

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1425

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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BIG SHAKEUP IN WPB RADIO SECTION - NEW CHIEF

Radio manufacturing interests and problems of the War Production Board have been transferred abruptly, with a new group of WPB officials in charge, a new Radio Section Chief, and other personnel changes.

Effective today (May 1), the WPB Radio Section, heretofore directly under Chief Robert C. Berner, and the Consumers Durable Goods Branch, under Chief Louis C. Upton and Assistant Chief Jesse L. Maury, is transferred to the WPB Communications Branch, whose chief is Leighton H. Peebles. Under Mr. Peebles, the new Radio Section Chief is Frank H. McIntosh, who has just assumed his office. Mr. McIntosh, who thus succeeds Mr. Berner, is a sales engineer, formerly with the Bell Laboratories, Graybar Electric Company and Western Electric Company. Mr. Berner will remain with the Consumers Durable Goods Branch and Mr. Maury, and both will discontinue radio functions and jurisdiction. Mr. Maury also stated he would not continue as Chairman of the WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee.

The sudden WPB radio reorganization order followed the April 22 general suspension of civilian radio production, leaving few remaining civilian problems except replacement tubes and parts.

All present and also future radio problems and jurisdiction, and the questions of replacement tubes and parts, are being taken over by the Communications Branch in the WPB reorganization, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. Some of the Radio Section personnel under Messrs. Maury and Berner are being transferred to the Communications Branch, while others of the present Radio Section staff will remain with the Consumers Durable Goods Branch, with others transferred to the Communications Production Branch under Ray Ellis.

Immediate action and further orders are in a state of transition. The question of future orders and action on appeals, officials stated, are being handled during the temporary transition period jointly by the retiring Radio Section Chief, Mr. Berner, and the new Communications Branch Radio Section Chief, Mr. McIntosh. Immediate questions affecting set manufacturers and also future supplies of replacement tubes and parts have been discussed by RMA officials in a preliminary way with the new Radio Section Chief, Mr. McIntosh.

Both the Communications Branch under Mr. Peebles and the former Radio Section of the Consumers Durable Goods Branch are in the organization of the Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches,

under Philip D. Reed, in the Division of Industry Operations, whose director is J. S. Knowlson.

Headquarters of the WPB Communications Branch and the new Radio Section, formerly in Temporary Building "E", have new offices in Room 2202, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C., adjacent to the Federal Communications Commission and the Defense Communications Board.

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SEES ADVERSE CHAIN RULING AFFECTING ALL U.S. ORDERS

The contention was made by Telford Taylor, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, in filing the FCC brief in the Supreme Court in the so-called anti-monopoly rules case appeal, is that if the FCC chain broadcasting regulations may be attacked in equity in an over-all footing" it is difficult to see why all other general policy declarations of the Federal Communications Commission - or, indeed, of other Government agencies - may not also be attacked."

Interesting points were also raised in the brief of the Mutual Broadcasting System just filed by Louis G. Caldwell, Chief MBS counsel. The Supreme Court, expected to act within the next two or three months, is petitioned to remand the chain monopoly chain regulations case with directions to the lower court to hear and determine the motion for preliminary injunction and to consider the original appeal on their merits.

The main FCC arguments are (1) that the NBC and CBS suits are premature because the regulations have no immediate legal effect but are mere declarations of policy to be applied in future administrative proceedings. (2) Since the regulations are not final and the administrative process has not been completed, the regulations are not reviewable at this time. (3) The appellants have an adequate remedy. (4) The argument of the appellant Columbia Broadcasting System that there may be no administrative proceedings in which it may contest the Commission's regulations is merely theoretical and, in any event, irrelevant. (5) Lack of finality is an insuperable obstacle to judicial review of the regulations at this time, whether in a statutory court or before a single district judge. (6) Review of the regulations under Section 402(b) is the appropriate method.

"It would seem equally possible, for example, for an aggrieved manufacturer of radio equipment holding a contract with a licensee or applicant, or other interested party, to attack the Federal Communications Commission's general allocation plan, or the policy which it has declared with respect to the authorization of new or improved broadcast facilities during the period of war emergency", the argument in the FCC brief continued. "The entertain-

ment of these suits, accordingly, would seriously impede the development of intelligent and responsible administrative processes by impelling administrative agencies not to disclose by general statements in advance of case by case adjudication, the policies which they intend to follow. The Government believes the formulation and publication of administrative policies is advantageous not only to those who do business with an agency but to the agency itself. To hold that such policies may be attacked on a sweeping basis prior to their application in particular cases would choke off this beneficial administrative trend."

The Mutual brief by Mr. Caldwell concluded:

"In arriving at its legislative determinations the Commission has, over the years, employed all the usual methods for the securing of information, including investigations in the field (which, in turn, have included countless thousands of observations and measurements with technical apparatus), questionnaires, data exchanged with foreign countries, conferences with interested groups and experts, informal hearings and formal hearings. The hearing in the instant case, resulting in a record of 8,713 pages and 707 exhibits, while of course larger than the average, is only one of a number of huge records built up in such proceedings where they have been held.

"In none of these matters was a hearing required by statute. The same determinations could have been made on the basis of information secured by informal methods (as it has been in other important sets of regulations adopted by the Commission), with no record setting forth the considerations and facts leading to the result. Under present conditions, indeed, it would not be proper to make some of the considerations public; and yet very important legislative enactments are being made from week to week, seriously affecting the persons subject to the Commission's regulatory powers.

"In the court below, counsel for appellants clearly indicated that it was their conception of the review accorded by Section 402(a) that it permitted a complete factual showing by appellants in support of the claim that the Commission had exceeded its powers and in so doing had deprived appellants of their rights. It is difficult to conceive of any factual showing which would not duplicate, in whole or in part, the record made before the Commission in this case and, if any important facts are lacking in that record, it can only be due to appellants' failure to present all the available material evidence to the Commission.

"Suppose, however, there had been no hearing and there were no formal record? Is the door to be thrown open to an extended judicial hearing of the sort sought by appellants? Once such a review is permitted, within what limits can it be confined? How can suits brought under Section 402(a) be prevented from becoming an effective weapon to subject the Commission's regulations to interminable delays, and to countrywide diversities of judicial rulings?"

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PAINE GIVEN FULL ASCAP AUTHORITY

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers on Wednesday voted General Manager John G. Paine full authority to conduct the business of the Society, subject to the approval of the newly elected President Deems Taylor, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. This action followed the recommendation of Mr. Taylor and the Executive Committee as part of the general plan for the reorganization of the Society's affairs.

Other actions by the Board included the approval of a 15-year contract with former President Gene Buck in a consultant and advisory capacity, at an annual salary of \$25,000, and the election to membership of Archibald Macleish, head of the Office of Facts and Figures of the United States Government.

The following is the version Variety has on the replacement of Gene Buck as President of ASCAP:

"The capture of enough votes among the writer directors came as a shock to Buck and the fact that the publisher contingent on the Board had managed their stratagem so efficiently and surreptitiously caused much incredulous headshaking in the music industry. * * *

"L. Wolfe Gilbert, a Buck henchman, brought up the matter of the recent election for writer directors and raised the question as to whether there ought to be a recount of the three-way contest that resulted in Ray Henderson coming out victor over Jerome Kern and Al Lewis before the Board, which included Henderson, proceeded to vote for officers."

"The count that elected Taylor comprised 11 publishers' votes and five writers' votes. The 16 votes just made the two-thirds majority required by the by-laws. * * *

"Intense publisher-director antagonism toward Buck has been accumulating since early in 1941 when he undertook to treat with go-betweens in a U. S. Department of Justice situation without first consulting ASCAP's Board of Directors. Publisher Directors have held that they would never have been brought up before a Federal Court in Milwaukee on criminal charges, and fined, had they been aware of the department's intentions at the inception of the proceedings. It was Buck, they said, who engaged the services of Charles Poletti, Lieut. Governor of New York, in the matter and left the Society no alternative but to let Poletti resume his negotiations for a consent decree.

"This antagonism increased considerably when Buck some eight months later flouted as ridiculous the terms submitted by NBC and CBS for settlement of their freeze-out of ASCAP and scored as 'Quislings' those publishers who wanted to openly admit that radio had licked them and that there was no sound reason for

continuing the fight. What actually brought the publishers' determination to get him out of the presidency to a head, say his foes, was an all-out attack that he delivered against them at a general membership meeting several months ago."

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RADIO SET PRICES UNDER MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

Retail and wholesale prices of radio, including phonographs, used radio sets, and also parts, tubes, and records, are placed under the national price ceilings in the "General Maximum Price Regulation", issued by OPA on April 28th. The OPA radio manufacturers' regulations, applicable to set and component manufacturers' prices, remain in effect.

The new order designates "radios and phonographs" at the head of the list of appliances and equipment specified by Administrator Leon Henderson as "cost of living" commodities placed under the national over-all price ceiling. Other specified commodities included refrigerators, light bulbs, flashlights and electrical appliances, as well as furniture, household equipment and clothing.

The radio and other retail price ceilings - the highest selling price in March 1942 - become effective on May 18, with the distributors' price ceilings effective a week earlier, on May 11. The Radio Manufacturers' Association was advised by Chief James H. Simon, of the OPA Radio Unit, that the "General Regulation" extends to used as well as new radios and phonographs and records, and also to tubes and parts sold by distributors and dealers. Therefore, in issuing the general price ceiling order, OPA revoked and annulled its previous temporary maximum price regulation governing the sale of new radio receiving sets and phonographs by distributors and retailers. This temporary regulation is now superseded by the March price ceilings of the "General Maximum Price Regulation".

All wholesalers and retailers will be automatically licensed under the national regulations on May 11. They must register with OPA at a time to be announced later. Administration of the price ceiling regulations affecting retailers and distributors, including interpretations of the new order, will be in charge of Dr. Merle Fainsod, who heads a new administrative section of OPA under Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith.

Leon Henderson also added "advertising services, including radio broadcasting" to the general price regulation "excepted services" list.

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LAWYER LA GUARDIA ARGUES HIS OWN CASE

Some years ago when Mayor La Guardia, of New York City, retired from Congress, someone asked him if he intended practicing law. Mr. La Guardia was quoted as replying that he dreaded returning to the legal practice. If that is true, he must have changed his mind last Wednesday when he appeared before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington as counsel for New York's Municipal Station WNYC. In order to do that La Guardia had to be specially admitted to practice before the FCC.

Mayor La Guardia has a personal interest in Station WNYC as he has been using it for his special Sunday talks and other announcements since his refusal to deal with the City Hall newspapermen with whom he has been carrying on a feud for several months.

New York's station seeks to extend its time to 11 P.M., but is opposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, as operator of WCCO on the same frequency at Minneapolis, and by the State of Minnesota, on the ground that the time extension would mean interference in certain regions served by WCCO.

Mr. La Guardia attacked the Columbia Broadcasting System for opposing night hours for New York's municipal radio station. WNYC, the Mayor said, should not have "to get the consent" of CBS, a "privately owned corporation", for the privilege.

"Maps", La Guardia declared, "showed too many CBS stations in the Minnesota area to be wholesome."

John D. J. Moore, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, told the Commission that almost twenty stations using Columbia programs serve the WCCO region, and he wanted to know why when CBS "had such a complete monopoly in this area", there could be any interference from WNYC."

In New York the day after the hearing, Earl Gammons, Manager of WCCO, in Minneapolis, charged that "Counsel" La Guardia had made at least two errors in his presentation.

To the Mayor's charge that there are "too many CBS radio stations in the Minnesota area to be wholesome", Mr. Gammons replied that "the fact is that CBS has two stations in Minnesota. One is WCCO, with a clear channel. The other CBS station in Minnesota is KDAL at Duluth, with a limited local coverage."

The Mayor's "second error", Mr. Gammons said, was in "proclaiming that his is a public-owned station operated only for public service compared with WCCO being a private enterprise. "The Mayor knows that both WNYC and WCCO are licensed equally in the public interest, convenience and necessity", he said.

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RADIO SERVICEMAN WINS COURT ACTION

The legal charge of "unlawfully withholding a radio" has lost some of its sting, according to Radio Retailing, which continues:

"In fact, the possibility that radio servicemen may be successfully faced with such charges while they're trying to collect their service-estimating fees, was considerably weakened last month when the Court of Special Sessions in New York City dismissed the charges against a local radio man.

"This was the case of the serviceman who dared to stand his ground, and insisted on his repair estimate fee of \$1, in spite of all the con-calling and court action that his irate customer undertook. The dealer had his 'estimate charge' sign displayed in his store, and also mentioned it to the customer. Yet he was forced into a long series of court appearances because the radio owner denied knowledge of the fee, and refused to pay it. Meanwhile the dealer hung on to the set.

"The charge was petty larceny. After a number of hearings and delays, Mr. Alpert (lawyer for a servicemen's organization) moved to dismiss the charges on the ground that no larceny had been proven, and that the complainant's remedy, if any, was in a civil court inasmuch as the defendant asserted a lien against the property involved. The three judges hearing the case then dismissed the charges.

"Specifically, it would appear that the only point established here was that such cases call for civil action, rather than criminal.

"It seems that such a civil case would have to be tried under the lien law applying to artisans' services, which contains no specific references to the type of work which is done by radio men.

"There is one step, however, that radio men can take now. And that is to be sure that the customer receives formal and unmistakable notification that a service estimate charge will be made. Printed claim-checks or tags, which constitute a contract and leave no doubt about the agreement, are the best, although prominent display signs and verbal mention are usually enough.

"These steps should be taken to avoid all court action, civil or criminal, and are of special importance in these times. The serviceman's time is now more valuable, and if his charges are questioned to any degree, it will have a particularly unfortunate effect on his business."

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U. S. MAY GIVE RADIO SERIES ON RELIGION

Although the networks have been praised for the way they have handled religious broadcasts, officials of the Committee on religious life in the Nation's Capital have been conferring with officials of the Office of Facts and Figures regarding the program which may be heard on Sunday mornings, according to one informant.

Leaders of the Committee on Religious Life and Federal officials declined to reveal much about the plans for the broadcasts, saying that there are still many wrinkles to be ironed out before the project is fully developed.

However, it was learned that one of the dominating themes of the broadcasts will revolve around a motto of the Committee on Religious Life - "Freedom for Religion and Religion for Freedom".

On one hand, the program may portray religious persecution in Nazi-occupied lands, and the courageous stand of the Norwegian bishops against the Quislings. On the other hand, it probably will tell what is being done to preserve religious freedom in America, and to further understanding and tolerance.

An official of the Office of Facts and Figures said high-class dramatic talent is expected to be used in the radio programs.

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, spiritual leader of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, is General Chairman of the Committee on Religious Life.

Representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths serve on that Committee, which, through radio broadcasts and other means, stresses the basic principles which all religions can share, creating a common spiritual denominator.

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FM STATION W47A DOES AWAY WITH TRANSMITTER WIRES

Whereas most radio programs are carried by telephone wire from the studio to a transmitter, usually located many miles from the studio, a few frequency-modulation stations lately have installed special studio transmitter equipment to relay programs to the main transmitter.

Such a station is W47A, Capitol Broadcasting Company, FM station at Schenectady, N. Y., whose main transmitter is in the Helderberg Mountains, 12 miles airline from the studio. The ST equipment at W47A was installed under the first construction permit issued by the Federal Communications Commission for ST equipment in the 342 mc band. General Electric engineers designed the studio

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transmitter and the station receiver. Both were built by the company's radio and television department, the transmitter in Schenectady and the receiver in Bridgeport. W47A engineers designed and built the studio transmitter antenna and the receiving antenna at the main transmitter.

The complete W47A ST equipment consists of a 25-watt transmitter, a crystal control receiver and temporary directive antennas at both ends of the circuit.

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WOR TIME SIGNALS SO ACCURATE CAN BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

J. R. Poppele, WOR's Chief Engineer, states that WOR Time Signals are so accurate that they can be used for navigation purposes.

The time signals which WOR transmits hourly - twenty-four hours a day - Mr. Poppele said, originate in the Naval Observatory in Arlington, Virginia. This service is made possible by a special arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by means of automatic equipment which has been installed in the Master Control Room at WOR. Western Union picks up the hourly time pulse at the Naval Observatory and transmits it by special telegraph lines to a master clock in New York City. This clock is housed in a vault where uniform conditions of pressure, temperature and humidity are maintained. Thus it is possible to maintain the same precise accuracy as the Naval Observatory clocks.

WOR has a special wire line from this master clock in New York to the automatic mechanism in the WOR Master Control Room. The entire operation is electrically and mechanically controlled and the time signal is superimposed upon the broadcast circuit. The mechanism is, therefore, automatic and requires no manual control by studio technical employees.

