men especially hired for the occasion - two Japanese."

The only civilians included in the list of pall-bearers at the funeral of Gen. Hugh Johnson, at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, were Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Bernard M. Baruch.

Instead of being the old sombrero type so familiar to us all, the Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla recently in the Capital, reminded one of Powel Crosley, Jr., the Cincinnati radio magnate - that is if Powel had jet black hair and spoke with a Spanish accent.

William Arthur Schuler, 23, radio operator, was arrested last week in Los Angeles by FBI agents on charges of transmitting messages destined for the enemy. Bond was set at \$20,000. Richard B. Hood, FBI chief in Los Angeles, said Schuler offered to transmit messages for foreign agents by the facilities of a commercial wireless company of which he was an employee.

After the St. Louis "mackerel in the moonlight" fiasco last year, the broadcasters are fairly getting down on their knees in an effort to get Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission to attend the NAB convention at Cleveland. The chances at this writing seem to be pretty favorable for him to do so.

By way of further safeguarding the Capital and vicinity in case of an air-raid, the purchase of a two-way radio system for 16 Prince George County police cars has been authorized. This is in Maryland just adjoining Washington. The installation calls for expenditure of \$13,350. Sending stations will be built at the Hyattsville and Upper Marlboro police stations to insure county-wide reception.

The stations are to operate on a wave band between that of the District of Columbia police and the Maryland State Police, it was explained, so that either sending station could be used in an emergency.

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WSBT DOES GUIDANCE PROGRAM

Station WSBT, South Bend, Ind., is doing a direct vocational guidance program in the public high schools of the community served by the station, the subject of course being careers in radio. Mark Boyden and Herb Cole, two WSBT staff members, travel from school to school in presenting the programs. The pattern of the program calls for a student assembly with the radio men presiding. Mr. Boyden gives a short talk on the possibilities of careers in radio production, sales and promotion work. Mr. Cole then takes over the technical aspects of radio, advising an electrical engineering course and pointing out the variety of work in radio engineering.

To make a practical application, an interview with students and teachers of the school is recorded. This interview not only serves as an illustrative device for the potential radio artists and technicians, but is very well received by the WSBT audience for whom it is broadcast in the evening hours.

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In its fourth quarterly report for the year 1941, the National Committee on Education by Radio announced its discontinuance.

Under a grant of funds from the Payne Fund the Committee set for itself such tasks as fostering research and experimentation in the field of education by radio, safeguarding and serving the interests of broadcasting stations which were educationally owned, and to bring about legislation which would permanently assign to educational institutions a minimum of 15 percent of all radio broadcasting channels available to the United States.

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PHILCO EXPECTED TO EARN DIVIDEND

James T. Buckley, President of the Philco Corporation, said at the annual meeting in Philadelphia that while no definite statements can be made because of tax uncertainties, it is reasonable to assume that first-quarter earnings will cover the dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock paid on March 12.

The output of war goods by the company is increasing at a substantial rate and will be stepped up considerably in the next few months, he said.

William Balderston, Raymond A. Boyce, Harold W. Butler, James H. Carmine, David Grimes, W. Paul Jones, William Fulton Kurtz, Frank H. Mancill and William R. Wilson were added to the Board of Directors. Mr. Kurtz is President and a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia. Mr. Mancill is a lawyer in the same city. The other new Directors fill positions with the corporation.

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WOR OFFERS ALL STATIONS "WORDS FOR WAR" BOOKLET

What one radio station can do on its own initiative to aid the war effort is being demonstrated by WOR in a small pamphlet, "Words For War". It contains typical examples of war announcements written by the WOR Continuity Department for specific personalities on definite programs. The pamphlet has been made available to the broadcasting industry by WOR.

The theory behind the WOR war copy is that these announcements are more effective, when the continuity is personalized and have greater human appeal and authority, because they are delivered by accepted personalities. Written to fit virtually every type of broadcast, these specialized announcements are used by Martha Deane on her Women's program; John Gambling on his Gym class; Stan Lomax on his Sports program; Ramona and the Tune Twisters; Uncle Don; The Answer Man and others.

Four or five of the announcements are spotted by WOR at strategic points during the station's daily twenty-four hour schedule. These are in addition to defense bond appeals and many other war announcements and programs regularly carried by WOR.

An introduction to the pamphlet states that, "It is in the sincere hope that it may help hasten the day of Allied victory that 'Words For War' was prepared for the broadcasting industry."

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REQUIREMENTS FOR BROADCAST OPERATORS FURTHER RELAXED

The Federal Communications Commission today (Tuesday), through its Order No. 91-A, upon recommendation of the Defense Communications Board, modified its rules to provide a further relaxation of its operator requirements for broadcast stations. The original action of February 17, 1942, permitted the operation of broadcast stations of any class by holders of radiotelegraph first or second class operator licenses or radiotelephone second class operator licenses. Holders of restricted radiotelegraph or radiotelephone operator permits are now added to the classes available for operation of broadcast stations.

The restricted radiotelephone permittee, however, first must be examined for proficiency in radiotelephone theory and secure endorsement of that fact on his permit. This may be done through special examination at a field office of the Commission, such examination being similar to the questions in radiotelephone theory required of a Class A amateur licensee. Necessary endorsement of the permit may be secured also by presenting both the restricted radiotelephone permit and a Class A amateur license to a field office of the Commission. A person having one of these classes of license may qualify by satisfactorily completing examination for the other class. In any case the restricted radiotelephone operator permit must be endorsed by the Commission before the permittee is qualified for broadcast station operation.

This relaxation is designed to relieve a growing shortage of operators as a result of war conditions and the requirements of the military forces for radio operators. It is not contemplated that technical operation will be impaired or labor standards in the industry lowered through reliance upon this action of the Commission. A first class radiotelephone operator, responsible for technical operation and other than minor transmitter adjustments, must be retained, and the station licensee will be held fully responsible for proper operation of the station.