Mr. Poppele pointed out that recent chronographic tape measurements were made checking the time signal against the Naval Station at Arlington, and it was found that the average error is less than 1/25 of a second. The slight lag is caused by the time required in the operation of the electrical relays which control the broadcast of the impulse.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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A new Priorities Regulation No. 9, issued by the Director of Industry Operations, will govern issuance and use of ratings for export whenever appropriate forms are approved for specified industries or products. The most important provision of the regulation is that a preference rating assigned under its terms to a product for export may not be applied without an export license or other authorization to export, and the rating will be automatically cancelled if the export license or authorization is revoked. This will help to prevent burdening transportation and dock facilities with materials which cannot be exported.

General Outdoor Advertising of New York City expended \$40,000 in radio devices to switch off their signs in event of air raids only to learn that the signs might have to be blacked out anyway.

An analysis of six CAB reports covering the first quarter of 1942, released by the NBC Research Division, shows that the Red Network leads the next network by 14 percent in average commercial ratings for Monday-through-Saturday daytime listening.

March 1942 figures show that the Red increased its own aggregate daytime ratings by 14 percent over March 1941.

A new line of dynamotors for communication and other service in aircraft, tanks, and mobile field equipment has been announced by the General Electric Company.

The new line of General Electric dynamotors comprises five types, ranging from 25 to 600 watts in output, and from 3 to 31 pounds in weight. Formex wire insulation, light weight, and reliability under rigorous conditions are features. Each unit is designed for high output from a small frame size.

William H. Bauer, FCC attorney, charged before the Senate Patent Committee that the Bell Telephone System and its parent company, A. T. & T., have sought to monopolize the communications field through patents. Bauer told the Committee that the Bell System started from two original patents and has grown to a "structure involving the ownership of more than 9000 patents and rights under an even greater number of patents owned by others."

Bauer charged that RCA is in a "very dominant position" in the radio communication field because of its restrictive patent licensing policy and through patent agreements with companies located in Japan, Germany, Italy, Australia, England, France, Holland, Hungary, Russia, "and others".

In conjunction with his duties as Manager of NBC Operated Stations, Sherman D. Gregory has been appointed Manager of WEAJ, key station of the Red Network, New York. Mr. Gregory's duties will include the coordination of network activity relating to WEAJ.

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BROADCAST FROM COLUMBUS RADIO CONVENTION

The "American Forum of the Air" moves to Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday (May 5) at 8 P.M. to bring WOR listeners a discussion featuring six authorities on radio and public relations. The program will be presented in cooperation with the 13th Institute for Education by Radio of Ohio State University which convenes in Columbus Sunday.

The subject of the discussion will be "Is Radio Being Effectively Used in the War Effort?" and the participants will be:

Edward L. Bernays, publicist and writer; J. Harrison Hartley, Office of Public Relations, U. S. Navy; Robert J. Landry, radio editor of Variety; Ed Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; William B. Lewis, Radio Director, Office of Facts and Figures, and Roger M. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

A portion of the program will be broadcast from the banquet of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio on Monday, May 4 (NBC-Red, 7:30 P.M., EWT).

Speakers include Maj. Harold W. Kent, of the Public Relations Bureau of the U. S. War Department, National President of the I. E. R.; Lindsay Wellington, American representative of the BBC, and Dr. W. W. Charters, of the faculty of Ohio State University.

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NEW RULES FOR SONG-PLUGGERS

To eliminate evils which have grown up around the business of song-plugging, C. L. Menser, Program Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has put into effect a set of rules designed to circumscribe objectionable practices.

Effective May 4 and until further notice, all contact with the NBC Music Library by the Music Publishers Contact Employees Union, Local 22102, A. F. of L., will be made through a single officially delegated member of the union to whom Thomas Belviso, NBC Music Division Manager, will make available between 2 and 4 P.M., information as to daily clearance of musical numbers. The Library will be restricted, so far as union members are concerned, to this official representative.

It is understood that the new set-up does not in any way oblige NBC to actual performance of the numbers cleared, since in every case a clearance sheet indicates only intention to program the numbers.

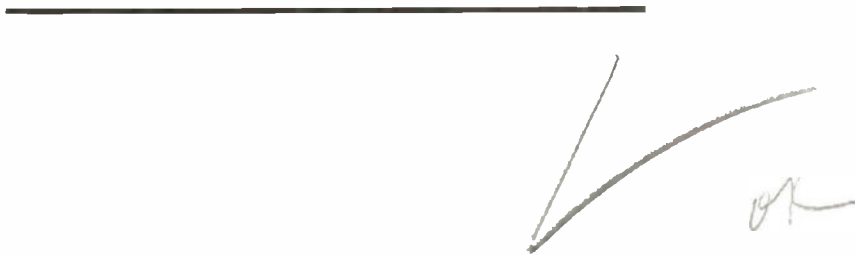
Effective May 4 the rule regarding lapse of time between duplication of numbers played - now three hours - will be put on a two-hour basis. The rule applies to both commercial and sustaining programs.

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May 5, 1942

BOY SCOUTS MAY BE USED TO HELP SERVICE RADIO SETS

That the radio industry is even investigating the prospects of training Boy Scouts in the servicing of radio sets for the public use to supplant radio service men entering the service was made known by Paul A. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Chicago last week. Mr. Galvin emphasized the necessity for keeping the sets of the country in condition for the duration.

"We have not been unmindful of our responsibility to the government and the public in providing replacement parts to keep the millions of sets now in the hands of the public in service", Mr. Galvin said. "Provisions to accomplish replacement parts have been worked out by RMA committees and the civilian divisions of the WPB."

It was also revealed by Mr. Galvin that the radio industry was preparing for a tremendous curtailment of civilian production even before Pearl Harbor.

"The present situation is that virtually all set manufacturers, excepting a very few employing only a few hundred people, have war contracts and are accelerating in their production", the RMA President declared.

"Conversion of the industry was accomplished with very little dislocation of labor. I feel the constant contact of the industry with WPB, and they, in turn, in coordination with the Army and Navy, was greatly responsible for this orderly and effective conversion."

Mr. Galvin praised the work of his predecessor James S. Knowlson:

"Under the leadership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the radio industry took early action in the original National Defense Program of 1940. Our President of the Association, at that time James S. Knowlson, was an early and vigorous advocate that the radio industry lose no time in finding its spot in the Defense Program. Mr. Knowlson was later drafted by Donal M. Nelson, in September of 1941, to become his Deputy Director of Priorities in the old OPM organization - and is now Director of Industry Operations in the War Production Board."

"Before the 1940 Defense Program, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force obtained their radio apparatus largely from five firms, namely, General Electric, Western Electric, RCA, Westinghouse and Bendix", Mr. Galvin said further. "Naturally, when the early

release of orders for radio apparatus was made by the contracting divisions of the Army and Navy, the orders went to these five firms who had established themselves through long years of contact, relations and experience. They knew the intricacies of the highly technical problems because of constant association with them - and they could produce.

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association never attempted to get production contracts for any of its members, realizing how impractical this was. Instead, the Association sought to guide the industry into a groove in the Defense and War Production Program by influence: first, to influence the members of the industry that there was a big job to be done; that they should expose themselves to the problems technically to learn who and how to serve; also expose themselves to the procurement and contract divisions of the Army and Navy, so they would become known. We had to become acquainted with the problems and the people in the Army and Navy. We fostered the idea that it was not a matter of how many square feet of floor space or how many tools we all had in the aggregate, but instead it was our technical talent, our experience, our background, our management and our years of mass production of radio sets, and a far-flung, finely-knit organization of myriads of specialty radio parts suppliers, coupled with their technical production and management experience, which as a whole made a vast, well-fitted machine - that this machine could be readily utilized and was sufficiently capable to produce the ever-expanding radio war program.

"The tube group of our industry was very influential to a tremendous degree in bringing about substitutions of materials of scarce nature, as well as accomplishing almost overnight developments of tubes for special purposes.

"It was very evident in the Summer of 1941 that there was a billion-dollar-plus military radio program in the making. Set manufacturers and parts manufacturers began to find their place in the picture. Sub-contracting to other set manufacturers by the 'big five' began and has expanded into what is known now as family groups - fostered by the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy - wherein set sub-contractors are assigned to a specific one of the 'big five' and thus spreading the work. Many other set manufacturers themselves became prime contractors. The parts manufacturers as a whole, excepting possibly the speaker manufacturers, have found their spot in the scheme and are making tremendous quantities of parts in the war program."

In conclusion Mr. Galvin said:

"Radio is going to play a big part in our winning this war. The industry is fully mindful of its responsibility to deliver a big order and promptly. WPB, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force all know what they want in radio apparatus. They've got their feet on the ground. The quality of our radio apparatus excels that of our enemies in every type - I know you'll be very glad to hear that. I have great confidence in the management, production and technical ability of the radio industry, which will deliver its part of the vast war program complete and successfully.

NBC NEXT AT BAT IN FCC REVAMPING BILL HEARINGS

Although it was said at the Capitol that Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, a previous witness, might be recalled, the first parties to testify today (Tuesday) with the resumption of the hearings on the bill of Representative Jared Y. Sanders (D.), of Louisiana, to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission were expected to be representatives of the National Broadcasting Company. It was not known at the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce just who would appear but it was assumed because of the illness of Niles Trammell that Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, and perhaps others, might speak for that organization.

Later, President William S. Paley of the Columbia Broadcasting System was expected to appear along with Edward Klauber, ranking CBS Vice-President and additional officials of the company.

In brief, the Sanders bill would:

- (1) Change the administrative organization of the Federal Communications Commission.
- (2) Change the Commission's procedure for handling applications.
- (3) Change appellate rights and remedies.
- (4) Require the Commission to report to Congress on certain matters of basic policy which have been the subject of recent Commission inquiry or action.

Printed copies of Mr. Miller's testimony before the committee have just become available. This is a lengthy and detailed discussion of the broadcasters' troubles with the FCC from the Association's viewpoint and fills a 53-page booklet captioned, "Let's Keep Radio Free".

"The problem of the broadcasting industry today can be summed up in one word 'uncertainty'; uncertainty of right - uncertainty of remedy - and uncertainty of future," Mr. Miller stated. "We appreciate, of course, that due to the declaration of war and the accompanying readjustments in our national life, there is no industry and, in fact, no individual that is wholly free from uncertainty. But ours is an uncertainty wholly unrelated to war. Our problem existed before the war and will exist throughout the war and at the end of the war, unless Congress clarifies the relationship between government and the industry.

"There is great uncertainty as to the power of the Commission, due to the indefinite grant of power given the regulatory body, contained in the phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity'.

"The phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity' was used in the utility field where the powers of regulation were broad and general, and it was thought wise to employ that phrase for radio at least for a time. Its meaning was undoubtedly well understood at that time, (in 1927) but over a period of years that meaning has become ambiguous and its confines have lost clear outline. Due to the indefiniteness of the law there is forever pressure upon the Commission to assume powers far beyond those granted by the Congress to a regulatory commission. Moreover, there is no way today by which a broadcaster can challenge the assertion of authority by the Commission on many of its acts without risking the loss of his license.

"Then again, the penalty which can be meted out for a single offense is too severe. It is perfectly possible for a broadcaster to lose his license for a single mistake which does not involve wilful misconduct, which might in fact represent just one small slip of the tongue or of the pencil in the hand of a news script writer. I believe that the punishment should most certainly fit the crime, but since it is almost impossible to operate over a length of time without some technical violation, I believe that no license should be revoked for a single violation, but only for overall and wilful, continuous violation and defiance.

"Recently the Commission has initiated hearings concerning the ownership of radio stations by newspapers, notwithstanding the fact that the Act contains no authority to permit any discrimination against such ownership, and notwithstanding the further fact that the court pointed this out before the hearings started, and has again pointed it out in the recent Stahlman case. The Commission has initiated hearings on multiple ownership, network structures, network station relationship; and, there is a general tendency on the part of the majority of the Commission more and more to invade the field of business management and program content. There is a very serious question of the Commission's power to take any action in these and other fields. Certainly questions of fundamental policy are involved which were not definitely settled in the Commission's favor by the Act of 1927, or the Act of 1934, and such questions of policy should be settled by the Congress and not by any administrative agency."

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WGST, ATLANTA, CITED FOR CLAIMING TOO MANY LISTENERS

Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., Atlanta, in the sale of the facilities of its radio station, WGST, for advertising purposes, agrees under a stipulation entered into with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue representing that WGST has more listeners than any other radio station in Atlanta, unless such is a fact; and that the station's power is 5,000 watts, unless such power is actually authorized for use and used by the station during its entire broadcasting period or unless it is clearly explained that such power is authorized and used only during certain specified hours.

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FLY EVIDENTLY WILL PASS UP NAB CONVENTION

There doesn't seem to be a chance of an eleventh hour acceptance by FCC Chairman James L. Fly of the invitation to attend the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held in Cleveland, beginning next Sunday, May 10th. It all goes back to the row Mr. Fly had with the broadcasters at their convention in St. Louis last year when he was not given an opportunity to reply to certain charges made against him and made the now famous retort that the NAB "was like a mackerel in the moonlight - it shines and it stinks".

Nevertheless though remaining in Washington, Mr. Fly is expected to be freely consulted on the important organization realignments which are expected to be made at Cleveland. While he may not have the strength to dictate to the broadcasters what they shall do, nevertheless it is thought to be sufficient for him to exercise a veto.

Also the Mutual Broadcasting System, which resigned from the NAB at St. Louis because of dissatisfaction in handling the ASCAP negotiations and the treatment accorded Mr. Fly and the Network Affiliates, Inc., representing independently owned network outlets, are likewise pretty sure to have a voice in any reorganization - that is if the negotiations - as expected - wind up in a new association agreeable to the warring factions. Both MBS and the Network Affiliates will have a series of independent meetings in Cleveland at the time of the NAB convention.

Among those who will address the NAB will be Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor of Canada; Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship; and the Army and Navy heads of public relations.

Present also at Cleveland will be the Broadcasters Victory Council, the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service and the FM Broadcasters, Inc. Also there will be special programs Tuesday and Wednesday devoted to listeners activities. A new high record is expected to be made at Cleveland as hotel reservations indicate that more than 1000 persons will attend.

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"You Can't Do Business With Hitler", a 15-minute recorded radio program, has broken best-selling broadcasting records, the War Production Board advises. The program is distributed weekly, at their own request, to 720 of the 850 radio stations in the United States.

"You Can't Do Business with Hitler" is based on the book by Douglas Miller, who was Commercial Attache of the American Embassy in Berlin for 14 years. It is prepared by the Radio Section of the OEM with Miller's collaboration. It was first distributed, with no advance fanfare, in January. Its growth since then has been largely by neighbor-to-neighbor build-up.

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MONTANA AND IDAHO HOMES 86% RADIO EQUIPPED

Of the 137,521 homes canvassed in Idaho in the 1940 decennial census of population, 118,824, or 86.4 percent had radios. Of the 156,024 homes visited in Montana, 134,503, or 86.2 had receiving sets.

In Montana, which is the home State of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, top man in radio in the Senate, there were in the urban centers 62,581 homes reporting, of which 57,114, or 91.8 had radios; rural non-farm 48,480 homes; homes 40,924, or 84.4 percent with radios; rural farm, 44963 of which 36,465 or 81.1% had radios.

In Idaho of the 49,062 urban homes, 44,795 or 91.3% had sets; rural non-rarm 40,059 homes of which 33,697 or 84.1%; and rural farm 48,400 homes of which 40,332 or 83.2 had radios.

Thus far Connecticut and Rhode Island have led the other States reported with 95.7 percent with the District of Columbia third with 93.7. At the foot of the class is Mississippi with only 39.9%.

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LUCY, OF WRVA, HEAD VIRGINIA U.S.O. RADIO DIVISION

Appointment of three members of the State Publicity Committee for the \$407,000 U.S.O. war fund campaign in Virginia was announced in Richmond by Chairman John Stewart Bryan.

C. T. Lucy, of Station WRVA, Richmond, President of the Virginia Association of Broadcasters, will head the Radio Division. C. B. Short of Roanoke, President of the Virginia Press Association, will be in charge of the Press Division, and James S. Easley, of Halifax, Past President of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, will head the Speakers' Bureau.

The campaign will be launched June 1st.

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Station KTSM, Tri-State Broadcasting Co., Inc., El Paso, Texas, has asked the FCC for a construction permit to change frequency from 1380 to 690 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 1 kilowatt, install directional antenna for day and night use.

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"INVASION FROM MARS" IN BOOKFORM AS PANIC WARNING

Described as the first careful and scientific study of a large scale panic and as showing how the average man of today may be expected to act under optimum panic producing conditions, the story of the sensational Orson Welles broadcast has just been put into book-form under the title "The Invasion From Mars". It carries the complete radio script with indicated sound effects. Also as one reviewer wrote, those owning a copy of the book "may enjoy a learned laugh over the things 'The Invasion From Mars' made people do."

The book is printed by the Princeton University Press and the price is \$2.50.

Another timely book by the same publishers is "Propaganda by Short Wave" by Howard L. Childs and John B. Whitton.

During the crucial months of 1939-1941, when the air waves were flooded with information, misinformation, and abuse by master propagandists, the Princeton Listening Center was the only point in America where more or less complete coverage was given to the volumes of propaganda that poured out of warring Europe. From December 1939 to May 1941, when the Federal Communications Commission established a short-wave monitoring service, a trained staff of experts recorded and analyzed day by day the prodigious output of European short-wave centers. This book not only presents the findings of the Listening Center, but also traces the history of short-wave propaganda itself from its beginnings in the '20's to the present day.

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NEW RADIO COURSE PLANNED FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

A new course in radio code and technique will be offered by the Women's Defense Training School in Washington.

Mrs. Abby Morrison Ricker, President of the Women's Radio League of America, who served in the Navy as a first-class radio electrician during the last war, will instruct the class. The public is invited to hear the special lecture to be given by Mrs. Ricker Wednesday evening, when she will explain the course in detail.

In addition to the course in radio code and technique, instruction will be offered in warden's work, canteen and motor transport, as well as the required subjects - first aid, stretcher drill, civilian protection against gas attack, psychology and teaching technique.

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NEW WAR INFORMATION BOARD IN OFFING

The new War Information Board, including radio as well as press activities, is expected to be created this week by Executive Order. The outline calls for the merger of Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, part of the Donovan agency, which is officially known as the Coordinator of Information, and the Army, Navy and War Production Board information sections. On the Board would be representatives of State, War, Navy, Justice and WPB. Chairman of the Board would be its Director. Another Executive Order would transfer parts of Donovan's agency to Army Intelligence and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Apparently the only hitch now is the designation of a Chairman and Director. Six persons reported to be under consideration are Lyle Wilson of the United Press, Elmer Davis, radio commentator; Walter Lippmann, the columnist; E. Palmer Hoyt, of the Portland Oregonian; Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Fred Gaertner, Jr., of the Detroit News. Headquarters of WIB will be the new \$600,000 Information Center, which has been erected in downtown Washington on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Treasury.

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WOULD HAVE SOMEONE REPLY TO LABOR BROADCASTS

Somewhat caustic on the subject of the labor unions taking the air, Westbrook Pegler, nationally known columnist, writes:

"The A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. have arranged to present a regular weekly broadcast in praise of themselves and the boss unioners, so it would be only fair of the National Broadcasting Co. to allow equal time each week to a selected number of individual American workers in which to reveal the corruption in both of these predatory political groups and narrate personal experiences under the terror. Radio is out of my line or I would be glad to present the worker's own case against these professional manhunters, but there must be some competent radio man willing to accept the challenge to truth and freedom. Unopposed by true stories of individual suffering, the unioners' program would tend to confirm the false public impression that these mercenaries and dictators of the powerful subgovernment for our country actually do speak for American labor when the fact is that they are labor's most dangerous, greedy and relentless enemies.

"The commentator would have to be a man of patriotic character and courage for he would know in advance that the grafters, demagogues and ambitious Little Hitlers and Duces of the big organizations would instantly smear him with all manner of fantastic and false innuendos and charges as a substitute for factual argument. They dare not meet squarely any of the documented charges against them and now, like Adolf Hitler, would accuse him of cutting his own hair, beating his dog, bathing, and even of private virtue, this latter a very serious charge under the New Deal morality."

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::: _____ :::
::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Manufacturers of automatic phonographs and other amusement machines, who have on hand inventories of raw materials and semi-processed and finished parts, frozen by the terms of the Limitation Order, are now permitted, by an amendment to that order, to dispose of such inventories to fill orders bearing preference ratings higher than A-2.

WOR and Mutual have announced that the present program schedule would be retained throughout the Summer months. The reason for this, it was stated, was that a disruption of programming tends to confuse and hurt audience listening.

Station KARM, The George Harm Station, Fresno, Calif., has asked the Federal Communications Commission for a modification of license to change frequency from 1430 to 1030 kilocycles.

Reprints of a brief by I. H. Nakdimen, President of the City National Bank at Fort Smith, Ark., entitled "A President of a National Bank Analyzes the Bell Telephone Monopoly and Prays for Justice at the Hands of the American Government" are now being circulated. The brief was inserted in the Congressional Record of December 1 by Representative John M. Coffee of Washington.

American soldiers stationed in Surinam - Dutch Guiana - will be able to speak by telephone to their relatives and friends when the new radio telephone service between Surinam and the United States is opened to the public this week, a Netherlands dispatch states.

The British Government has granted the British Broadcasting Corporation \$27,600,000 aid for the forthcoming year. This is almost twice the grant of last year which was \$15,200,000.

During the debate upon the enlarged appropriation, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, was challenged in Parliament by James Griffith as to why BBC News ignored Labor Executive's Report on post-war reconstruction. Mr. Griffith finally admitted BBC should not have ignored it and gave assurance to Labor "it shan't happen again." Labor newspapers declared there is feeling BBC officials regard themselves as Government propeagandists "with a Conservative government."

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CALLS PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST "RADIO'S MIGHTIEST SHOW"

"Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

"An instant's hush, perhaps a muffled echo of the final word from a neighboring announcer's booth in the Oval Room, and the voice of the greatest of democracies begins another momentous message to the war world of 1942", says an NBC description of a presidential broadcast.

"Here is radio's mightiest show of power. . . . It all begins with a few telephone calls. Stephen Early, White House secretary, tells Washington offices of broadcasting networks that the President will speak on a certain date. He estimates the length of the address. The men he talks to are liaisons between the networks and the White House. The National Broadcasting Company's spokesman is Carleton Smith, announcer for all of the President's radio addresses since that first Fireside Chat back in 1933.

"The President does not request any particular time. That decision is left to radio's men, who choose an hour that will command the widest possible audience with the least disruption of regular schedules. The time is submitted to the White House.

"Once the President has approved, the machinery of preparation begins turning. . . . Shortwave departments book the talk for broadcast in Mr. Roosevelt's own words, by transcription and in many translations.

"In all this there is no compulsion. No station is required to place its facilities in the gigantic radio pool. Yet every network outlet does, and hundreds of independent stations arrange to join one or another of the networks while the President is on the air. NBC extends this service without charge to any independent station applicant.

"Meanwhile Washington staff engineers test their presidential broadcast equipment, the finest field amplifiers and control units they own. They stow it in taxis, transport it to the White House. All of this paraphernalia is in duplicate to guard against any possibility of failure. The engineers, too, are veterans of presidential broadcasting. NBC's technical crew is headed by A. E. Johnson, engineer-in-charge of the Network's Washington division.

"For several hours before the President's broadcast the Oval Room scene is one of lively action as engineers set up their equipment, run microphone lines to the President's familiar broadcasting desk and begin a series of tests. Permanent broadcasting lines connect the White House with Washington studio plants. NBC's twin circuits, for instance, join the vast domestic and shortwave network at the Washington master control board, from which point it is relayed on to New York for distribution.

"A half hour before the broadcast Carleton Smith joins his announcing confreres in the Oval Room to discuss the length of the introduction. A definite number of seconds is agreed upon so that all may end simultaneously. Usually not more than 30 seconds is allotted for the 'presentation'.

"Mr. Roosevelt generally arrives on the scene about ten minutes before broadcast time. An attendant announces "The President". All work instantly stops, everyone rises, remains standing until Mr. Roosevelt has seated himself at the desk.

"A minute before the appointed hour the announcers retire to their plush-curtained cubicles, keep sharp eyes on their engineers. The second hand sweeps on, the cue is flashed and over the earth speeds the simple, brief presentation ending, "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

President Roosevelt's April 28 address to the nation on America's wartime economy was heard by a radio audience of 46,300,000 people, it was estimated by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm.

In a survey for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Hooper found the President's rating was 61.8.

The President had his largest radio audience December 9, 1941, when he delivered his first address as wartime Chief Executive, two days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The Hooper survey on that talk estimated the President's radio audience rating at 79.0.

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RECORDINGS FOR FAMILIES OF HEROES NAMED BY ROOSEVELT

Through the thoughtfulness of Frank Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, the families of American heroes lauded by President Roosevelt in his recent fireside talk will have recordings of the President's words as a gift from NBC.

The recipients of these recordings are Mrs. Albert Wassell, Little Rock, Ark., mother of Lieut. Commander Corydon W. Wassell, who through great personal daring evacuated 12 American wounded from Java to Australia; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheless, of Menard, Texas, parents of Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, who, while flying a crippled Flying Fortress, fought off 18 Jap planes in the Philippines, and Mrs. G. R. Voge, of Chicago, wife of Lieut. Commander Richard C. Voge, commander of the U.S. Submarine Sailfish, formerly the Squelus.

In a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. Wheless, Mr. Mullen said:

"In order that the President's remarks about your son may always live with you, the National Broadcasting Company is sending you under separate cover a complimentary recording of that portion of the President's speech mentioning your son's heroism."

Similar telegrams, differing only to essentials, were sent the other recipients. The recordings were prepared under the direction of A. A. Schechter, head of the NBC News and Special Events Division.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NAVY EXPERT ASKS SEPARATE RADIO MERGER

The statement of Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the Telegraph Merger Bill (S. 2445) aroused considerable interest because of the Admiral's intimate connection with radio since its infancy.

All the previous witnesses had endorsed the general principles of the bill, which would permit two mergers of record communications companies (i.e. radio telegraph and wire telegraph), one in the domestic field and one in the foreign field. While they suggested changes in the details, they seemed in agreement on the principles.

Admiral Hooper, however, recommended something entirely different, namely a merger of all the wire companies including the cables, and another merger of all the radio companies. He pointed out that this would most effectively preserve competition between wire or cable on the one hand and radio on the other. He predicted that a merger in the international field which included both cable and radio companies would almost certainly lead to domination of radio by the older cable interests, just as has happened in the case of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in England.

Practically all of the previous witnesses except W. A. Winterbottom, of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., had been representatives of the wire or cable interests or interests closely allied with them. Mr. Winterbottom in his testimony did not stress the points so clearly made by Admiral Hooper. Mr. Winterbottom said his company neither advocated nor opposed the mergers as proposed in the bill, but approved separate mergers in the domestic and international fields.

Admiral Hooper's conclusions are as follows:

"(a) The merger of all U. S. telegraph (wire and cable) properties. In addition, the record telegraph services of the telephone companies (such as teletype) should ultimately be in the hands of the merged telegraph company where the two are now in competition - this not to be accomplished until after the war.

Note: the word "services" as used above does not necessarily include telephone plant or personnel. It is probable that the merged telegraph company would have to lease plant facilities from the telephone companies.

"(b) The merger of all U. S. domestic and international radio telegraph properties.

"(c) The leasing of physical facilities between competing companies.

"The revision suggested should be accomplished in such a manner that:

"(a) Competition between (1) telegraph (wire and cable), (2) radiotelegraph, (3) telephone, and (4) airmail will be assured.

"(b) U. S. citizen ownership of all the communication properties within the U. S. and its possessions will be assured.

"(c) The employees of the companies will be looked out for, bearing in mind the necessity for the financial stability of the companies.

"(d) The closing of circuits due to amalgamation will be permitted step by step, each subject to non-interference with the efficiency of the war effort (subject to the approval of the President).

"(e) The Federal Communications Commission will have authority to require, if needed, the merged telegraph company to establish offices and hours of operation where telegraph service is lacking, and to require pick-up and delivery services between companies at reasonable rates."

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SAN FRANCISCO ONE OF BIGGEST RADIO CITIES, SAYS WOODS

With the city now regarded as one of the country's major sources of radio programs, opening ceremonies were held last week of the \$1,000,000 KGO-Blue Network Building in San Francisco.

As leading Western executives inspected the newest West Coast broadcast plant, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, who went from New York City especially for the occasion stressed the changed status of San Francisco in the radio world largely due to that city's growing importance as a Pacific war news source.

"Today, San Francisco, gateway to the Pacific war zone is recognized on the Blue Network radio beams as one of the three chief 'dateline' cities, ranking with Washington and New York City in regional news gathering importance", Mr. Woods declared.

Giving impetus to the increased importance of West Coast radio is the concentration of war industry in the Bay area, Mr. Woods said. National advertisers, viewing this expanding market as a promising source of post-war business, now consider San Francisco a likely point of origin for nationally released broadcasts, he added.

Conferring with Mr. Woods with regard to wartime operation of the new plant were William B. Ryan, General Manager of KGO, and Don E. Gilman, Vice-President in charge of the Western Division of the Blue Network.

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MULLEN PULLS NEW ONE BY ILLUSTRATING CONGRESSIONAL TALK

Breaking the monotony during the House Interstate Commerce Committee's hearings on the Sanders bill which would reorganize the Federal Communications Commission and thus getting their undivided attention, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company gave the Congressmen the novel experience of sitting in a darkened room and looking at colored lantern slides illustrating his testimony.

Mr. Mullen in his talk and by the picture exhibits showed that power of radio stations alone does not give a true picture of the area a station can cover. He showed that a theoretical 250 watt station in North Dakota would cover a 99 mile radius while a theoretical 50,000 watt station in eastern Massachusetts would cover but a 41-mile radius, due to varying soil conditions and wave-length of the station. But he showed that while the station in North Dakota might reach but 839,000 people, the eastern Massachusetts one would reach 3,204,000 people.

Congressional interest in the press-radio fight was revealed when at the end of Mr. Mullen's testimony, Representative Sanders asked what, if any, limitations should be placed on station ownership, with particular reference to newspapers and networks.

Mr. Mullen replied that the service a station renders, rather than the business of its owner, ought to be the criterion. Any discriminatory limitations, he added, indicated a dangerous trend whose end could not be foreseen. Mr. Mullen paid tribute to newspapers that own stations, saying that generally they have done a magnificent job. And he discounted any danger to the public from common ownership of newspapers and radio stations.

As to the licensing of networks, Mr. Mullen said that he saw no necessity for such a step. He added, however, that he did not oppose licensing if the purpose for it was not objectionable. He pointed out that a question of censorship might be involved, if the licensing power included any control of program content.

In response to questions from Representative Wolverton, Mr. Mullen said that radio does not exercise any censorship of its own on speeches beyond the necessity of guarding against libel and violations of the Communications Act.

"The concept of a free radio must be adhered to if we are to emerge into postwar days as a strong and vigorous agency for the work of reconstruction", the NBC official declared.

"Only networks plus national advertisers can assemble for local station audiences the world's leading entertainment", Mr. Mullen continued.

"It is obvious that if a network broadcast is to be of value to the advertiser, it must make it possible for him to reach

all of his markets with his program simultaneously. If the network is unable to deliver even one or two principal markets, the entire program may be called off.

"A national network can offer advertisers this opportunity of simultaneous coverage of all markets only if it can be assured uniform clearance of time on its affiliated stations.

"The United States has 425 radio sets per thousand population, seven times the 62 radios per thousand of the Axis nations.

"A free radio supported by private enterprise, free from government subsidy or ownership, is one of our democratic bulwarks", he said.

In the United States, 526 radio stations are affiliated with networks, and 398 are non-network stations. Network companies, Mr. Mullen said, own but 30 stations, and of these National Broadcasting Company owns six stations.

Mr. Mullen was introduced by Edward Hidalgo, who made a brief statement opening the NBC presentation before the House Committee.

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GREAT LAKES COMMANDANT GETS LAST ZENITH CLIPPER

There was quite a ceremony last week when Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice President, representing Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., accompanied by Edgar G. Herrmann, Sales Manager, went up to the U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan and presented the last Zenith short wave Clipper Portable to come off their lines for the duration of the war to Admiral John F. Downes, Commandant of the Naval Station there. With the Admiral at the presentation was Captain T. DeWitt Carr, the Executive Officer of the station.

At the same time, Messrs. Robertson and Herrmann presented the Naval Station with two fine FM sets - one for each of the recreation rooms at the station. These two instruments will be used for the amusement and entertainment of thousands of Bluejackets at the station and will, incidentally, also entertain their wives, sisters, parents, cousins and sweethearts.

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Beverly R. Myles, attorney for the Commercial Cables Staff Association, appearing at the hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee considering merger of cable and radio communications systems, recommended that the Government take over all domestic and international telegraph facilities, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

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SENATE STANDS BY DR. GOODWIN WATSON ALLEGED FCC RED

Although it was the day the news was received in Washington that Corregidor had fallen and no Senator saw fit to rise in tribute to that gallant fight, nevertheless Senator Barkley and other Administration Senators took more than an hour to defend Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Section of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Barkley finally succeeded in deleting from the two billion dollar Independent Offices Appropriation Bill a provision which would bar the use of any of the bill's appropriation to pay Dr. Watson's salary.

Senator Barkley declared this provision, which the House wrote into the bill following charges that Dr. Watson was a Communist constituted a "bill of attainder" such as is barred by the Constitution. Evidently the "bill of attainder" idea was thought up by Dr. Watson himself, who mentioned it in a letter he wrote to Senator Barkley, which began:

"Would you be willing to oppose on the Senate floor, a measure, smacking of a bill of attainder, which, if enacted, might be ruinous to the reputation of a 100-percent loyal American citizen, might dishearten liberals, and shake faith in our Congress?"