The new order (No. 91-A) reads in part as follows:

"IT IS ORDERED, That a broadcast station of any class, which by reason of actual inability to secure the services of an operator or operators of a higher class could not otherwise be operated, may be operated by holders of any class commercial operator license;

"PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That all classes of commercial operator licenses shall be valid for the operation of broadcast stations upon the condition that one or more first-class radiotelephone operators are employed who shall be responsible at all times for the technical operation of the station and shall make all adjustments of the transmitter equipment other than minor adjustments which normally are needed in the daily operation of a station;

"PROVIDED, FURTHER, That a broadcast station may be operated by a holder of a restricted radiotelephone operator permit only in the event such permit has been endorsed by the Commission to show the operator's proficiency in radiotelephone theory as ascertained through examination."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1423

RECEIVED
APR 25 1942
GENERAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LA GUARDIA'S PRESS SCRAP ADDS ZEST TO WNYC HEARING

The bitter fight Mayor LaGuardia is having with the New York newspapers and his choosing WNYC, the municipal radio station to reach the public, adds importance to the oral hearings in Washington to be held next Wednesday, April 29th, on the question of whether or not the New York station should be allowed to extend its evening hours.

Opposing the proposed findings of the Federal Communications Commission favoring such a move is the Columbia Broadcasting System which argues that this increase in power would cause interference to its 50,000 watt station WCCO in Minneapolis, which operates on 810 kilocycles, the same frequency as WNYC, with 1000 watts.

Mayor La Guardia, who formerly used to commute frequently between New York and Washington, but who has been seen very little in the Capital since he washed his hands of the Office of Civilian Defense, is expected to make every effort to attend the forthcoming hearing. Although his parting shot in his last weekly "Talk to the People" over WNYC in New York, which was largely devoted to criticizing the newspapers was "watch the radio for complete and accurate information", there was just a hint that he might resume friendly relations with the newspapermen covering the City Hall with whom he has not talked since the latter part of January. Even if he should patch up his differences with the press, Mr. La Guardia is still believed to be more than anxious for the extension of WNYC's program to include the more desirable evening hours so that he may use some of these periods to further his supposed political ambitions which by some are said to include the Presidency.

A brief filed with the Federal Communications Commission in behalf of WNYC states, in part:

"The record shows that the service rendered by WNYC is of an indisputably high standard of quality. It is unique. It is entirely non-commercial in nature, devoted solely to the education, entertainment, health, safety and service of its owners, the citizens and taxpayers of the City of New York. It is the only municipally-owned station in the United States which does no commercial broadcasting. It is the only non-commercial station in its area." *

"Allowing for additional time of operation caused by "War Time" and Summer Daylight Saving Time, it is clear that the unique public service rendered by WNYC is denied to its listeners and potential listeners during the very time when it is most valuable to them - the all-important evening hours. No argument need be indulged in to establish the proposition that an extension of hours of operation to 11:00 P.M. would greatly serve the interest, convenience and necessity of the public of the City of New York.

"In addition to the emergency fire and police announcements which have been a part of the service of WNYC to the citizens, the official records of the Commission will show the war-time service being rendered on the programs of the station. It has been used since the outbreak of the war by the War Department for Selective Service and many other government programs and announcements, and it is available for public service at all times, without conflict with any commercial engagements. The usefulness and necessity of such public service in a community of the size and strategic importance of the City of New York, in the evening hours needs no demonstration.

"There are other broadcasting stations in New York. There is no other, however, which furnishes service of the nature described. There is no other which is not commercial. There is no other which can devote itself to regular and emergency public service without thought of gain or loss of commercial profit to its stockholders."

It was said that the record of the case established the fact that granting WNYC an extension of evening hours would result in no interference whatever in the primary area of WCCO in Minneapolis nor, it was further argued, would it result in a loss of service whatever to listeners in the secondary service area of WCCO.

The WNYC brief continued:

"The testimony of the Applicant's engineer showed that there are available, in the area to be affected by WNYC's interference, the signals of from four to ten stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Indeed, from one to ten of these same stations furnish a signal superior to that of WCCO. A small gore in northeastern Wisconsin, it was shown, was the only part of the entire area in which a superior signal was not available. It, however, receives service from five or more stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Those are the facts. No loss of service will result in any part of the United States if the application is granted. The engineering witness for the intervener stated his agreement with the testimony for WNYC."

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In a propaganda broadcast to the United States, a Japanese commentator said, "Japan would be glad to share the riches of Asia with the Western nations."

In a broadcast in Japanese for domestic consumption, Radio Tokyo said, "The most important task is the expulsion from East Asia of Britain and America. The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War may be said to be the beginning of the fight to put an end to Britain and America."

The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC and reported by the Office of Facts and Figures.

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SEES COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SUSPENDED FOR DURATION

Action by the Federal Communications Commission to suspend "commercial" television during the war, but to keep it on an experimental and developmental basis appeared in prospect following the Commission's recent informal television conference, according to a bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Lack of priorities and materials for television transmitters and receivers and the need for television engineers in government and industrial war activities were stressed at the conference. Another deterring factor was the recent WPB ban on building construction, preventing erection of new transmitters.

Television manufacturers stated that receiver production had ceased and also that replacement tubes, because of priorities, probably would not be available.

Continuation of the temporary television transmitting standards during the emergency was recommended by RMA. Director W. R. G. Baker of the Association's Engineering Department for the National Television System Committee stated that war conditions and lack of engineering personnel had prevented further development of engineering standards. Dr. Baker also stated that television engineers could be more profitably employed in war activities.

Reduction, to one or two hours a week, of the 15-hour commercial broadcasting requirements was recommended to the Commission. This would enable experimental and developmental work, the Commission was told, to continue, and without interference with the war effort.

War service of television, in broadcasting instructions to air raid wardens, recruiting, Red Cross, and other war training and activities, was detailed. Whether such war service is "essential" is a question for determination by the Government, the Commission was told.

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NU-TONE LABORATORIES REPRESENTATIONS CURBED BY FTC

Nu-Tone Laboratories, Inc., 115 South Market Street, Chicago, Illinois, radio equipment manufacturer, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of products designated "aerial eliminators" and "line noise eliminators".

The order directs the respondent to cease representing that its "aerial eliminators" will improve the tonal quality or selectivity of radio receiving sets to which they are attached; make such sets capable of receiving broadcasts from stations more

distant than would otherwise be the case; perform the function of a radio aerial; or reduce noises due to static or other causes except at the expense of the incoming program.

Also prohibited by the order is the representation that the "line noise eliminators", when attached to the power line of a radio receiving set, will reduce line noises or noises due to static or electrical interference, or improve the tonal quality of the instrument.

Commission findings are that the respondent's devices will not accomplish all the results claimed. However, the findings continue, when noises emitted from a radio set are caused by electrical interference due to the operation of some other electrical appliance, the use of the respondent's line noise eliminator on such other electrical appliance will tend to reduce the interference and static caused by its operation.

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DEEMS TAYLOR SUCCEEDS GENE BUCK AS ASCAP PRESIDENT

Deems Taylor, well-known composer and radio commentator, was yesterday elected President of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers, succeeding Gene Buck, President of the Society since 1923.

The Board of Directors of the Society, following the election of Mr. Taylor, voted to retain the services of Mr. Buck in an advisory capacity.

Elected to offices along with Mr. Taylor, were the following:

Gustave Schirmer, Vice-President; Oscar Hammerstein, Vice-President; George W. Meyer, Secretary; Max Dreyfus, Treasurer; J. J. Bergman, Assistant-Secretary; Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Taylor, who is one of America's foremost figures in music and known to be very kindly disposed towards radio, will serve as President of ASCAP without salary.

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A series of six fifteen minute radio programs "This is History" is being released by the Library of Congress. It is a sort of "roving reporter" or "man on the street" series in which current questions are discussed with people encountered on the shores of Maryland and Delaware, the "Okies" of California, the mountains of Georgia, and in a large war plant in North Carolina. The recordings are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

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SENATE ALSO GIVES DR. WATSON, ALLEGED FCC RED, THE AXE

In reporting the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, the Senate retained the House rider cutting off the salary of Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, at \$5,600, charged by Representative Dies as having been "a propagandist for communism and the Soviet Union for many years". The bill now goes to conference but there seems to be a slight chance of restoring Dr. Watson's salary.

The Senate also lopped off \$312,460 from the \$4,991,219 appropriation asked for the FCC for 1943.

Dr. Watson, who was Professor of Education at Columbia University, was strongly defended by Chairman James L. Fly, of the FCC, who went the limit in the alleged Red's behalf, stating in a comeback at Dies:

"I have taken pains to make a full inquiry into the subject. As a result I can state unequivocally that at no time has Dr. Watson been a member of the Communist party, or registered or voted as a member of the Communist party, or participated in any way in the activities of the Communist party. And at no time has Dr. Watson endorsed the Communist system.

"It ought to be made clear that Dr. Watson did not seek the position which he now occupies. We sought him. Dr. Watson is widely recognized as one of the outstanding social psychologists of the country, and I cannot but believe that the Government is fortunate to have his services in this period of emergency."

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NEW HIGH SET FOR U.S. RADIO TAXES

Unprecedented collections of Federal radio excise taxes during the first three months of 1942 were recorded by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Radio excise taxes collected during March 1942, largely on February sales, totaled \$2,046,024.66, and brought the total radio collections during the first quarter of 1942 to \$7,376,157.70. This was an increase of 402.5 percent over the radio tax collections during the first quarter of 1941, which totaled \$1,467,963.50, the latter being at the old rate of 5½ per cent while, of course, the 1942 first quarter collections were at the new rate of 10 percent.

Excise taxes on phonograph records collected last March were \$135,266.78. Total phonograph record tax collections during the first quarter of 1942 were \$397,793.56. Records were untaxed during the first quarter of 1941.

March 1942 tax collections on refrigerators, air conditioners, etc., were \$1,578,921.90, compared with March 1941 taxes on refrigerators only of \$1,816,901.28.

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MILITARY RADIO PRODUCTION TO BE SIX TIMES OLD OUTPUT

At or before midnight last Wednesday the major part of the country's radio industry stopped the production of radios for civilian use in order to make its entire facilities available for war work. The remainder of the industry will wind up its operations within a few weeks. Military radio production before the end of 1942 will be at a rate of six times as great as the best year of the industry's civilian business. By June 7, all radio production in this country will be for war purposes.

The last civilian radio off the Stromberg-Carlson's assembly line went to Donald Nelson, Chief of the WPB, for him to present to some military training center of his choosing.

The following statement was issued by the Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board:

Thirty of the 55 companies producing civilian radios were ceased putting sets into production when the deadline was reached. Two other large companies, RCA and Philco, each operating several plants, have shut off civilian production in plants representing more than 80 percent of their total production. These 32 companies already have war contracts totalling \$780,000,000, representing 87 percent of all the war contracts let so far to the home radio industry.

The remaining 25 companies were given additional time, ranging from one to six weeks, to produce additional sets in order to facilitate their program of conversion to war work. Half of the approximately 410,000 sets to be produced after the shutoff date will be reserved for export to friendly nations, as requested by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Lend-Lease.

The plants discontinuing civilian production produced approximately 57 percent of all the civilian sets, on a dollar basis, sold in 1941. Their sales accounted for approximately \$151,000,000 worth of the \$263,400,000 worth of home radios manufactured in 1941.

At least six of the concerns stopped civilian production before the first of March. They ranged from General Motor's Delco plant to the small Kingston plant, and included also Noblitt-Sparks, Remler, Gilfillan, and Hammerlund.