Dr. Watson, who was Professor of Education at Columbia University, after declaring that he had never been a Communist or fellow traveller, concluded:

"I am told, and you can judge the truth of this better than I, that the continuing attack is aimed less at me than at Chairman James L. Fly, for quite other reasons. Surely you will want to oppose an action which would stoop to unwarranted attacks on any person for ulterior political advantage. Please don't let this go by default."

Mr. Fly had warmly defended Dr. Watson. And the fact that Senator Barkley didn't allow the case of Watson "to go by default" is attested by the debate which covered seven pages of the Congressional Record. The Kentucky Senator said:

"I am wondering whether our institutions are in such great danger of being undermined and toppled over that 130,000,000 men are afraid of one little man in the Communications Commission; are afraid that if he is permitted to go ahead and work and draw his salary the foundations of our Republic will be undermined and corroded. It seems to me to be unthinkable that the Congress of the United States would be so afraid of one man in a Government department because of something he wrote, in which he largely quoted other people, that we would be willing to retain a provision such as this in the pending bill."

Addressing Mr. Barkley, Senator Taft, of Ohio, inquired:

"Has the Senator read Mr. Watson's writings as quoted in the hearings? It is perfectly clear, if one reads them, that he believes the Russian system to be superior to the American system. There is no question about that. I, personally, do not think any man should be legislated out of office, but as to this man's Communist sympathies, as to his complete opposition to our system of government, I do not think there can be the slightest question."

Senator McKellar took occasion to pay tribute to Chairman Fly, saying:

"I am sorry Mr. Watson makes that suggestion about Mr. Fly. I think Mr. Fly is one of the finest men I know. He is one of my very dear friends, one whose friendship I cherish, and I honor and respect him as a man.

"That remark in the letter was not directed at the Senate Committee", said Mr. Barkley. "I think it was directed at the sponsors of the provision in the other body."

"It is a matter of no importance, but I am an old-fashioned kind of man, and after an employer stands by an employee as Mr. Fly stood by this man, and gave him a splendid recommendation, it does not seem to me that if I had been in Mr. Watson's position, I would have reflected upon my employer, who had stood by me so nobly", Mr. McKellar replied.

"Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, if anyone wants to have an investigation of Mr. Fly and the Communications Commission, I should be very much in favor of it, and I should be glad to vote for it", said Senator Clark, of Missouri. "I think the Communications Commission has been guilty of very flagrant favoritism, both as to applications for licenses and as to certain favored attorneys, some of whom were formerly connected with the Communications Commission. I think such an investigation would be entirely proper, with a view to working on Mr. Fly. But it does seem to me that Congress should go about it by way of an investigation, and not attack Mr. Fly through a man who happens to be working under him.

"I received from Mr. Watson a letter identical with that received by the Senator from Kentucky. I had already read in the public press that the attack on Dr. Watson in the House was really an attack on Mr. Fly. It seems to me that if anyone desires to attack Mr. Fly, the thing to do is to attack him and not beat about the bush and attack this college professor, who is working under the Commission in a minor job."

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A. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been called to Washington to active duty in the Navy. He has held a reserve commission as a Lieutenant Commander since 1935.

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WPB OFFICIAL RMA CONVENTION SPEAKER

William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board and a chief aide to Chairman Donald M. Nelson, will address the membership luncheon meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association convention at Chicago Tuesday, June 9. Mr. Batt's acceptance of the invitation and making a special trip to Chicago at this time is regarded as a recognition of the radio manufacturing industry's importance in the war program and of its cooperation toward 100 percent war production.

RMA members at the "strictly business" one-day war program convention, will vote on a proposal, recommended by the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, to expand the Association's war services and activities by organizing a new Transmitter Division, and also another proposed amendment to change the name of the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division to the "Speaker" Division.

Although the annual National Parts Trade Show was cancelled because of the industry's total war production program, tentative plans are being made for a meeting of the National Radio Parts Distributors' Association by its President, George D. Barbey, of Reading, Pennsylvania, coincident with the convention. This assembly of parts distributors, to discuss immediate replacement parts problems, is being planned for June 7 or 8.

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CLEVELAND MAN ASSISTANT IN RADIO CENSORSHIP SECTION

Eugene Carr, Assistant Manager of Station WGAR, Cleveland, has been appointed an assistant in the Radio Section of the Office of Censorship, and will report to J. Harold Ryan, head of the Office's Radio Section.

In 1928, Mr. Carr left a post as instructor in voice at the University of Oregon to accept the program directorship for the Cleveland Division of the National Broadcasting Company. Later he joined WGAR as Program Director. He has been Assistant Manager of the station since 1935 and in charge of sales since 1937.

During the past year, Mr. Carr has served as Chairman of the Sales Managers Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. Recently he was elected Vice President of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Carr, who is 39 years old, was born in Shelbyville, Illinois. He was graduated from Westminster College in 1925; is married, has one daughter.

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WHACKING FCC MEDDLING, PALEY FEARS INCREASING CONTROL

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, testifying at the Sanders Bill hearings, declared that the Federal Communications Commission should be limited strictly to the traffic regulation made necessary to prevent broadcasts on different channels from interfering with each other. By inference he indicated that the Commission would do well not to concern itself with matters outside of that.

Preceding Mr. Paley, John T. Cahill, counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, asked Congress to reaffirm that it did not intend to regulate business relationships. John J. Burns, counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who followed later, told the Committee that the FCC could not bar newspaper ownership of stations without seeking Congressional approval. Frank B. Stanton, CBS Director of Research, and Elmer Davis, CBS News Analyst, also testified.

To accommodate those who desired to attend the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cleveland, the House hearings have been adjourned until Tuesday, May 19th.

In urging that the allocation of wave lengths and other forms of purely technical supervision should be the sole function of the Federal Communications Commission in connection with broadcasting, Mr. Paley insisted that radio could not be half slave and half free.

Testifying before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is conducting hearings on the Sanders bill to amend the radio law, Mr. Paley said that if the FCC ever received from Congress, or was able to seize through its own interpretation of the law, control of programs, or indirect control of the networks through regulating the business relationships between the networks and the stations, the Commission would become so powerful that no broadcaster would dare defy its wishes. This was true, the CBS President continued, whether such program censorship was in advance of broadcasting or whether the Commission could exert it in connection with proceedings for the renewal or transfer of licenses by deciding whether a station had been operating in the public interest. If the last-mentioned kind of decision could be made by the Commission, he said, its judgment as to what was good broadcasting would inevitably control what was done by every broadcaster in the land and thus the Government inevitably would be in the saddle.

Likening freedom of the air to freedom of the press, Mr. Paley said it was not accidental in democracies that the press had been left free, despite the fact that there are always people who find fault with some elements of it. Similarly in radio, Mr. Paley argues, it was better to trust to public opinion for improvement in broadcasting which, he declared, had always been rapid, than to allow any group of Government officials to impose their ideas of culture on the American people.

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Mr. Paley said that should the rationing of newsprint become necessary because of the war and should some Commission be authorized to do this rationing in accordance with its own judgment as to the fairness of individual newspapers, the press would become subservient over night if it wanted to survive at all. A commission allocating wave lengths, Mr. Paley said, was not unlike this hypothetical commission rationing newsprint. Were it allowed to pass on fairness, its own ideas of what should be broadcast and what should not be broadcast would quickly be the controlling factor in what went out over all the wave lengths in the land.

Reaffirming CBS' publicly announced conviction that because radio, unlike the press, is a limited medium and, therefore, must never seek to exert an editorial function but must be fair and factual, Mr. Paley said he was alarmed at the danger involved in allowing any governmental authority to pass on such fairness and had become so convinced that such authority in the hands of government would destroy the very thing which it was designed to preserve, that he had finally concluded that even in this realm of fairness there should be no legislation.

Pointing out that his statement was based largely on that portion of the present statute which requires broadcasters to operate in the "public interest, convenience or necessity", Mr. Paley warned that that phrase coupled with the Federal Communications Commission's right to revoke a license or fail to renew one can be "asserted to mean programs deemed desirable by the Commission, or its Chairman if he is strong enough, or by the party in political power.

"I say to you now that a resourceful Commission so-minded might well devise ways to seize control of every phase of radio broadcasting regardless of the prohibitions and the silences in the present statute on which we have relied so heavily in the past. This is a danger and a very real one.

"Great danger exists whether the Commission can censor programs in advance or whether it is in position to revoke a license or hand over a wave length to someone else by an ex post facto judgment that programs have not been in the public interest. Let the Commission once be able to say 'We do not like the advertising', or 'There was too much jazz music', or 'We disapprove of the quality of dramatic programs', or 'We think the news should be handled differently', or 'Broadcast Station A should have taken programs from Network B', and the broadcaster is bound hand and foot, subject to subservient compliance or the death penalty. One victory for the Commission in any such judgment after the fact, and from then on its wispered wishes will be amplified over all the kilocycles in the land. So, in effect, power of censorship after publication in the hands of a licensing authority in reality can always be power of censorship before publication which is contrary to the whole theory of freedom of speech and of publication in America."

Mr. Paley declared: "It is my sober judgment that regulation by the FCC should stop at physical requirements. There are laws on the books covering the conduct of broadcasters as well as of other business men, and there are governmental departments charged with bringing to the courts for punishment or correction violations of those laws.

"You have, as I have pointed out, public opinion, the measured judgment of the audience, spoken and written criticism, and nearly everywhere in the country the competitive factor to correct evil and to bring about good.

"There is one other potent weapon to keep any number of broadcasters from going too far wrong. I well know that if enough broadcasters were to defy public opinion, overlook their opportunities to serve the nation in war and in peace, grow greedy or grow callous, the Congress at some time might well feel that the evil was so great that it must step in even at the cost I have tried to picture to you. Even though an amendment to the Constitution were involved, we might bring upon ourselves such a gross and dismal change if we were stupid enough to do it. I believe our record so far justifies a conclusion that we have not done it yet, that we are not likely to do it, and that the history of legislating only against known and otherwise incurable evils may well be followed when you come to deal with a revision or a new enactment of the radio law", he said.

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SAFETY OF NATION COMES FIRST, SARNOFF DECLARES

The safety of a company can never rise higher than its source, which is the safety of the nation, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said addressing the annual meeting of RCA stockholders.

"Therefore, until we win the war, no individual, no business, no investment is secure", Mr. Sarnoff continued. "Today, the worth of a business must be measured in service, not in dollars."

Touching later on the patent situation at considerable length, Mr. Sarnoff declared:

"Everything that the RCA organization knows on the subject of radio is instantly available to the Government. Any supplier of radio equipment to the Government, if not already licensed, can easily obtain a license to use RCA's patent rights.

"Whatever radio can do to help win the war is being done and will continue to be done."

The speaker said the new RCA Laboratories now nearing completion in New Jersey will be devoted primarily to research directed to help win the war.

"When peace comes, the radio swords which are not being forged on the anvil of science will be beaten into useful ploughshares", Mr. Sarnoff went on to say. "We shall enter a new era in the radio transmission of sound and sight, and in the industrial use of radio and electronic devices.

"The new products and services growing out of radio's war-time efforts will be of great public benefit in themselves. More than that, they should help provide new employment for men, money and machines, and thereby contribute to stabilization of the post-war economy."

"Now, to turn to the months that have passed since the beginning of the present year. The consolidated gross business of RCA during the first quarter - that is, the months of January, February and March, 1942 - amounted to \$44,541,395, compared with \$32,576,073 in the first quarter of last year, an increase of \$11,965,322, or 37%. Due to the increase in volume of business, and in anticipation of higher tax rates, the provision for Federal taxes for the first quarter this year was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as first-quarter taxes last year.

"For the first quarter a year ago Federal taxes were \$2,307,000. For the first quarter of this year the provision for Federal taxes amounts to \$5,853,700. This represents an increase in our Federal tax provision for the first quarter of this year of \$3,546,700 or 154%.

"Net profit after taxes for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to \$2,030,988, compared with \$1,922,174 for the same period last year, an increase of \$108,814, or 6%.

Discussing other phases of the past year's work, Mr. Sarnoff said:

"When the Radio Corporation of America was formed in 1919, one of its main purposes was to establish a world-wide American radiotelegraph system. How well this assignment was carried out is evidenced by the fact that today R.C.A. Communications, Inc., provides the most comprehensive and efficient radiotelegraph system on the globe. The United States has become the communication center of the world.

"Since we entered the war, RCA has inaugurated new radiotelegraph circuits of strategic importance, so that, for the first time, radio now connects the United States directly with: Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Chungking, China, Kunming, China, and Iran (Persia)."

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C O R R E C T I O N

In our issue of May 1 in the lead story "Big Shakeup In WPB Radio Section", no mention was made of the fact that the new Radio Section Chief of the War Production Board, Frank H. McIntosh has currently been employed as Chief Technician of the Fort Industry Company of Toledo. The services of Mr. McIntosh were relinquished by George B. Storer, President of the company, thus enabling Mr. McIntosh to serve the Government in an important capacity at this time. Mr. McIntosh has been given an indefinite leave of absence by the Fort Industry Company.

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RADIO CONTROL DEPENDS UPON COOPERATION, WARNS CENSOR

The success or failure of volunteer cooperation in broadcasting will depend upon the degree of control which patriotic broadcasters exercise over the operation of their stations, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, declared, addressing the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cleveland.

"There will be errors of judgment, of course; such confusions are inevitable under any voluntary system", Mr. Price said. "What we should be more deeply concerned about, however, is the error which results, not from faulty judgment, but from thoughtlessness or carelessness. We have now been at war for five months. Surely no broadcaster can any longer plead unpreparedness.

"By the very nature of radio you are in the front line of combat, literally as well as figuratively. You are in actual contact with the enemy, whose submarines are listening near our shores. If you have careless employees, or employees who find clever means of evading the Broadcasters Code, then your own investment is being used against you. It is like cheating at solitaire. National security is not an abstract term, used to signify something intangible and remote. National security means your security, and the national interest is your own interest."

"To those who are trying to keep information from the enemy, the magnitude of radio as a facility of communication is appalling. Its scope can be measured only in terms of oceans and continents. We cannot forget that our stations number among their listeners the trained agents of our enemies. They sit attentively at loud speakers both inside and outside the United States. Within a matter of hours, statements broadcast by American stations come rolling back, with characteristic distortion, over the short-wave facilities of the Axis propagandists."

Declaring the American press has a new partner - radio, going into world battle for the first time, Mr. Price said:

"These facts are not new. They are known to all of us. But they are repeated here because none of us can afford to forget for one moment the dangerous power of the instrumentality known as radio. They explain why the Office of Censorship is requesting constantly and repetitiously that the interview type program be rigidly supervised against last-minute insertions and thoughtless questions, and that every item of broadcast news be weighed with care before it is put into the lap of the enemy."

"It is radio's first major test. The nation's broadcasters, like the nation's editors, are called upon to prove their capacity for defending freedom by appraising it properly and observing clearly its legitimate boundaries. Your cooperation has given us many reasons for encouragement; and as the war goes on I know you will perform more and more effectively your share of the common effort."

"About all of this we must be practical and reasonable, remembering that often when the enemy is kept ignorant, so inevitably are our own people. The question of relative importance between these two considerations deserves, in every case, the most earnest and patriotic attention.

"The Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters attempted to set up certain guideposts, somewhere between the extremes of viewpoint, somewhere along the pathway of common sense. It is by no means a complete solution of the problem, but we hope it will help.

"There is only so much, however, that the Office of Censorship can do. We are extremely fortunate in having your colleague, Harold Ryan, as Administrator of the Broadcasting Code. He and his assistants are doing a patriotic and painstaking job, but their most earnest efforts will accomplish nothing without your continuing cooperation, your willingness to endure sacrifice, and your constant vigilance.

"In the language of the Code: 'The American broadcasting industry's greatest contribution of victory will be the use of good common sense. * * * * Radio is one of the greatest liaison officers between the fighting front and the people. Its voice will speak the news first. It should speak wisely and calmly.'"

"The American people must be given comprehensive news about the war. Not only are they entitled to this news in their own right, but if it were denied them, they would not be so likely to give the war their full support. From the standpoint of censorship it must be recognized that if the curtain were drawn too tightly, in the name of national security, all efforts to maintain voluntary cooperation by press and radio would be put to serious hazard. If the press and radio themselves carried their voluntary enterprise to the point of strangulation, the public would intervene."

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Preference Rating Order No. P-38 covering materials for the production of radiosondes, was extended April 29 to June 30, 1942, by the War Production Board. The order, issued February 26, 1941, and amended February 18, 1942, was due to expire April 30.

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MILITARY RADIO PRODUCTION PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL
PLANTS RATHER THAN INDUSTRY

In converting radio manufacturers to war production, the War Production Board states the problem is one of individual plants rather than one of the industry as a whole.

"There are several reasons for this. One is the composition of the industry", the War Board explains. "In it are companies that make nothing else but radio equipment. Other companies in the industry are part of large corporations that also make automobiles, air conditioning equipment, electrical appliances and many other products unrelated to radio.