RCA's large plant at Camden, representing more than 80 percent of the company's total production, ceased civilian production on March 5 and is now converted to war work. The company was given an additional two weeks to operate its plant at Bloomington, Ind., in order to produce sets for export and to better prepare it to start work on a big war contract the first week in May.

Stewart-Warner ceased its civilian radio production on March 31 and is now engaged in war work.

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Philco has closed its two plants in Indiana and Ohio and two of its three plants at Philadelphia. It was given a few weeks longer to operate the third of its Philadelphia plants to turn out sets for export. The bulk of Philco's facilities are engaged in war work.

The 25 companies that were given additional time for civilian production fall into two groups. In one group are companies that had sufficient war contracts to make use of their plants' entire capacity but which needed a longer period for re-tooling, or plants which didn't receive their war contracts until too late to be able to convert by last Wednesday. That list is comprised of the following:

Continental, Detrola, DeWald, Galvin, Magnavox, Pilot, Philco, RCA, Sonora, Wells Gardner.

The second group consists of companies, most of them small, with facilities not as well suited to war work as the other companies and which had, until recently, very little war business. Most of them will be able to convert to war work and are being given additional time in which to make the change-over. They are:

Air King, Andrea, Ansley, Automatic, Electromatic, Emerson, Faça, Freed, General Television & Radio, Hamilton, Howard, Majestic, Recordo-Vox, Travler-Karenola and Warwick.

R. C. Berner, Chief of the WPB Radio Section, said that the conversion order of March 7 greatly expedited the conversion of the radio industry to war work. That was true, he said, not only of the 55 companies producing home radio sets but to the 15 or 20 companies manufacturing phonographs and some 250 companies manufacturing radio parts. In fact, he said, the parts companies began conversion almost immediately after the issuance of the order, because the radio companies, faced with a stop-production order and a stop-purchase order, cancelled orders for parts and placed no new orders.

"In many cases the war jobs assigned have been so much more difficult and so much larger than previous home radio products, that there is a similarity only in the use of the word 'radio'", Mr. Berner said. Now most of the industry is ready for its new tasks. Before the end of May, radio equipment for tanks, planes, ships, and ground troops will be rolling out of the same factories that saw consoles and midgets, phonographs and recorders come out a short time ago. * * *

"By June 7 all radio production in this country will be for war purposes alone. Military radio production before the end of 1942 is out will be at a rate of six times as great as the best year of the industry's civilian business."

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SECRET RADIO AIR-RAID PROTECTORS TO DOT COAST

Secretary of War Stimson said Thursday that the Army is rapidly equipping the Nation's coast lines with "electric eye" detection devices able to locate planes or ships more than 100 miles at sea, and thus providing a warning of approaching enemy raids.

He told reporters he had inspected the secret radio locators during a recent trip to Fort Monmouth, N. J., and nearby areas, and confessed that his eyes had been opened by the amazing things achieved in this field by the Army Signal Corps.

"We already have a great many of the detectors and are working hard to get more", the War Secretary said at a press conference.

The Signal Corps, he said, has been "applying much of the new science to war", and its officers at Fort Monmouth have been giving intense study to using radio wave echoes to warn of approaching enemy planes and ships.

"This electric eye can see 100 miles or more and warn of danger", Mr. Stimson said. "It can see at night and through fog and tell the location of enemy craft."

On his recent inspection trip the Secretary said, he had looked at one of the new warning instruments and had seen the indication of a plane 60 miles away.

"And what I saw was elemental compared to what the officers are working on, with every indication of success, in the laboratories at Fort Monmouth", he added.

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RAPS MR. HAGGERTY'S BROADCAST TAX PROPOSAL

The story of the renewal of the demand of John B. Haggerty, President of the Allied Printing Trades Association that broadcasting be taxed \$12,500,000 "because its unusual profits are derived through the displacement of the jobs of some 25,000 skilled printing trades workers, drew fire from one of our subscribers, as follows:

"I suppose that you were getting a hearty laugh while you were editing the lead article ("Printing Trades Again Urge Heavy Broadcast Tax") in your release of April 17th.

"To me the printing trades urging a higher broadcasting tax is to be compared only with the stage coach driver asking for a higher tax on the railroad pioneers, which, of course, they never did - or, the livery stable owners asking for a higher tax on automobiles.

"The way to stop progress is to tax efficiency, especially at the request of the less inefficient."

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WOMEN OPERATE RADIOSONDES AT WEATHER BUREAU

Rarely done before, the Weather Bureau is taking on women as observers. Some of them operate radiosondes at the Washington National Airport. The radiosonde is an instrument attached to a helium balloon. As the balloon soars up towards the stratosphere, the radiosonde broadcasts temperature, humidity, and pressure readings.

When balloon finally loses its rising power or explodes, the instrument descends by parachute, with a note attached asking its return to the Bureau. If radiosonde should fall on Axis submarine near the coast, it would do its captors no good, for it forgets its weather findings as fast as it broadcasts them.

Miss Susan D. Miller operates a radiosonde recorder and Miss Gertrude Patrykowski tends a radiosonde receiver. C. O. Schick, meteorologist in charge, said he had always been opposed to women as weather workers, but since he began using them this month he has been "greatly surprised". They will learn every phase of observation, but will not - as the wind blows now - be permitted to make the formal forecasts, a ticklish feat. The Weather Bureau in Washington is the first in the Nation to employ women. There are now 14 junior and assistant women observers.

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60 MILLION AD DRIVE BY U.S. ADVOCATED

With "a sound advertising program" costing \$60,000,000 annually, this Government could "make Goebbels look like a sandwich man", Frank E. Tripp, General Manager of the Gannett Newspapers advised. ^{As} Advertising Chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, he said, at the New York newspaper convention, the Government could spend \$30,000,000 annually in newspapers, "but Government can't stop at \$30,000,000.