"Of the 55 manufacturers of civilian radio receiving sets, 21 had experience last year making military equipment worth \$10,000,000. Contracts worth \$500,000,000 have been awarded to set manufacturers so far this year, with about 40 firms sharing the orders.

"Most of the volume, however, has gone to a few companies, and only eleven companies have booked war business in excess of their 1941 civilian business. That leaves a lot of facility yet to be used for military communication equipment. This will come from plants now holding only small orders and from plants that now are doing no war work. It is expected, however, that a few of the plants that will stop making civilian sets will not get orders to build communication equipment. These plants, with limited technical facilities, probably will turn to assembling, if they are to continue operation. Typical of the kind of work they may find to do is that of assembling gas masks, machine gun clips, first aid kits, etc. Some of the radio cabinet makers already affected by the curtailment order have used their ingenuity to get orders for making tool kits, medicine cabinets and other articles requiring skill in wood work.

"Subcontracting will spread with the increasing demand for more military equipment. About 10 percent of the completed sets now are being subcontracted. Last Fall there were only two subcontractors doing work valued at \$5,000,000. On February 1 there were 22 subcontractors of complete sets with orders worth \$90,000,000."

"Sometimes the Army and Navy and WPB have gone outside the regular radio industry for many types of equipment because other firms are better qualified technically. For instance, the laboratories that make telephone equipment have been given large contracts for certain intricate types of communication material because the engineering 'know-how' appeared to be better there than anywhere else."

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PORTABLE RADIOS ORDERED PUT ABOARD LIFEBOATS

A regulation requiring merchant vessels of more than a thousand tons to carry at least one portable radio for installation in lifeboats has been issued by Admiral R. R. Waesche of the Coast Guard. Specifications describing the minimum requirements for the type of radio are now being considered by the Maritime Commission.

These small portable radio units will enable survivors in at least one lifeboat from a torpedoed or shelled vessel to signal for aid after the attacking enemy surface or underwater craft has left the scene of the sinking.

Officials explained that enemy war vessels shell lifeboats and rafts which send out radio calls for help when the attacking craft is still in the vicinity. For this reason some trepidation was felt relative to making mandatory provision for radio transmission equipment.

The seamen, however, expressed complete willingness to take this chance. Those operating the sets will be instructed, none the less, not to make use of their portable units until the attacking craft has had time to depart the scene of the sinking.

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ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION IN HIGH LATITUDES

In view of the fact that practically no quantitative data have been available on the amount of ultraviolet solar and sky radiation incident in high latitudes, the Radiometry Section of the National Bureau of Standards states it welcomed the opportunity to take part in the Louise A. Boyd Arctic Expedition. Simple, automatic measuring and recording apparatus was installed, whereby, for the first time, a continuous record was obtained, in absolute value, of the intensity of the biologically effective ultraviolet radiation from the entire sky, incident on a horizontal plane under various meteorological conditions, in the polar regions.

The outstanding results of this survey are given in a paper (RP1469) by W. W. Coblenz, F. R. Graceley, and R. Stair in the May Bureau of Standards Journal of Research.

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OFF ISSUES MASTER RADIO PROGRAM CHART

A sample "master chart" for the Network Allocation Plan for Government programs has just been printed and is now being distributed by W. B. Lewis, Assistant Director in Charge of Operations, Office of Facts and Figures to radio advertisers, advertising agencies, networks, managers of affiliated stations, and the radio and advertising trade press.

The chart, which is for wall display and is 2½ feet wide by 3½ feet long, gives a complete picture of the systematic and equitable manner in which Government messages will be distributed across the entire network radio structure under the Allocation Plan.

"As noted on the chart, the color blocks indicate the particular week of this typical 4-week period in which each program will be used, and programs which will be used twice within this typical 4-week period are so indicated by two color blocks", Mr. Lewis explains. (Inasmuch as the chart was sent to the printers quite some days ago, there have already been a few changes in network programs which are not indicated on this chart.)

"Our purpose in sending this chart to you is simply to indicate the broad scope of the plan and the total number of hours this program embraces.

"We believe this chart also demonstrates graphically the 'key position' that every program plays in the Allocation Plan and the importance of every program's audience to the total audience which the Government must reach with urgent War messages each day."

The chart does not show which Government message is scheduled for each program. OFF explained that it is impossible to plan these schedules as much as 4 weeks ahead of time. Therefore they will be issued in individual folders on a weekly basis.

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WANTS NO REPETITION OF TOKYO BOMBING PANIC

Commenting upon the coincidence of our bombers swooping down on Tokyo just when a broadcast was telling the people there how safe they were and then the Jap announcers almost throwing a fit on hearing the American bombs explode, Col. Ernest Dupuy of the War Department, Bureau of Public Relations, speaking at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Cleveland, expressed the hope if any of our cities were similarly attacked that we would not duplicate the Japanese hysteria.

"Some day we are going to get a token air raid", Colonel Dupuy added. "Its objectives will be the production of fear, panic and uncertainty in the minds of our people. Are we going to play it like soldiers, or are we going to cackle and squawk on the air like barnyard hens when a hawk flies over?"

Also addressing the Cleveland meeting, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, called upon the government and the radio industry to work together more closely in carrying out the war program.

"The Government of the United States and the radio industry still need to sit down together and talk things through", Mr. MacLeish said, "not to a mutual agreement, for the mutual agreement exists, but to the basic principles underlying mutual agreement. Government and industry came to an understanding about the war situation a little too quickly and reached that understanding too easily."

An additional \$1,500,000 is being spent by the Columbia Broadcasting System for programs dealing with the war, it was revealed by William S. Paley, CBS President.

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NEW BULOVA-LAFOUNT NET WOULD BE PROGRAM TESTER

An argument advanced in favor of advertisers using the new Atlantic Coast Network backed by Arde Bulova, the big watch man and spot-time buyer, and Harold A. Lafount, former Radio Commissioner, is that being smaller, it would give advertisers an excellent vehicle to try out programs they later intended putting on the larger nationwide networks.

With WNEW, New York, as its key station, the network which will start June 15, will include WCOP, Boston; WNBC, New Britain, WELI, New Haven; WPEN, Philadelphia, and stations not yet selected in Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Bulova, Chairman of the Board of the Bulova Watch Company, holds a controlling interest in WPEN and a minority interest in the other stations named. The Washington outlet probably will be WWDC, Mr. Lafount said.

As President of the American Broadcasting Company, which will operate the network, Mr. Lafount, who will continue to reside in Washington, will head the Atlantic Coast Network.

The offices of the new chain will be with WNEW at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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The Missouri State Department of Education is cooperating with the Safety Division of the Missouri State Highway Department in the production of radio scripts to be broadcast this year by nine Missouri radio stations. The programs of the State Department of Education will deal with the progress of present day education and those of the Highway Department will be on safety education.

A Civic Radio Workshop has been established to produce the series in transcribed form.

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WNYC TO JUSTIFY ITSELF POINTS TO WAR SERVICE

In answer to a demand by the Citizens Budget Committee that WNYC, New York's Municipal Station be closed down to save the taxpayers about \$100,000 a year, Morris Novik, Director of the station testified that 48% of the station's time was taken up with war work.

Describing the station's war work, Mr. Novik said it furnished to the commercial networks more civilian defense programs than any other agency. He cited broadcasts given over to the Selective Service agencies for the instruction of local draft boards, the broadcasts of instructions to air raid wardens and fire auxiliaries and the station's part in stimulating the sale of war bonds and stamps.

WNYC broadcast instructions on sugar rationing as often as give times a day, Mr. Novik said, adding that the station would carry instructions this week on gasoline rationing.

When Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, Chairman of the Committee which would abolish the station pointed to numerous concerts and other programs not connected with the war, the station director said entertainment had to be mixed with more serious topics to hold a radio audience.

The real cause of the move to do away with the station, it is believed, is to embarrass Mayor LaGuardia, who is having a fight with the City Hall newspaper men and is using WNYC every Sunday to deliver a message to the people of the city. Far from cutting down the station's time, Mr. LaGuardia is now endeavoring to keep it going until much later at night but is opposed in this by Station WCCO, CBS outlet at Minneapolis, which charges that this would cause interference on the WCCO wavelength.

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RADIOPHONO AND LIBRARY OUTFITS GOING OVERSEAS

Newly-designed portable entertainment outfits, combining radio, phonograph and library, will be sent soon to troops overseas, according to the Associated Press.

The War Department reported that in addition to a long and short wave radio receiver, each kit contains a phonograph turntable, fifty records, twenty-five half-hour radio broadcast transcriptions, a collection of song books, several harmonicas, 100 paper-bound volumes of recent fiction and spare mechanical equipment.

The whole thing is enclosed in a cabinet 47 inches long and weighing 250 pounds. It is designed to be shock-proof and weather-proof and can be operated by hand when necessary.

The War Department said sponsors of several major network radio shows were furnishing without charge transcriptions of their current programs.

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NUMBER OF STATION ENGINEERS IN ARMY FURNISH PROBLEM

Considerable concern over the scarcity of broadcast engineers was expressed and plans to increase their number so that no stations would have to close down in wartime were discussed by Federal Communications Commissioner R. C. Wakefield.

"The shortage of technical broadcasting personnel is already acute. I have seen estimates that of the 5,500 qualified broadcasting engineers in the United States, 1,000 have already entered the Army or Navy - and that's just a beginning", Commissioner Wakefield said. "So serious has the shortage of trained technicians become that the Commission has had to relax its technical requirements for radio operators, in order to permit stations to employ operators with lesser qualifications.

"This order of the Commission has relieved a little of the immediate pressure; it means that for the time being no station is being forced off the air for lack of skilled personnel, although two stations in somewhat isolated areas have shortened their daily time on the air because they could not replace operators called into service. But it is only one step in the solution of the whole problem. The other and more important step is to train new people for the urgent radio needs of the Army, the Navy, and the broadcasting industry.

"As far back as August 1941, representatives of the Government, the broadcasting industry, and educational institutions were conferring on that problem, and special training courses for radio technicians were mapped out. The first of these courses, it is believed, was instituted last September at the University of North Carolina. Today this program has expanded so that special radio technician courses are being offered at more than 60 colleges and universities, including a course at Vassar; a total of nearly 32,000 students are enrolled. That figure was only 5,400 on November 30.

"These courses vary from some open to anyone with a high school diploma and two years of high school mathematics to courses open only to graduates of engineering schools with broadcast engineering experience. The aim is to turn out, at every level of technical competence, trained people in sufficient quantity to meet our wartime civilian and military needs. These courses are open to men and women alike."

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Recorded Debates between leading colleges and universities throughout the country will be made possible this year at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, where complete recording equipment and a new radio studio have been installed. Last year Bates pioneered with a recorded debate with the University of Redlands in California. This year plans have been made for a series of recorded debates with the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, Marquette, and Northwestern.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of Los Angeles, California, have applied for a construction permit for a new international broadcast station, frequencies to be determined by the Federal Communications Commission, 50 kilowatts, Emission A3, hours undetermined.

Paul A. Porter, former CBS counsel, in Washington, Deputy OPA Administrator, will direct the Federal Rent Control program under the supervision of Leon Henderson.

Alleging misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal preparation, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Stayner Corp., San Francisco, and its advertising representative, Erwin, Wasey & Co., of San Francisco. Stayner Corp., which maintains a plant in Berkeley, Calif., is engaged in compounding a preparation known as "Minra." In newspaper, periodical, radio and other advertising, the companies representations, according to the complaint, are exaggerated and misleading.

The completion date for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station by KSDS, of San Diego, Calif., has been extended to July 1, 1943.

For the first time, it is said a radio network will collaborate with a university in providing instruction in various phases of broadcasting when, beginning June 22, the National Broadcasting Company will provide instructors, lecturers and the use of its Central Division studios in Chicago for Northwestern University's Summer Radio Institute.

The eight-week course will include instruction in radio writing, radio acting, radio announcing, radio production, direction and the administration, planning and production of public service programs. The course is designed for students from high schools and universities and for persons already employed by radio stations or networks.

The General Electric national merit award, presented annually to the radio station with the least air time lost through technical failures during the previous year, has been given for the second consecutive year to KGO, Oakland, Calif. The station won the award with only 23-1/2 seconds net time lost during the entire year 1941, setting a new high in efficiency since the G E annual awards which cover all stations of the NBC and Blue Networks were instituted.

Joseph H. Ream, Secretary and General Attorney of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been appointed to the CBS general executive staff.

5/12/42

In the midst of fighting in the Philippines and the East Indies, members of the officers' mess of an embattled U. S. warship, since sunk, made a solemn pledge that the first officer from the ship to reach San Francisco should go immediately to KGEI, General Electric's short-wave station in that city, and thank them in person for their broadcasts.

This was the report brought recently to KGEI by a man in khaki fatigue clothes and a naval officer's cap - the commander of the ship who, escaping from Java with only a pair of pajamas, was the first officer to reach San Francisco.

Causing a tightening up of those guarding radio stations in this country is word that dynamiters have damaged the station of Radio Paris and the Marguery, famous Parisian restaurant. The extent of the damage was not fully known, but several persons were reported to have been killed in the restaurant.

The British radio said that towers of the main broadcasting station of Radio Paris, which are 130 miles south of the capital at Bourges, had been blown up and that the aerial had fallen.

Contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for May include "Applications of Junction Line Filters", by F. A. Hinshaw; "The Junction Line Filter", J. C. Israel; "Small Ringer for Combined Subscriber's Set", C. F. Wiebusch; "Facilities for Training Teletypewriter Switchboard Operators", L. A. Gardner; "Printing Oscillator Sets"; "A Circuit Continuity Test for the Crossbar System", A. F. Burns.

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NEW EDITION OF CBS RADIO AND TELEVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Sixth Edition of the Radio and Television Bibliography prepared by the Reference Library of the CBS Research Department, is being distributed. It is published to assist students and others interested in radio and television in finding the principal books, pamphlets and articles in this field.

Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, says the publication is "the most comprehensive bibliography in the field".

The book was prepared by William C. Ackerman, of the CBS Reference Library, under the direction of Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS Director of Research.

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NEW LATIN AMERICAN NET FULFILLS AMBITION OF PALEY

The new CBS Latin-American Network, which will be dedicated next Tuesday, May 19th, is the realization of a long-standing ambition of William S. Paley, President of the company.

"The network of the Americas was born of humble parentage", Mr. Paley stated. "It was created on the very simple philosophy that strangers become friends only through the exchange of intelligence - an exchange of information about one another.

"We cannot be friends to a man if we know nothing of his life, his habits or his daily jobs and woes. This same principle applies to the peoples of the various nations of America.

"The Network of the Americas was organized to provide another great medium for the exchange of such information among the peoples of the nations of America.

"Through the affiliation of 76 leading radio stations in the twenty countries of Latin America and the three powerful short-wave stations of our system in New York, we will be able to exchange knowledge about our music, our arts, our politics, our economic and our everyday problems."

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ALL AMERICA NET RISES TO \$1,022,653

Net income of All America Corporation and subsidiaries after interest and other charges amounted to \$1,022,653 for 1941 and \$942,277 for 1940. Provision for U. S. Federal income and excess profits taxes of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., the principal operating subsidiary of All America Corporation, amounted to \$1,298,000 for 1941 as compared with Federal income taxes of \$345,373 in 1940.

New radiotelegraph circuits have been established with Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia and Paraguay. While some of these circuits may not be commercially profitable, at least for the present, the management believes that their establishment is in aid of the war effort.

Revenues from cable traffic with the British Isles and between the United States and South America, Central America and the West Indies, increased substantially during the latter part of 1941.

During 1941, the Federal Communications Commission initiated an investigation of rates and tariffs for telegraph traffic between the United States, South and Central America and the West Indies. This investigation is still in progress. The possibility exists that substantial modifications in such rates may result and cause a material reduction in the revenues and earnings of the subsidiaries handling such traffic, particularly those of All America Cables and Radio, Inc.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1429

FCC PUTS TELEVISION IN OXYGEN TENT FOR DURATION

Easing down on wartime television broadcasts and making a compromise which they believe the industry will welcome, the Federal Communications Commission has amended its rules to permit licensees of commercial television stations to broadcast but four hours of program service per week instead of the fifteen hours weekly, required heretofore.

"The step was taken to prevent recession of this new art to a purely experimental or laboratory stage and to keep it alive, ready to flourish as a public service after the war emergency", the Commission stated, which led to a pat comment from an official familiar with the situation, who said:

"The Commission has simply put television in an oxygen tent for the duration. I think it is a very happy solution. If the larger companies want to continue on the fifteen hour schedule O.K., but relaxing the number of hours required will prevent any hardship on the part of those who do not desire to remain on the air for so long a regular period."

The Federal Communications Commission statement explaining the cut in mandatory hours in television explained:

"Section 4.261(a) of the FCC Regulations until this time had required licensees to put programs on the air for a minimum of fifteen hours per week, divided in such manner that at least two hours of service was broadcast any one day during six days of the week. As rewritten, this section of the Commission's Rules and Regulations will require only four hours weekly and if the licensee finds it necessary he may broadcast all four hours during one day.

"This relaxation, consistent with similar measures, previously announced for relief of standard broadcast stations, will permit licensees to conserve the life of their equipment, particularly tubes, and will permit television stations to operate under conditions of greatly reduced personnel. Licensees serving the same geographical area are free to arrange and alternate their program schedules so as to increase the number of programs available to the public in their communities.

"The Commission action was taken after due consideration of recommendations from licensees of television stations and from representatives of the National Television System Committee, as well as the policies of the FCC announced in its Memorandum Opinion of the general 'freezing of station construction' order of April 27. No change in the Commission's standards for television transmissions is necessary at this time."

It was stated in connection with experimental television broadcasts that W3XEP of the RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden had been granted a construction permit to add a transmitter to use special emission for frequency modulation on the aural channel with power of 10 kilowatts. Also that W3XAD of RCA at Camden had been authorized to use a similar transmitter of 50 watts and to change the designation of the transmitter location from portable to portable mobile. It was explained at the FCC that these grants were made because RCA already had the materials needed and therefore nothing new would be required.

At the same time, saying it was because of an FCC order, the Milwaukee Journal has announced that further construction on its projected television station is suspended for the duration of the war. The newspaper's new station construction has been deferred because, although orders for the television equipment were placed more than a year ago, it has been impossible to obtain deliveries, and that part of the equipment that had been completed has been loaned to NBC. The FCC order halting television in Milwaukee, it was explained, affects only technical facilities and not building construction.

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RADIO AND NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF AIR RAIDS

Confidential - Not For Publication

A private message to newspapers and radio stations by Byron Price, Director of Censorship. This is for the confidential information of editors and broadcasters and is not for publication.

The purpose of this conference is to consider news coverage of air raids by newspapers and broadcasters. Of course, no one knows whether the raids will come, but the only safe assumption is that they will; at any rate it will do no harm if some method of procedure can be established beforehand.

The Government has made detailed preparations through the Army, the Navy, Civilian Defense, and other agencies. As to the public, much will depend upon the contribution made by newspapers and radio. I know all of you want to contribute; your cooperation with voluntary censorship has shown that, and additional proof is given by the courtesy of the broadcasting chains in providing this hook-up, and by your own courtesy in coming out to listen. The suggestions I am going to make are designed not only to make your cooperation more effective, but to point out a course of action which I hope will result in the least possible confusion.

It seems reasonable to begin by assuming that any air attack on this country would be designed principally for psychological rather than military effect. If the enemy can create panic in one section and spread demoralizing rumors to other sections, he

will have accomplished what he hopes to accomplish. It is only the part of wisdom to refuse to help him play that game.

The objectives of all of us should be fourfold: First, to make certain we do not encourage panic among the civilian population. Second, to be cautious about giving the enemy information which will enable him to determine whether he has attained his objectives. Third, to set up methods of insurance against the publication and transmission abroad of conflicting and confused reports which would make the country appear ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world. And, finally, to operate as a smooth-working team, so that competitive disappointments at home will be reduced to a minimum.

All of this will require some doing. In fact, it will require not only a general cooperation, but a complete cooperation on the part of every broadcasting station and every newspaper in the entire country. Otherwise, psychological forces may easily be set in motion which will produce a result as damaging and as foolish as that which developed from the recent raid on Tokyo. The greatest confusion existed among the Japanese, and the official broadcasts show that the Japanese Government still is trying desperately to find out how many planes there were, what sort of planes they were, and where they came from. The United States is a civilized nation, and must not make a similar spectacle of itself.

The preparations of the Government, military and civilian, now have reached a stage which insure that any air challenge will meet with an integrated program of defense. In that program the central authority will be, of necessity, the Army Defense Commands. In a zone of action, the military commander must be supreme if he is to succeed.

It is inevitable that radio stations should find themselves directly in the front line of defense. One reason for this is, as you know, that a radio station acts as a beacon for approaching aircraft. A second reason is that broadcasts during an air raid would be listened to by the enemy overhead, so that he would have instantaneous information as to the effect of his attack, and could make the necessary corrections.

The plan is for the Army Defense Commands to take stations off the air immediately in any section of the country which is threatened with attack. Arrangements for this have been worked out in detail, and I believe most stations already have been advised. In other words, during a raid, radio of all forms will be used only as the authorities may direct.

Special precautions also are necessary in the case of newspapers. With radio off the air, news wires might easily become a substitute channel for spreading hysteria unless special safeguards were voluntarily applied. We have outlined a suggested course of action in the form of a special request which I will read to you, and a copy of which will be sent to everyone concerned. This special request has been drawn up after consultation with the War

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Department, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Communications Commission and others.

Before going into detail, however, I would like to re-emphasize one point particularly. If you will consider the matter, I believe every one of you will agree that the greatest disservice newspapers or radio could do to the national interest would be to play the game of the enemy by helping him spread hysteria or sensational rumors. Surely an attack on American homes should never be made the occasion for "building up" a story. If there ever was a need for absolutely calm and factual reporting, both in news columns and on the air, this is it. Experience has shown that twenty inexpert observers of an air raid will turn in twenty different estimates of the strength of the attacking force and of the damage done. Unquestionably some of the reports you will hear will originate with enemy agents.

I suggest to you earnestly, therefore, that in the national interest, which is your interest, you caution your news desks against over-emphasis or sensationalizing of hastily-acquired pieces of information. "Playing down", rather than "playing up", will pay dividends in national security.

The special request to which I have referred is as follows:

To the end that any air attack on continental United States may be reported in an orderly fashion, consistent with the highest requirements of national security, the following course of action before, during and after an air raid, is suggestion to newspapers and broadcasting stations:

BEFORE A RAID

It is desirable that no warning or report of an impending raid be published or broadcast except as given out by qualified military authority.

DURING A RAID

It is requested that news dispatches transmitter or published at the beginning of a raid, prior to official announcement, be confined to the following: (1) The fact that a raid has begun, without estimating the number of planes. (2) The fact that some bombs have been dropped, if fully established, but without any effort to estimate the number. (3) The bare fact that anti-aircraft guns have gone into action.

Thereafter, until the raid is ended and the all-clear sounded, it is requested that nothing be transmitted or published except communiques which will become available promptly and periodically from the Army Defense Command.

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By prearrangement, all radio stations in a zone under attack will operate or not operate at the direction of the Army Defense Command. Stations outside the zone under attack are requested to broadcast nothing about the raid while it is in progress.

AFTER A RAID

There is no objection to publication or broadcast of general descriptions of the action after the all-clear is given, provided such accounts do not

1. Play up horror or sensationalism.
2. Deal with or refer to unconfirmed versions or reports.
3. Contain any estimate of the number of planes involved or the number of bombs dropped except as given in communiques.
4. Make any reference to damage to military objections such as fortifications, docks, railroads, ships, airfields, public utilities, or industrial plants engaged in war work.
5. Make any mention of the exact routes taken by enemy planes.
6. Describe counter-measures of defense, such as troop mobilizations or movements, or the number or location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in action, except as officially announced.

Broadcasters are asked to make no remote ad lib broadcasts dealing with raids without obtaining the express approval of the military authorities in control of the area involved.

It is requested that no photographs showing damage or combat action be published or transmitted except upon clearance by military authorities.

Nothing in this request is intended to prevent or curtail constructive reporting of such matters as feats of heroism, incidents of personal courage, or response to duty by the military or by civilian defense workers.

This request relates only to air attacks. With respect to other forms of attack, no request is made beyond the present provisions of the Press and Broadcasting Codes. It should be repeated, however, that in case of any attack, of whatever character, the greatest caution should be exercised, not only to be factually correct, but to avoid anything which might spread hysteria.

Now you will be concerned about the promptness and adequacy of the Army communiques. This has all been considered in detail, and the necessity for providing immediately a clear official picture of the situation is thoroughly understood. Every Defense Command will endeavor to give out the facts with the greatest possible speed, and to provide facilities also for clearing photographs without delay. Naturally each of you will want to make prior

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contact with the Defense Command in your own locality, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the manner in which contact is to be made in an emergency.

This has been a confidential talk, and I'm sorry we could not all be assembled in one room, so that we could discuss the whole subject. Copies of which I have said will be sent to all stations and newspapers in confidence, and not for publication, and I hope that if any of you has a question or a suggestion he will send it along. I hope also that each of you will take special steps to insure that every member of your staffs understands the plan thoroughly, in advance, so there will be no slip-up when the time comes.

We are all in this together, and I know that by working together, we can do the job.

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TELEGRAPH MERGER, INCLUDING RADIO, DEMANDED BY FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, told Congress that there should be a merger without delay of the two major domestic telegraph companies. Even more important than the combining of the Western Union and the Postal, he declared, was the consolidation of the international radio-telegraph and cable facilities. The merging of the landlines should come first but an international merger was necessary for military and other reasons.

Appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee holding hearings on legislation that would bring about the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Mr. Fly revealed that the Government has already advanced six million dollars "to keep Postal Telegraph going". He said he did not believe this could be continued.

Chairman Fly declared if there was no legislation, the Defense Communications Board with its war powers could bring about the merger within fifteen minutes. He added if the telegraph companies themselves didn't take the initiative, he would ask Congress for mandatory merger powers.

Mr. Fly disputed Admiral S. C. Hooper's contention that cables and radios should be merged in their respective fields. He didn't agree with Admiral Hooper that the Army and Navy should have equal power with the FCC over the merger steps. He also opposed the view of Admiral Hooper who advocated that radiotelegraph companies continue their domestic services for pickup and delivery of their international messages.

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Mr. Fly denied the assertion that radio is an infant industry still held down by the cables as in 1917. In regard to the idea of permitting domestic radiotelegraph carriers to continue operations and the domestic telegraph to continue its cable system, Chairman Fly said: "We feel strongly we ought to do a clean job." There should be entirely separate domestic and international monopolies, in his opinion.

Another witness, Kenneth E. Stockton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mackay Radio and Commercial Cables and All America Cables, said:

"Merger of American cable and wireless facilities and services in the international field could not have the slightest effect insofar as the merged companies are concerned. Its radio activities would continue to be governed by the wire telegraph regulations to which the American cable companies are not even now subject."

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KNOWLSON SETS UP 13 WPB REGIONAL OFFICES

One of the most important steps yet taken in the decentralization of War Production Board activities throughout the nation was announced by James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, with the issuance of orders and regulations officially setting up 13 regional offices and vesting broad authority in the regional directors. They are:

Region No. 1 - Boston; No. 2 - New York; No. 3 - Philadelphia; No. 4 - Atlanta; No. 5 - Cleveland; No. 6 - Chicago; No. 7 - Kansas City; No. 8 - Dallas; No. 9 - Denver; No. 10 - San Francisco; No. 11 - Detroit; No. 12 - Minneapolis; No. 13 - Seattle.

So far, six Regional Directors have been appointed - Orville H. Bullitt in Philadelphia; Ernest Kanzler, Detroit; Frank H. Neely, Atlanta; John C. Virden, Cleveland; Joseph L. Overlock, Chicago, and Walter H. Wheeler, Boston.

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Japan is faced with shortages of ocean transport and materials and has introduced a sweeping program for conserving and mobilizing its resources, the Office of Facts and Figures reported on the basis of Japanese radio reports gleaned by the Federal Communications Commission's listening post.

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WESTINGHOUSE GREATLY EXPANDS WAR TUBE PRODUCTION

(For Release Sunday, May 17, 1942)

Increased wartime needs will speed production of thousands of new radio transmitting tubes at Westinghouse in 1942 to help reinforce the nation's military signal communications and enlarge short wave broadcasting facilities, it was announced at Bloomfield, N. J.

Equipment for "walkie-talkie" radio stations and more than 25 different types of broadcasting tubes are now being produced for the Army, Navy and Air Corps, according to Dr. W. H. McCurdy, Manager of Radio Engineering for the Westinghouse Lamp Division.

"In the greatest expansion of radio facilities in the history of the industry research men today are working on developments which will prove as startling when peace returns as the telephone and electric light were in an earlier generation. Now enlisted for the duration, these devices, like the telephone and electric light, may some day change the mode of living for millions of Americans", Dr. McCurdy declared.

Compared to our present facilities, Dr. McCurdy said, the armies of the first World War were relatively without radio "voice" or "hearing" until late in the conflict. When the United States entered the war in 1917, there were only 50 aircraft radios available and these were limited in range of communication.

"Today, the men who pilot America's military planes have modern transmitters which often go into action simultaneously with the pilots' guns. Voice communications, coordinating aircraft with ground or sea forces during actual combat are now a vital part of military tactics although radios are generally silent until the presence of the planes has been detected by the enemy."

Even tanks now have voice transmitters and receivers to provide greatest coordination of mechanized units, Dr. McCurdy pointed out. FM, the frequency modulation system, has improved tank broadcasting, further reducing the interference caused by the operation of motors and other electrical equipment.

Taking a tip from the London policemen who several years ago wore tiny radio transmitters in their hats, the U.S. Signal Corp is now equipping its men with one-watt "broadcasting stations". Like walking patrol cars, parachute troops and riflemen equipped with these five-pound sets are now able to carry on conversations with their comrades two miles away.

For short-wave broadcasting stations fighting the Axis nations in a "war of the air waves", Westinghouse is now producing the largest air-cooled transmitting tubes in existence. These giant tubes, cooled by airplane-type fins, consume 25,000 watts each and generate enough excess heat to keep a six-room house warm in winter.

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NAB BY LARGE VOTE ADMITS NETS TO ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

The National Association of Broadcasters at its concluding business session at the Cleveland Convention by a vote of more than 4 to 1 approved a proposal to admit the radio networks to full active membership in the organization. Following this, Edward Klauber, ranking vice-president, accepted the offer in behalf of the Columbia Broadcasting System and nominated Paul Kesten, CBS vice-president, to represent Columbia.

Commenting on the action of the Association, Mr. Klauber said:

"The networks are a very vital part of the industry and therefore should have a voice in the deliberations of the NAB, if it is going to speak for the industry as a whole. Charges that the networks seek to dominate the Association are sheer demagoguery."

If NBC and the Blue Network accept membership, as is expected, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, at this writing still not a member of NAB, should rejoin under the new arrangement, there would conceivably be four network directors.

Six Directors at large were elected for one-year terms. They are:

Small Stations - James W. Woodruff, Jr., President, WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; Herbert Hollister, President, KANS, Wichita, Kans.

Medium Stations - Don S. Elias, Executive Director, WWNC, Asheville, N.C.; Eugene P. O'Fallon, President, KFEL, Denver.

Large Stations - J. O. Maland, Vice President, WHO, Des Moines; Edwin W. Craig, Vice President, WSM, Nashville.

It was voted to abolish the NAB Executive Committee. The attendance at Cleveland was estimated at about 1000. The 1943 convention will be held in New Orleans.

The NAB, among a large number of resolutions that were adopted, reaffirmed its intention to cooperate in any manner possible with the Government "in presenting a united front in the defense of our institutions."

The Association also pledged its all-out support of the nation's war program and rededicated the radio industry "to the advancement of the American way of life and to the reservation of the unity and morale of the American people."

In another resolution the organization said it was "deeply appreciative of the fair treatment which has been accorded to the broadcasting industry by the press generally in respect to the broadcasters' efforts to keep radio free and its recognition of the common bond that links these two great media of free expression under the guarantee of the Constitution."

The NAB indorsed the proposals made by its President, Neville Miller, in his testimony before a House Committee holding hearings on the Sanders Bill, which would amend the Federal Communication Act of 1934 and define more definitely the powers of the Federal Communications Commission.

Other resolutions adopted expressed the following:

Condemnation of "pernicious practices" used in popularizing musical compositions over the air and the broadcasting of race-by-race results that were chiefly of value to bookmakers.

Extension of sympathy to the family of the late Graham McNamee, pioneer radio announcer, described as one of the best-known and best-loved voices in radio.

There was also condemnation of organizations outside of the Government seeking commercial advancement through free use of broadcast facilities sometimes under the guise of participation in the war program. Another resolution hit "corrupt practices used to foster music by radio". The Association was directed to do all in its power to terminate such practices.

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PRESS RADIO STATIONS TO HAVE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

The next witnesses to be heard before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in connection with the Sanders Bill which would reorganize the Federal Communications Commission, will be the representatives of the newspaper-owned broadcasting systems whose fate at present hangs suspended between heave and earth at the FCC. The Congressional sessions are to be resumed Tuesday, May 19th.

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VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE TO DEDICATE CBS AMERICAS NETWORK

Vice President Henry A. Wallace is to address the Diplomatic Corps of Latin America in the United States at a dinner in Washington Tuesday, May 19, celebrating dedication of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Network of the Americas. The new web comprises 76 stations in the 20 neighbor republics.

Other principal speakers at the dinner are Dr. Don Luis Quintanilla, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy, Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, President Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, and Alfredo Baldomir, President of Uruguay, the latter two speaking from their presidential palaces.