"Certainly we are not naive enough to think the radio, magazine and billboard boys are going to sit in the grandstand drinking pop while the newspapers walk out of Washington with \$30,000,000 or any part of it. By the time they got theirs - and they're patriots, too, you know - the figure would be a minimum of \$60,000,000."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., granted petition for rehearing directed against the Commission's action of March 3, 1942, and the order dated March 3 dismissing "with prejudice" the application of WKW for construction permit was modified so as to dismiss said application "without prejudice"; KIRO, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., granted petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission of October 28, 1941, granting the application of Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. (KJR), Seattle, Wash., for construction permit to operate at "Burien Lake site", and said order was modified so as to require KJR, within 30 days from date of present order, to submit an application for modification of the construction permit issued, specifying a site complying with Section 4 of the Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

Applications Denied: WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, Omaha, Nebr., denied petition for stay pending final determination of appeal from the decision of the Commission November 25, 1941, granting the application of WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., for construction permit to make changes in directional antenna, increase night power from 1 KW to 5 KW, on the frequency 590 kc.; Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif., denied petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission January 6, 1942, granting without hearing the application of Merced Broadcasting Co. (KYOS), Merced, Calif., for construction permit to change frequency from 1080 to 1490 kc., increase hours of operation from day-time to unlimited with power of 250 watts, and make changes in transmitting equipment.

Station KPQ of Wenatchee, Washington, has applied for modification of construction permit, which authorized increase in power, change in frequency, installation of new equipment and directional antenna for day and night use, and move of transmitter to new site, to request new transmitter, change power from 5 KW to 1 KW, and for approval of present site, and for directional antenna night use only.

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The New York office of FM Broadcasters, Inc., will be closed due to obvious cessation of FM growth until such time as peace returns.

"This should not be construed as an indication that FM Broadcasters, Inc., or frequency modulation broadcasting in general, is suspending its activities", said Dick Dorrance, General Manager. "The New York office is being closed because it represents an unwarranted expense at a time when FMBI feels it advisable to conserve its funds for the indeterminate period that lies ahead."

FMBI activities in New York and Washington will still be carried on by Mr. Dorrance, whose address is 1 Christopher Street, New York, New York.

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To aid Latin American students in flying courses conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted an order permitting these students to operate radio communications necessary to their complete training.

Clifford J. Durr, member of the Federal Communications Commission, has urged approval of legislation permitting the merger of telegraph companies as a matter of financial necessity and to conserve vital war materials. Mr. Durr told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee that unless something was done to check the downward spiral of the Postal Telegraph Co.'s revenue, that firm might be forced out of business.

It is "fairly obvious", he said, that Postal would have to default on loans of nearly \$6,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Postal, he testified, was losing money at an increasing rate.

The WOR Publicity Department ranked first among metropolitan New York stations in a survey of radio editors conducted by Billboard.

John Elwood, until recently Manager of the NBC International Division at Radio City, and now successor to Al Nelson as Manager of KPO, NBC's San Francisco station, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the New York Federal Court, listing no assets and \$17,475 in liabilities.

To make recordings of soldiers greetings which will later be broadcast on local radio stations in their home towns, the "Star Spangled Network", U.S.O. Mobile Unit No. 1 neatly housed in an automobile station wagon, left Washington this week for an inaugural tour of Eastern Seaboard camps and U.S.O. centers.

In the group which gathered to witness the unit's start were: Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator of the Mutual Network; Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hill, Jr., representing the Navy; Maj. Harold Kent, Army, and Martin H. Work, of the National Catholic Community Service.

"War Conversion Problems of the Radio Industry" is the subject of an address which will be delivered by Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, next Monday afternoon, April 27th, in Chicago. Mr. Galvin is to speak before the National Councilors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - March quarter: Net income, \$284,976, after \$664,960 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. After preferred dividend requirements, net is equal to 48 cents each on 514,368 common shares outstanding and compares with \$283,220 or \$1.18 a share on 207,184 common shares in last year's period, when Federal taxes were \$283,390.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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DON NELSON SELECTS F.D.R. WAITING ROOM FOR LAST SET

In an exchange of telegrams with W. M. Angle, President of the Stromberg-Carlson Company, of Rochester, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, who was presented with the last Stromberg set to be given by the latter to some worthy Army or Navy recreation center, asked that the set be sent to the Joint Committee for Service to Troops and that it be placed in the President's waiting room in the Washington Union Station which is being turned into a reception lounge for service men.

Also marking the closing down of the radio manufacturing industry was a patriotic demonstration of the factory employees when Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, touched the last bit of solder to the last civilian set turned out by the Zenith factory for the duration. From now on Zenith goes full time on radio war work.

The final product of the factory was a short wave Clipper. Although introduced only last October, it was said it was impossible for the company to meet the heavy demand for this portable which has found popular use in bringing news from home to American forces in all parts of the world.

Mr. Angle telegraphed Mr. Nelson, in part, as follows:

"On behalf of all Stromberg Carlson workers I am pleased to report that assembly of the last civilian radio chassis, our model 1035, to come down our production line was completed at ten today. Even as this was happening our maintenance crew was remodeling for a war production job for which there are being needed assembly benches vacated a few days earlier, when other chassis models were completed ahead of the date set for us; while the men and women who are now released for other duties as these assembly lines have been disbanded are being progressively absorbed into various war production jobs now reaching the assembly stage in our plant.

"As a token of this appreciation, permit us to present to you the autograph combination 1035 PLW model containing this last chassis, so that it may be awarded to such Army or Navy training center or charitable organization as you may designate. Will you kindly inform me as to the name and address of the organization or camp to which we may ship this instrument immediately?"

Mr. Nelson replied:

"I have your telegram and I am glad to know that you and your workers are making the transition to full war production so smoothly and swiftly. I also appreciate the spirit which prompts

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you to offer your last civilian-type radio for the use of our Service Men.

"Since such large numbers of soldiers, sailors and marines pass through Washington daily, and since the President's reception room in the Union Terminal here is now being remodelled and refurnished to serve as a waiting room and lounge for these men, it occurs to me that that would be the ideal place to put this radio into service.

"May I therefore ask that you send the radio to the Joint Committee for Service to Troops in Transit, in care of the Station Master, Union Terminal, Washington, D. C.?"

Apropos the halting of set production, O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today predicts dire things if repairmen cannot get the repair parts they need. He says:

"In recent years we have sold 10 to 13 million radio sets per year, right in the U.S.A. Yet the total sets in use at the end of any such year, increased by only 6 to 7 millions for that year. So it is evident that 4 to 6 million sets have annually been "scrapped" or dropped from use, because inoperative or obsolete - and never restored to working condition.

"Now that new sets are no more, the former rate of mortality will still continue, of course, each year. And will continue to deplete existing sets at a rate of 4 to 6 million sets per year. As a result, the radio audience seems bound to shrink by millions of sets annually, - unless radio repairmen aggressively maintain every one of these sets in operating condition.

"To do this, of course, will throw a double servicing load on the radio service men of the nation. For they must do their former regular servicing, or more! And in addition, they must put back into operation the millions of sets which normally would have been dropped from use.

"And if radio repair parts are also shutdown and necessary repair material is withdrawn from trade channels, servicemen will be prevented from carrying on even their normal repair work. And then the rate of radio audience decay will be accelerated by another 4 to 6 million sets 'going dead' per year, making the broadcasters' audience crumble at the rate of 8 to 12 million sets per year.

"Neither of these blows to U. S. listening and U. S. morale need happen, if radio repairmen can get the repair parts they need.

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NOW IT'S FLY FOR THURMAN ARNOLD'S PLACE

About every so often a rumor comes along boosting Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission into a new job. The latest is that he is to succeed Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold. Mr. Arnold is supposed to be in bad because of the allegations recently made by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, who was seeking an Associated Press franchise for her paper. Speaking in behalf of her application, Mrs. Patterson told the New York Newspaper Publishers' convention:

"Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General) sent for me two years ago and said: 'If you want A.P. membership I can get it for you. I won't start it myself, but if you will send a member of your staff around the country and get some complaints from newspapers in your situation - that is, without A.P. memberships - I'll guarantee to break the monopoly and get you that membership.'

"I come from four generations of newspaper people, and I didn't like it - I didn't like the smell of it. I went home and thought it over and I refused to act.

No one at the Federal Communications Commission was able to confirm the rumor that Chairman Fly was to succeed Mr. Arnold, if Arnold were pried loose from his present position. The last job Fly was mentioned for was one being discussed and known as "Coordinator of Communications."

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EDUCATORS TO DISCUSS WARTIME BROADCASTING POLICIES

One of the most timely subjects to be discussed at the Institute for Education by Radio, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, May 3 to 6, grows out of the confusion in the public mind as a result of the apparent lack of definite policies for wartime broadcasting on the part of both government agencies and the industry.

Five leaders in the field of radio will deal with the activity of the radio industry as a whole in the present war effort - Edward L. Bernays, Dr. Lyman Bryson, Educational Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Robert J. Landry, Radio Editor of Variety magazine; Victor Sholis, representative of clear-channel stations; Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University; and George V. Denny, Jr., Director of America's Town Meeting of the Air.

It is expected that the panel will point out that this confusion is not so much due to a lack of information on the part of the listeners as to the lack of a definite strategy on the part of the government as to the angles to be stressed from day to day in the war situation.

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WAR ENDS RICH ERA FOR RADIO, SAYS "LIFE"

"War ends a rich era for radio and brings that industry fresh problems", the current issue of "Life" (April 27) says devoting 10 pages, mostly pictures, to the subject.

"During the past few months, the radio networks sold more 'time', i.e., took in more advertising revenues, than they had in any comparable period of their lush young life", the article continues. "But soon revenue will begin to fall off. War is bringing an end to radio's gilded era. All things considered, this seems a good thing.

"There is plenty that is fine and honest about radio. It has brought plenty of pleasure and education to the owners of 56,000,000 radio sets. But radio has not lived up to its prospects and expectations. It has aimed too much at the lowest common denominator of popular taste. Radio's excuse is that it gives the people what they want. Even if this were a good excuse, it doesn't make radio sound any better.

"Radio gives about five times as much time to news today as it did three years ago. Today the nervous newscasts come more frequently than watch advertisements used to. This increase has brought an increase in the number of news commentators. Few self-respecting stations can get along today without at least one commentator. Having grown in numbers, the commentators have also grown in boldness. Once mainly concerned with giving straight news reports, they now aim at interpretation.

"Some commentators explode with news, like Walter Winchell who is as proud today of his patriotic epigrams as he is of the gossip that made him famous. Some commentators know everything and brook no argument, like Hans Von Kaltenborn whose voice is as carefully clipped as his moustache.

"Recently the best-known got together in New York to form the Association of Radio News Analysts. They set themselves aside from pseudo-commentators by requiring that members must themselves write the comment they deliver."

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A paragraph of the annual report of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association reads:

"Too many dealers are still recommending radio and magazine advertising to the manufacturers whose products they sell. There is, we feel, an urgent need for correcting this condition, and for convincing dealers that newspaper advertising by their manufacturers is the kind of advertising that will help the dealers most. Many a national advertiser is influenced in his selection of media by the recommendations and wishes of his dealers."

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FCC ISSUES FREEZE ORDER ON NEW RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Stating that further instructions are necessary and that public interest demands that the requirements of the armed services be met before materials can be used for the construction of new broadcast services, the Federal Communications Commission last Monday issued a formal order freezing for the duration of the war all domestic radio construction with the exception of experimental high frequency and non-commercial educational stations.

The order read:

"The Defense Communications Board in April recommended that there be immediately placed in effect the following policy:

"No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any Standard, Television, Facsimile, Relay or High Frequency (FM, Non-Commercial Educational, Experimental) broadcast station.