These speeches are to be transmitted by the three CBS international transmitters to every station in the new network below the Rio Grande from 10:30 to 11:00 P.M., EWT. The Vice President speaks in Spanish

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Station KUTA, Salt Lake City, Utah, was granted modification of construction permit for changes in directional antenna and increase in power from 5 KW, LS., 1 KW, directional antenna, to 5 KW, directional antenna, and extension of commencement and extension of commencement and completion date.

The Philco Corporation in Philadelphia declared a dividend of 10 cents per common share payable June 12 to shareholders of record May 28. This compares with 25 cents paid on March 12.

Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and Mrs. Phoebe Sue Brundage Crosby, were married last week in Fredericksburg, Va.

The former Mrs. Crosby was educated in England and Washington, where she attended Marjorie Webster School. Mr. Gross, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Gross of Long Island, N.Y., is a graduate of Haverford College and President of the Haverford Society of Washington.

Charles Mostow, trading as Majestic Electric Supply Co., 2333 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing, in connection with the sale of electrical supplies and other merchandise, or placing in the hands of others the means of representing, that a fictitious or marked-up price is the customary or usual retail price of such merchandise.

To keep America abreast of latest developments in World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the National Broadcasting Company since then has devoted 146 hours and 37 minutes to war news broadcasts and announcements by Government agencies.

In addition, the NBC Television station, WNBT, has put on a total of 10 hours and 25 minutes per week of visual instruction for Air Raid Wardens.

In the May 12 issue of Defense, published by WPB, is a cartoon by the famous artist Soglow. The first scene shows the factory of the "Eureka Radio Company" in peacetime; in the next the Chairman of the Company saying to his Directors: "Gentlemen - we are converting our plant to do war work."

The third scene shows a plant about twice the size of the one first shown with a sign on it, "Eureka Tank Company"; a fourth scene shows tanks coming off the production line; the fourth the tanks going into action, and the final scene showing the tanks playing radio music as well as firing shot and shell at the enemy. Three column mats of the Soglow cartoon will be furnished on application to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1430

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CLAIM 60% OF THE PEOPLE NOW GET NEWS VIA RADIO

That about 60% of the people now depend upon radio for their information, that about 20% depend upon press and radio and only about 20% depend upon the press alone, was made last Sunday during a broadcast of the Chicago University Round Table. Those participating in the program were James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, and Harold D. Lasswell, Director of Research of the Library of Congress.

Later in a discussion of short-wave broadcasting, the proportion of the people who get their news by radio was estimated by Mr. Benton at 50% and in this Chairman Fly seemed to concur. It came about as follows:

- Mr. Benton: "The problem of short-wave is very different from the problem of broadcasting. Short-wave is in effect a method of attack. Short-wave stations are commercially owned in this country."
- Mr. Fly: "I am sure they have never made a cent of profit - all outgo and no income. You have private operation by these American concerns for a purely national purpose."
- Mr. Benton: "Is the Government going to have to subsidize these stations or control them or take them over in order to maintain maximum achievement? 50 percent of the people of this country get their information from radio."
- Mr. Fly: "I imagine that is true. There are seven times as many radio sets perhaps in this country as in the Axis country."
- Mr. Benton: "Millions can listen in as participants. It is the only form of communication that reaches the people simultaneously."
- Mr. Lasswell: "Everybody can listen in and get a chance of sharing the great national destiny."

Chairman Fly took the opportunity during the Chicago Round Table to again express himself on the subject of private ownership of stations, the broadcasters' responsibilities, and many other phases of the war situation.

"There is entrusted to the broadcasters the real mechanism of free speech", he declared. "They will bring into operation an effective weapon. It is unthinkable that persons who are favored by allocation of frequencies will sell their own personal policies and ideas to the public. The broadcaster has a greater element of duty than a right. The real basic problem is to inform the people and it doesn't involve in any comprehensive sense the personal ideas of the broadcaster himself. I am talking about the control of transmitters. I think the stations should remain in the hands of private people. I am a great believer of advertising."

Also Mr. Fly seemed convinced that the correct manner of putting on the war programs and the showmanship of the business should be left in the hands of the broadcasters. He said:

"You can't treat such broadcasting as a purely mechanical matter. You have to bear in mind such factors as listeners' fatigue and need of the public for diversion. * * * * * I want to emphasize the broadcasters are really the men who can tell whether it is the right time to broadcast 'Bluebirds over the Fields of Dover'."

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BROADCASTERS POOLING EQUIPMENT DECISION EXPECTED THURSDAY

Asked what the status of the broadcasters equipment pool situation now pending before the Defense Communications Board was, Chairman James L. Fly replied that it could be acted upon at the meeting next Thursday if the Board so desired.

Someone suggested that Mr. Fly explain the equipment pooling matter further, and he replied:

"The broadcasters all know that. They originated the plan. The general idea has been one that I have promoted for many months but up to recently everybody said it was utterly unfeasible. Broadcasters themselves had questions about it. It was perfectly obvious that it was difficult . . . Gradually the industry itself started thinking in those terms and that led to finally assigning it to the domestic broadcasting committee for study and you know what has come out of that."

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"Don't Throw it Away - Stow it Away. Waste Saved is Victory Gained." These are the slogans that the entire WOR staff has adapted to ensure the success of the "War on Waste" campaign.

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MAJESTIC RADIO COMPLIES WITH FAIR EMPLOYMENT ORDER

Five additional war contractors, including the Majestic Radio and Television Company of Chicago, have notified the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice that they intend to comply with its recent directions to follow an employment policy which does not discriminate against workers because of their race, creed, color, or national origin, Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary of the Committee, announced.

Members of the Committee include David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mark Ethridge, of Station WHAS, Louisville.

The companies reporting besides Majestic are the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee; the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation, Detroit; Bears Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

All the concerns, Cramer stated, have explained that they had taken the first steps -- to give written instructions to their hiring officials that there shall be no discrimination in hiring based on race, creed, color, or national origin, and additional instructions to employment offices and other placement agencies that there shall be no discrimination in the referral of workers.

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MACKAY AND PRESS WIRELESS OPEN CAIRO RADIO CIRCUITS

Important new links in the rapidly growing United Nations system of radio communication were opened last Saturday by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and Press Wireless between New York and Cairo. The latter was for transmission of photographs.

It was the tenth new circuit opened by Mackay Radio since the war and licenses for many others to additional important centers in the United Nations and Latin America have been granted by the Federal Communications Commission and will be opened shortly.

In opening the Press Wireless circuit, President Roosevelt posed for pictures with Mahmoud Hassan Bey, Egyptian Minister to the United States, and a photograph was transmitted to Cairo as the first picture to move on a direct radio photo service between the United States and Egypt.

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CHARGES AGRICULTURAL EXTRAVAGANCE INCLUDES RADIO

In his charge that the Agriculture Department is extravagantly operated, Senator Byrd, of Virginia, criticized the amount that was being spent for publicity, including radio. He produced statistics on the subject which heretofore have not been available to the public.

"For radio, \$159,008 was spent for salaries; for motion pictures, \$133,733; and for electrical transcriptions, \$11,679", Senator Byrd declared. "The total estimated press, radio, motion-picture, and electrical-transcription expenditures for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1942 were \$823,700. That represents pure publicity, and nothing else, for that one Department. It is not claimed to be anything else but publicity."

The Senator from Virginia, who seems to be one of the very few concerned with saving money, had a list that covered 8 pages in agate type of the Congressional Record (May 15) giving the names of the employees of the Department of Agriculture whose full or part time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media, of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions.

Those concerned with radio and their estimated salaries for 1942 chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures and electrical transcriptions, were:

Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Carleton W. Collin, \$ 910; Harold R. Lewis, \$2,768; Lillian G. Mills, \$1,026; Adolph A. Atkinson, \$72.00; Maurice L. DuMars, \$ 723; Harriett E. Gordon, \$583; Bernice G. Sabatini, \$162; R. Lyle Webster, \$1,558; Jack R. Hartline, \$640; John L. MacDermid, \$1,520; Earll H. Nikkel, \$960; James E. Reynolds, \$1,035; Harry P. Clark, \$474; Quincy Ewing, \$960; James W. Hook, \$445; Wayne H. Darrow, Director, \$1,050.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Sara K. Marpo, \$97.

Agricultural Marketing Service: Rowell, E. J., \$3,250; Jack Towers, \$2,348; Miss Sisco, \$1,557;

Farm Credit Administration: Clay Mobley, \$230; Josephine Kuipers, \$1,660; Frances Price, \$1,480.

Farm Security Administration: Marvin Beers, \$3,040; Frances Fox, \$1,927.

Bureau of Home Economics: Ruth Van Deman, \$2,220; Elma K. Van Horn, \$2,029.

Office of Information: Wallace L. Kadderly, \$5,800; Maurice L. DuMars, \$3,066; John Baker, \$1,800; Kenneth L. Gapen, \$3,800; Charles A. Herndon, \$3,700;

Soil Conservation Service: G. K. Zimmerman, \$954; Forney Rankin, \$594; Barrington King, \$3,230; Ewing Jones, \$950; Virgil Beck, \$1,241; B. W. McGinnis, \$570; Charles Maits, \$1,485; H. L. Jenkins, \$1,920; Charles Webb, \$2,400; F. G. Loyd, \$2,560; H. J. Swan, \$2,880; Frank B. Harper, \$3,400; Walter Lloyd, \$2,310; Duncan Scott, \$1,125;

Rural Electrification Administration: Osmand Molarsky, \$2,400;

Surplus Marketing Administration: A. M. Trachman, \$150; J. Don Walsh, \$1,400; Dorothea W. Hansen, \$1,620; F. P. Freyman, \$1,600; Millard Faught, \$1,600; Meno Schoenbach, \$2,250;

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DENIED U.S. WILL CLOSE ALL BUT 26 CLEAR CHANNELS

A rumor at the Cleveland convention of the National Association of Broadcasters that the Federal Communications Commission was considering eliminating all radio outlets except the 26 clear channels was characterized at the Commission as "a wild, screwy yarn". W. J. Scripps, of Station WWJ, Detroit, was quoted as saying at Cleveland that he "understood" the FCC contemplated such a limit on stations on the ground that 26 clear channel stations could blanket the nation and in time of war would be much easier to police than the present more than 800 stations. Mr. Scripps declined to disclose the source which reported the supposedly impending change.

Expressing doubt that the stations on the 26 channels would adequately cover the country, even if the Government took them over, a Commission official said: "If the clear channel stations afforded sufficient coverage, why would advertisers not use those and those only. Of course they do not. WEAJ in New York is on a clear channel yet does the NBC give up its regional stations such as WRC in Washington?"

"It is hard to believe that broadcasters took the 26 channel rumor seriously. Usually they are quick on the trigger in making telephone calls. Ordinarily, when such an alarming statement is made, we would have been flooded with telephone calls and telegrams. However, in this case, not a single inquiry was received."

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KVOR CITED FOR EMPLOYEE INTERFERENCE

The National Labor Relations Board announced an order directing the Outlet Broadcasting Company of Colorado Springs, operators of Station KVOR, to cease employee interference.

KVOR is a CBS affiliate, the owner of which is E. K. Gaylord, also owner of WKY in Oklahoma City. A New York newspaper recently devoted a page to reproducing the views of Mr. Gaylord against the 40-hour week.

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MAINE HOMES LARGELY PROVIDED WITH RADIOS

The number of homes having a radio is shown for Maine in statistics from the 1940 Census of Housing announced by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The announcement gives the preliminary figures for each county, for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of each county, and for each city of 25,000 inhabitants or more. These figures, as well as similar data for urban places of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants and for the metropolitan districts will be presented in the Second Series Housing Bulletin for the State which will be published in the near future.

OCCUPIED MAINE DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR COUNTIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not reporting Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	218,968	184,348	28,856	5,764
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	90,186	73,856	14,049	2,281
Rural-farm dwelling units	40,376	30,247	8,944	1,185
Bangor	7,420	6,923	295	202
Lewiston	9,259	8,568	510	181
Portland	19,643	18,096	926	621

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ASCAP RECEIVES KINDLY RECEPTION AT CLEVELAND

Having buried the hatchet deeply, a friendly reception was accorded General Manager Paine at the Cleveland broadcasters convention. The old ASCAP war was apparently forgotten in the cooperation of the station operators and the composers in an effort to meet conditions imposed by a second great World War.

Mr. Paine reported ASCAP has 635 commercial contracts from broadcasters, in addition to 32 non-commercial contracts. Of the aggregate, 102 are per-program contracts as against only 8 by BMI. In many instances, stations have taken blanket sustainings and commercials, and in others they have taken per-program commercials and blanket sustainings or other combinations, he said.

Mr. Paine outlined to the convention ASCAP's new program service, which he predicted would prove a boon both to the industry and to the Society in its dealings with broadcasters. It is designed to help stations merchandise ASCAP music.

Many stations do not know how to use ASCAP's "rich repertoire", he declared, in extolling the service. It will enable stations to realize revenue and make ASCAP service pay, rather than prove an expense. A presentation, along with the first series of 13 weeks, will be on the desk of every broadcaster upon his return from the convention, he declared. The service is produced in three separate groups so competitive stations in the same market will not receive duplicate production.

In addition to the regular service, ASCAP will produce special day and holiday scripts, tying into its catalogues. He said experiments have been conducted for about a year and have worked well.

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DUPONT PRIZE FOR BEST STATION AND COMMENTATOR

A luncheon of the Radio Correspondents' Association in Washington on Monday was the occasion for the announcement of the establishment of the Alfred I. DuPont Memorial Awards - \$1,000 each for the outstanding performance of an individual radio reporter or commentator, and the other for outstanding public service by an individual radio station.

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BERKELEY TO DO THE HONORS FOR BLUE NET IN CAPITAL

Congratulations continue to be received by Kenneth H. Berkeley upon his appointment to the important post of Washington representative of the Blue Network. Mr. Berkeley, who is splendidly qualified for his new duties, having for many years served as General Manager for NBC stations, WRC and WMAL, will continue in the same capacity for the latter station, which is now owned by the Washington Star. WMAL is the Blue outlet in the Capital. Thus Mr. Berkeley will serve both the Blue and WMAL. Samuel H. Kaufman is President of the Evening Star Broadcasting Company.

The Blue Network will move into the offices now occupied by the Radio Corporation of America in the Trans-Lux, and the RCA will move to the brand new Commonwealth Building, near 16th and K Streets, next door to WOL, and Mutual, and just across the street from the headquarters of the National Association of Broadcasters.

A native Washingtonian, Mr. Berkeley has been with NBC since its formation in 1926. He joined RCA in 1923, at which time it owned and operated WRC, and became its Assistant Manager. When NBC was formed and took over operation of WRC, Mr. Berkeley continued in his capacity as Assistant Manager. He has been Manager of the station since 1927, and acted in a dual capacity as Manager of both WRC and WMAL when the latter was acquired under operating lease several years later.

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FBI AGAIN ACTIVE AS DIATHERMY MACHINES ARE LISTED

Closely following the Federal Communications Commission's order which was foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, that all diathermy machines should be registered, two of these machines serving as enemy short-wave transmitters were sized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Kingston, N. Y.

The sudden visits and searches of homes of seventy-five aliens of enemy nationalities in that area were conducted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with Ulster County and Kingston authorities, according to E. E. Conroy, local FBI chief. Six Germans and two Italians were taken into custody and thirteen short-wave radio receivers, twenty-three cameras, ten shotguns, a pistol, some ammunition and a big Japanese flag also were confiscated.

The formal diathermy order was as follows:

"All possessors of diathermy apparatus including dealer stocks, must register each such device with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C., by June 8, 1942, that agency announced Monday. The order adopted by the FCC does not apply to

persons owning sun lamps, infra-red lamps or ultra violet ray devices, long sold by drug and department stores.

"Diathermy apparatus, resembling floor-model radios in appearance, are devices used by physicians, osteopaths and physiotherapists for the treatment of various ailments. They are designed to generate radio frequency energy and operate in such manner that patients may be treated for internal disorders by generation of heat within their bodies. It is estimated that there are 100,000 such devices throughout the United States, mostly in the hands of professional persons while an appreciable proportion is owned by individuals for private use. There are some portable models; and of the total, a few are not factory made.

"Separate registration of each piece of apparatus will be on forms supplied by the FCC or its field offices. No fee is necessary. Seizure and heavy penalties are provided for failure to register and for false statements."

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I. T. & T. OFFERS U. S. FREE USE OF ITS PATENTS

On behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, International Standard Electric Corporation, International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation and Federal Telegraph Company, the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, through its President Sosthenes Behn, has offered to the United States Government the free use of all the patents of these companies, for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, making such patents available without charge, to the Government and to manufacturers who are supplying the needs of the Government services.