"Upon consideration of this recommendation, the Commission has adopted a policy to grant no application for an authorization involving the use of any materials to construct or change the transmitting facilities of any standard, television, facsimile, relay, or high frequency (FM) broadcast station. The Commission, however, has deferred action on the recommendation of the Defense Communications Board with respect to experimental high frequency and non-commercial educational broadcast stations.

"Applications filed to meet the requirements of authorizations heretofore made in the form of conditional grants, and applications requesting an extension of time within which to complete construction under authorizations heretofore made, will not be granted, unless it appears that the applicant (1) has made substantial expenditures in connection therewith or actually commenced construction prior to the date hereof, and (2) has on hand or available substantially all materials and equipment necessary to complete construction.

"This policy shall not preclude the issuance of authorizations involving essential repairs or replacements for the purpose of maintaining existing services; nor shall it preclude the issuance of authorizations by the Commission for construction of, or changes in, facilities required by the Commission or recommended by the head of a war agency of the Federal Government.

"For the purpose of carrying this policy into effect, the following procedure will govern applications now pending: Every applicant who desires to prosecute a pending application involving the use of materials to construct or change the transmitting facilities of any standard, television, facsimile, relay or high

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frequency (FM) broadcast station, shall, on or before June 1, 1942, file with the Commission a formal petition embodying a statement of such facts and circumstances as he believes would warrant the granting of his application in the public interest. The filing of such petition will be construed as an indication of the desire of the applicant to prosecute his application, and, in the event the petition is denied, the application will be designated for hearing. Failure of any such applicant to file such formal petition on or before June 1, 1942, or such further time as the Commission may, upon satisfactory showing allow, will be deemed an abandonment of the application, and such application will be retired to the closed files of the Commission and dismissed without prejudice."

Commenting upon the new "freeze" order which went into effect immediately, Chairman Fly said:

"I want to draw your attention to the fact that this is a little broader in some respects - standard, television, facsimile, relay and FM are involved here in slightly different structure as to the extent of conditions of grants. Then, there is a paragraph which gives us room to turn around in in case - for example, an Act of God, as we had in a case we granted last Friday where a station had been destroyed by fire, and fortunately that station had materials on hand. In the case of burning or destruction of facilities, particularly if materials are available, it gives us an opportunity to do something about that and also enough latitude to meet our international needs and to carry out the policy of our international agreements, and that sort of thing, and where there is some public interest in doing so.

"I don't have in mind, however, explicitly any other type of exceptions. It is a little different in wording and will give us an opportunity to act without appearing on the fact of it to be violating a policy and where there is a vital need. It should be borne in mind that the usual circumstances in favor of construction will not prevail."

"This wipes out the former policy of permitting construction in areas not already serviced?" someone queried.

"Yes", Mr. Fly replied. "We made two or three grants last Friday. People have urged us to review many cases. We did review all the cases that were drawn to our attention that we could - and I can say fully every case that has been pressed on the Commission's attention was given serious consideration. We spent quite a number of hours on it and I imagine we reviewed as many as 20 or 25 cases in that light. Among those cases where we took no action there were two or three that went over because they involved international problems."

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BURNED STATION GETS QUICK ACTION DESPITE BANS

The Federal Communications Commission, priorities to the contrary notwithstanding, cut the red tape and quickly afforded relief to Station WGBR at Goldsboro, N. C., recently destroyed by fire.

The Commission order read, in part:

"The City of Goldsboro, with a population of 17,274 receives no primary broadcast service except that heretofore provided by Station WGBR. The restoration of this service will require the use of materials for which priority ratings are required and have been obtained. All of the necessary equipment is available to the applicant and will be delivered within the next thirty days with the exception of frequency and modulation monitors, which can be delivered in from four to six weeks.

"Under these circumstances, we find that public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of the instant application. "

Also Station WSGN, of Birmingham, was granted its request for an increase in daytime power from 1 to 5 KW, the explanation being:

"The application was filed in January of this year. The proposed operation would increase the daytime service area of the station from 5,470 square miles to 10,700 square miles, extending the daytime service of the station to an additional population of approximately 254,000, a gain of 40% or more in the potential daytime audience. No substantial part of this proposed new service area now has primary service. This application conforms to the Commission's Opinion of February 23, 1942, permitting the construction of facilities to serve an area without primary service.

"It is further noted that the equipment proposed to be used for the change in operating assignment is already available to applicant; it was procured from another station where a change in equipment has heretofore been authorized. "

Station KMA, of Shenandoah, Iowa, was granted permission to install a directional antenna, the FCC explaining:

"The proposed directional antenna is designed to improve and extend the nighttime service of the station through use of its maximum power of 5 KW during nighttime as well as day, and at the same time minimize interference to the services of other stations assigned to the same and adjacent frequencies in this country, as well as in Canada and Mexico.

"This application was filed in 1940, but action thereon was deferred until November 4, 1941, at which time the Commission gave the applicant's proposal conditional approval, directing a

conference between engineers for the Commission and the applicant. Pursuant to the conference, the applicant prepared amendments to its application. The Commission finds the amended proposal to be in accord with the conditions approved in the meeting of November 4. It is further noted that the applicant shows that it procured and paid for substantially all of the equipment necessary to make the proposed changes soon after the conference, at which it learned that the Commission had given the matter conditional approval."

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SEES NO NEED OF NATIONALIZATION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Apropos Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission saying Monday that any move by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to increase rates to maintain its customary \$9 a share dividend, is a matter to which "Congress may well want to give its serious consideration", he said in answer to a question:

"I don't think that the nationalization of the telephone system is essential, and I certainly have in mind no serious thought along that line. Nor do I have any reason to anticipate any such attitude on the part of the company that would require anything from that point of view. It has always been my own basic attitude in the whole field of communications that private interests under proper regulation, cooperating with the Government, can do a better job than the Government can do and I see no adequate reason to change my opinion on that principle."

"You are referring to the possibility that these increased rates might bring stricter control?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"Yes", he replied, "and it may be a national problem. After all, your supply of sugar and gasoline are national problems today because they have their essential parts in the war economy."

"Are you opposed to all increases?"

"I would rather not make any statement on that. I wouldn't want to prejudge such a question", the FCC official concluded. "Here's a serious problem and it should not go by default. There should be some effective way to meet and deal with the problem."

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A proposal by President Roosevelt to locate telegraph offices in Post Office buildings throughout the country has been submitted to the Senate. Testifying in support of legislation to authorize consolidation of telegraph companies into single domestic and single international systems, Jesse Jones said the President had requested him to ask for a provision in the bill authorizing post offices to rent space for telegraph offices.

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PRICE PRAISES RADIO AND PRESS ON CENSORSHIP

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said last night that "the heart of the whole censorship system" was the splendid voluntary cooperation of press and radio in withholding information of value to the enemy.

"Once a story is printed widely in American newspapers, it is difficult to keep it from being broadcast", he said. "Once it is broadcast, it will be heard abroad. Once it is heard abroad the enemy knows it and there is not much logic in trying to censor that information from letters and cablegrams."

Mr. Price discussed censorship in a radio interview in the "What Price Victory" series over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Newspapers and radio stations are asked, not ordered, to avoid use of such material", the censorship chief said in a reference to codes listing material which should not be made public. "The cooperation has been splendid. No one has tried to sabotage this voluntary experiment in self-discipline."

"There have been mistakes, of course, but the majority of the editors and broadcasters have played ball exceedingly well. They realize that on their cooperation may depend the security of thousands of American troops or their own cities and homes."

"Each editor and each broadcaster is his own censor. It is his responsibility to see that his newspaper or his radio station does not carry anything which might provide the enemy with valuable information."

He said the Office of Censorship now has more than 6000 employees and that eventually the staff would be double that number. This force censors communications which cross the borders of the United States.

In a message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt, \$7,500,000 was asked for the December-June period. The President has been financing operations of the office from his emergency fund.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS WORK WITH ARMY AND NAVY

Standardization work on tubes and also components for military radio apparatus has been initiated in cooperative plans between the Army Signal Corps and the Navy Department with the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. There have been initial standards already of cathode tubes and certain military radio components stipulating RMA designations.

Under the direction of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, as the RMA Director of the Engineering Department, the entire facilities of the Association have been made available to the Army and

Navy officials and bureaus, including transmission to any Army arsenals, Wright Field, government procurement agencies, etc., of the RMA Engineering Standards Manual and other engineering data.

Following suspension of civilian set production, the Materiel Bureau, which during the past year assisted the industry in making widespread substitutions for critical metals and other materials and also supplied data for the RMA Priorities and other committees in negotiations with WPB and OPA, is being terminated.

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 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::
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The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service - the U. S. short-wave listening post - made a transcript of the entire recent Hitler speech - copies of which were furnished to the press associations.

 The Supreme Court upholding the tapping of wireless and wire conversations was another rebuff to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission who has strongly opposed wire tapping. Also it was directly opposed to Section 605 of the FCC Act, which provides that "No person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning."

 Three new stations, known as The Tobacco Network of the South, have become affiliates of the Mutual Broadcasting System - WGTM, Wilson, N. C., WGTC, Greenville, N. C., and WGBR, Goldsboro, N. C.

 Five hundred used radios for distribution to Army posts here and abroad are being sought by the local National Youth Administration Office, working in cooperation with Army service branches. The radios will be reconditioned and sent to barracks. Would-be donors may write to NYA headquarters, 145 East 32nd St., New York City.

 All applications for priority assistance which do not specify a required delivery date will hereafter be returned to the applicant by the War Production Board, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, has announced.

 Robert R. Guthrie, who resigned from the War Production Board's organization March 14, complaining against delays in conversion of industries, asserted that the purpose for which he resigned "has been substantially - but not entirely - fulfilled."

He went on to charge that an order stopping civilian radio production April 23 "has already been circumvented: Nearly half the industry will go on producing civilian sets for six more weeks", and called a decision against conversion of the typewriter industry this year "still less excusable". This decision he attributed to Philip Reed, former General Electric official heading that field of WPB activity.

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4/28/42

CBS FORMALLY OPENS LATIN AMERICAN NETWORK MAY 19

Columbia Broadcasting System opens its new Latin American Network of 76 stations - CBS "Cadena de las Americas" - on a full scale operation schedule beginning Tuesday, May 19.

It climaxes years of painstaking research, negotiations, construction and testing activities to develop the first radio chain linking the United States with its twenty neighbor republics", says William S. Paley, Columbia President.

"Strengthening of hemispheric ties since the attack on Pearl Harbor and the increasing strategic importance of Latin America's position in the world conflict spurred CBS executives in their determination to hasten operation of the network, which extends thousands of miles from the Mexican banks of the Rio Grande to Argentina's Patagonian plains.

"Original plans called for this milestone in communications history at the outset of 1942. But concentration of United States productive effort on meeting acute military need brought unavoidable delays.

"Swift expressions of accord from the Southlands and the unified spirit at the Rio de Janeiro diplomatic conference sped the CBS decision to push the new system into quick operation.

"A special dedicatory program on the evening of May 19, is being shaped for broadcast to the entire CBS coast-to-coast domestic network, simultaneously with its transmission to the 76 stations south of the border.

"Topranking Government officials of the United States and many other countries are to participate.

"During the first two months of this year, CBS completed work, costing more than \$500,000, on its three transmitters which are to serve the entire Latin American chain. These are two 50,000-watt stations which bear the call letters WCBX and WCRC and a companion 10,000-watt station, WCDA.

"Eight directional antennas, the last word in modern design, have been constructed on a two mile square tract outside the New York City limits to beam programs to the CBS stations in South America. Even though these eight directional antennas are capable of nineteen different broadcasting combinations (that is, two or three frequencies for each antenna), ten more combinations are available from four other antennas for service to the Mexico and Central America audience."

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