The International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corp., (I.T.R.M.) and its subsidiary, Federal Telegraph Company, which was acquired during June, 1941, were utilizing less than 180,000 square feet of factory floor space in the early months of 1941. This has been expanded to a total of more than 630,000 square feet of floor space and the two companies are employing more than 3,500 employees. The entire line of apparatus and equipment produced in the radio, telephone and telegraph fields has been made available to the United States Government and the research laboratories, in charge of experts with many years of experience, are cooperating with the Government to the fullest extent.

Combined sales of the two companies for 1941 amounted to \$5,465,000 on which there was a net income of \$173,000 before provision for income taxes of \$100,000. I.T.R.M. and Federal are in process of being consolidated into a single company with the name Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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In his charge that the Government itself was a chief offender, and making no effort to conserve gas, Senator Byrd, of Virginia, brought out the fact that not including the Army and Navy there were almost 20,000 Federal automobiles using gasoline in unaccounted and unlimited quantities.

The Senator reported that the Federal Communications Commission has 134 automobiles, costing to operate for the full year \$16,640, and they traveled 851,271 miles.

Appointment of R. P. (Bob) Almy to Manager of Renewal Radio Tube Sales was announced by C. W. Shaw, General Sales Manager of the Radio Tube Division of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. Announcement was made at the same time of the appointment of A. R. Oliver to Field Sales Manager of the Renewal Tube Sales Division. Mr. Almy will have his headquarters at Emporium, Pa., while Mr. Oliver will operate out of Chicago.

The National Broadcasting Company, Inc., Mobile Station WNBR has applied for modification of license for change in area normally served by station from Cleveland, Ohio, to Washington, D. C. and change from station with which it is to be used from WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio, to WRC, Washington, D. C.

The two day "clinic" in station promotion and research for CBS owned and operated stations, originally scheduled for Chicago, May 18 and 19, is to be held in New York instead tomorrow and Thursday, May 20 and 21.

Chairman Fly said last Monday that the FCC had some serious study under way on the Inter-American rates.

In connection with the President's consolidation of the various publicity services, it is reported that all radio activities of Colonel Donovan's office have been transferred to the Office of Facts and Figures.

The War Production Board last week banned new installations of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment except to meet war and essential civilian requirements. New installations designed solely for personal comfort, such as in theaters, restaurants, hotels, etc., will not be permitted.

CBS Television is issuing first aid charts free to members of its audience taking the ten-hour first aid course conducted by the American Red Cross and televised Tuesday and Thursday nights. The illustrative charts issued to date cover the first four lessons of the course. They have enabled televiewers to prepare the proper eye, arm, ankle and other bandages with ease. Glossy prints of the charts are available on request.

WOR-Mutual's recording of General Douglas MacArthur's speech upon his arrival at Melbourne on March 21, 1942, will go on sale on Thursday, May 21, in New York City. All profits will go to the U.S.O.

 Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, Assistant to the President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Chief Engineer of RCA Laboratories, was awarded the honorary degree LL.D. by West Virginia University on Monday.

Dr. Jolliffe was graduated from West Virginia University with a B.S. degree in 1915, and achieved the M.S. degree at West Virginia in 1920. He was awarded the PH.D. in 1922 at Cornell University where he was instructor in Physics from 1920 to 1922. He later became physicist in the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards and was appointed Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission in 1930 and of the Federal Communications Commission in 1934.

 The Columbia Broadcasting System has revised its policy of voluntary payments to drafted employees. Each employee employed by the company for six months or longer is to receive an amount equal to the difference between his regular CBS compensation and his starting pay in the armed forces, calculated on his length of service with CBS at the time of his induction as follows:

6 months or more or less than 1 year's employment	2 week's salary
1 year or more or less than 3 years' employment	1 month's salary
3 years or more or less than 5 years' employment	2 months' salary
5 years or more or less than 6 years' employment	3 months' salary
More than 6 years employment	4 months' salary

In addition to the above scale of payments, the company is continuing its policy of contributing to the cost of insurance coverage for employees entering military service who have been insured under the CBS cooperative life insurance plan.

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NATIONAL GRANGE ENDORSES CLEAR CHANNEL STATIONS

Among the resolutions adopted as legislative recommendations at the annual convention of the National Grange at Worcester, Mass., was the following on radio broadcasting:

"With more than 70 percent of the farm homes of the farm homes of the National dependent upon service from 'clear channel' radio stations, we urge that nothing be done to curtail these stations in order to give more service to the big cities, which are already well supplied."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1942
FRANK E. MULLEN
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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FINE RADIO WEATHER NOW WITH NO SUN SPOTS IN SIGHT

With one of the worst magnetic storms in the history of radio well in the background, atmospheric conditions have again returned to normal. There is no telling when there may be another such disruption of radio, telephone and telegraph communications. These sudden ionosphere disturbances, as explained by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the National Bureau of Standards, who probably knows more about the subject than any man on earth, are caused by sun spots. The latter are magnetic storms raging over the solar surface, and can be plainly seen from the earth.

Dr. Dellinger was the first to observe that when these sun spots appeared, they immediately played havoc with radio reception. As a result of his discoveries, these sudden ionosphere disturbances causing radio fadeouts are now known as "the Dellinger effect".

When Dr. Dellinger began studying the atmospheric disturbances, they came about every 55 days, but after the year 1935, they became more numerous. They don't go by seasons.

"These sudden ionosphere disturbances caused by eruptions on the sun occur so suddenly that a man operating a broadcasting station thinks he has blown a fuse or the listener thinks his receiving set has gone bad and tries to repair it", Dr. Dellinger said. "Reception goes out - bingo! - just like that."

There are two kinds of atmospheric disturbances (a) the ionosphere storm, and (b) the sudden ionosphere disturbance or "Dellinger effect". The ionosphere storm begins gradually and lasts for a day or two accompanied by weak and fluctuating signals. It is most pronounced in the higher latitudes nearer the poles. An ionosphere storm covers the whole earth. The sudden or "Dellinger effect" is only felt on the side of the earth towards the sun.

The last ionosphere disturbance became so serious that F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., in Washington said that about the only country his company was able to get through to without difficulty was Sweden. An unusual thing about that storm, showing how scientists are now watching this phenomena, was that it was forecast by several observers, among them. F. S. McGary, of the Buhl Planetarium in Pittsburgh, William H. Barton, Curator of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City, and William Henry, head of the Department of Astronomy at Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. McGary, for instance, sounded a warning in March by saying the strongest magnetic sunspots ever observed had reached the solar meridian and would be in a position to disrupt radio reception. When these spots reached the north-south meridian, he said they would hurl "trillions" of charged particles earthward every second.

Mr. McGary explained that the spots would be "in line" with the earth for half the sun's cycle - about 12 days.

"If conditions remain as of today", he said then, "the earth may be in for a stronger magnetic disturbance than took place last September 18 when radio and telephone communications went berserk over most of the world."

And that was exactly what happened.

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NEW YORK CITY STATIONS SILENCED IN AIR RAID TEST

Realism was added to an air-raid tryout when all of New York City's broadcasting stations were ordered to close down during the 19 minute daylight test which began at 11:06 o'clock last Tuesday morning. It wasn't until 11:17 A.M. that every station was off the air. "All clear" was sounded at 11:25 A.M.

"Radio stations were besieged by telephone inquiries, largely from persons who had tuned in during the silence and were curious to know why they could not raise any of the local stations", the New York Times stated, describing the test. "Station WOR reported that between 400 and 500 calls were received in the nineteen minutes they were off the air. The National Broadcasting Company said that double its usual number of switchboard operators would have been swamped.

"The warning was transmitted to the four major networks - NBC, Columbia, the Blue network and Mutual - over a direct wire that links them with the interceptor command. On receipt of the blue warning an announcer in each of the major studios cuts in with the brief announcement:

"This is station _____ now leaving the air at the request of the interceptor command."

"Without further explanation a master switch in the control room was thrown, putting each of the local network stations off the air within fifteen seconds of the warning.

"Some of the approximately twenty-five independent stations in the metropolitan area did not go off as quickly. The arrangement is that each independent station is supposed to remain monitored to one of the network stations, and to go off the air as

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soon as the network station does so. Some of them apparently failed to act at once, for it was not until 11:17, eleven minutes after the warning, that the last of them became silent.

"In New York City the yellow warning is transmitted to the Police and Fire Departments, the Board of Education, the Port of New York Authority and public service installations. The blue warning goes to these same agencies, but, unlike the yellow signal, it is a command to all radio stations in the area to go off the air.

"Just how the public was supposed to remain in ignorance of the confidential alert even after the radio stations had gone off the air and many thousands of school children had been sent home was a question that spokesmen for the Interceptor Command and the Army Information Service were unable or unwilling to answer."

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LID GOES DOWN ON QUARTZ CRYSTALS IN RADIO

Strict control over the products for which quartz crystals may be used was ordered by James S. Knowlson, WPB Director of Industry Operations.

Except by specific authorization, the crystals may be used only for these purposes:

Products for use in implements of war produced for the Army, Navy, or other Government agencies.

Oscillators and filters for use in radio systems operated by Federal agencies or commercial airlines.

Telephone resonators.

Purchasers must certify to the fabricator of products containing quartz crystals that the products will be used only for these purposes.

HOLDERS OF 25 POUNDS OR MORE OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS, OR TEN PIECES IN A MANUFACTURED FORM NOT INCORPORATED IN A MOUNTING, AS OF MAY 18, MUST REPORT TO THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD BY JUNE 20. CONSUMERS ALSO MUST REPORT MONTHLY, BY THE 20TH OF THE MONTH.

Sales of more than 10 pounds of quartz crystals must be reported within ten days after the transaction.

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WSAM POWER BOOST AND FREQUENCY CHANGE FAVORED

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to grant, conditionally, the application of Saginaw Broadcasting Co. (WSAM), Saginaw, Mich., for modification of license to change its operating assignment from 1230 kilocycles, 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime, specified hours, to 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts power, unlimited time.

The Commission concludes:

"1. Three stockholders of applicant whose combined holdings amount to a 40% interest in the licensee corporation have combined interests totaling over 95% in the licensee of Station WBCM. There is no common control of the licensees and the stations are operated independently of each other.

"2. Operation of WSAM as proposed will deprive approximately 19,691 of the service available from it during certain day hours and will deprive about 7,575 of the daytime service received from WJLB. Service is available to the areas in which these losses would be experienced from at least four other stations. A full time in lieu of a part-time local service would be provided to about 247,637 day and 99,950 night, while a population of about 11,820 would receive a new service at night.

"3. The granting of this application would tend toward a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service as contemplated by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

"4. Public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of the instant application, on condition that the applicant deliver one set of crystals in its possession to a well recognized manufacturer or distributor and notify the Commission of the disposition made thereof."

At the same time the Commission dismissed applicant's "Petition for Grant filed pursuant to Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942", filed April 30, 1942.

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WAR RANK OF SHIP RADIO OPERATORS CREATED

The great growth and rapid pace of American war-time ship-building today caused the Federal Communications Commission to establish a new rank of ship radio operators. Examining standards for operating speeds and technical knowledge were relaxed to permit classification of Temporary Limited Radiotelegraph Second-Class Operator License. Holders of the new class of "tickets" will be restricted to operation of radiotelegraph keys and the license will be valid for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.

Informal discussion with Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and Navy officials, as well as with representatives of the radio operator labor unions, showed desirability of these temporary licenses. All believed that creation of the temporary license would be of material aid in meeting an anticipated shortage of second and junior radio operators aboard ships.

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F. D. R. HAILS NEW CBS LATIN-AMERICAN NETWORK

President Roosevelt's "gratification" at "this linking together of radio networks throughout the Americas" was conveyed by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles to William S. Paley, on the occasion last Tuesday night of the dedication in Washington of the new 76 station CBS Latin-American Network. Mr. Welles emphasized the importance of such a development in communication between the Americas in assuring distribution of accurate information.

Vice President Wallace, our first Spanish speaking assistant head of state, talking to the Latin-Americans in their own language, likewise praised the new network as a closer tie-up of the nations to the South.

President Manuel Prado of Peru spoke from New York, where he is continuing his official visit to this country. Presidents Gen. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, and Gen. Isaias Medina of Venezuela, spoke by short wave from their native Capitals.

Commenting upon the CBS dedication, the Washington Post said:

"Obviously, as Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, one of the speakers at the dedication, remarked, we now possess an important new means of enlarging the circulation of truth. And the network of the Americas should, indeed, help to reveal the palpable untruths and distortions specially broadcast by the Axis for Latin-American consumption. But it is also intended that the CBS programs shall help build up a community of common ideas and common moral objectives, of shared tastes and traditions. This, after all, is the major end in mind.

"Such a goal can be achieved only when an interchange of broadcasts on an equal basis is established, when there is also a network of the Americas originating to the south of us. In time, no doubt, there will be such a network. Meanwhile, however, the CBS programs will serve a worthy cause, if they promote a better understanding among our southern neighbors of what this country really stands for."

"This is not merely a war of armies against armies, of navies against navies, and of resources against resources. It is also a war of lies against truth", Mr. Rockefeller declared at the dedication.

"And, in a period in which the diabolical forces of a new international anarchy are seeking to win wars and corrupt governments and enslave peoples by lies, this network will be dedicated to the truth: The truth in news, and in information, and the truth of the ideals of human freedom and dignity for which this war is being fought, and in which the future fortunes of the men and women of the Americas are bound up.

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"There is no deeper compliment I can pay the men of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and this new institution they have built, than to say that by enlarging the circulation of truth, they are clearing the air for victory."

Especially important at this time, when the Axis radio stations in Berlin and Rome are subjecting the Latin-American countries to a barrage of propaganda, is the fact that news programs from the United States will be heard clearly at all times under the new setup.

The radio chain, "La Cadena de Las Americas", for the first time links the United States with its 20 neighbor nations and provides broadcasting coverage for every important population center in Latin America, ranging from the Mexican banks of the Rio Grande to the southernmost portions of Argentina.

Plans for the network began in 1940 when CBS President, William S. Paley, made a several week tour of South America, consulting with Government officials, radio station owners and others familiar with the listening habits of the countries concerned. He returned to New York with contracts affecting 64 of the Latin-American stations. The others, to make the present 76-station hookup, have been added since.

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SOLON SAYS PRESS AND RADIO FAIL TO GIVE NEWS FAIRLY

Representative Ramspeck, Democrat, of Georgia, the man who introduced the bill for pensions for Congressmen, and still apparently smarting under the criticism by the press and the general throwing of dead cats at this measure, charged that the Nation's press and radio are failing to present facts to the public in a fair way.

Mr. Ramspeck, addressing a banquet of Georgia Postmasters, charged there is a definite lack of information coming to the public through news agencies, and added they are doing some 'rotten reporting on what is going on on Capitol Hill'.

Mr. Ramspeck said that reporting of his pension bill for Congressmen was an example of not reporting facts, declaring that newspapers and radio did not cite the many benefits that Government employees would have received from the bill.

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5/22/42

RMA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PARTS AND COPPER SITUATION

Provision for production of replacement parts and the new WPB copper order, were major subjects of a conference in Washington on Wednesday, between WPB officials and the Replacement and Repair Parts Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, of which J. J. Kahn, of Chicago, is Chairman. President Galvin, of RMA, Chairman Fred D. Williams of the Association's Priorities Committee, Chairman H. E. Osmun of the Parts and Accessory Division, and L. C. F. Horle of the Association's Engineering Department participated in the conference with Chief Frank H. McIntosh of the Radio Section, WPB Communications Branch, and his staff.

There was complete official recognition of the war necessity to provide quantities of replacement parts to maintain public sets in operation, and details of the procedure for parts manufacturers to secure the necessary materials were outlined. Also there was special discussion of the Copper Conservation Order, requiring WPB approval for all uses of copper after May 31.

Radio manufacturers generally are filing appeals with the WPB Copper Section, required to continue use of copper after May 31, and also are generally proceeding with the Production Requirements Plan for additional copper supplies.

Relief from the copper order was urged by the RMA Committee to WPB Chief McIntosh, who will confer with Copper Section officials regarding the possibility of exemption from the copper order for the manufacturers of radio replacements. However, RMA members are again advised to promptly file their appeals from the copper order. The former WPB Administrator of the copper order, Sidney F. Tyler, has been transferred to the Automotive Section, and Michael Schwartz is now Acting Administrator, of copper order. For personal contact in Washington, the radio appeals are being handled by Mr. E. V. Humpstone, Assistant Administrator of the copper order.

The RMA has submitted preliminary data to Chief McIntosh of the WPB Radio Section regarding metal and other requirements for manufacturers of replacement parts. A plan for special and direct allocations of such materials to parts manufacturers, under the Production Requirements Plan or otherwise, also is under consideration. A complete list of types of replacement parts and their manufacturers is being compiled by WPB, with a view to future supply to parts manufacturers, probably on a 90-day inventory basis. Present inventories of replacement parts, from information discussed at the RMA-WPB conference, are regarded as adequate for the public replacement uses for several months.

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BELITTLES EDITORS' VOTE-GETTING POWER

Harold V. Hough, Chairman of the Committee representing newspaper-owned broadcasting stations, emphatically told the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Sanders bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission that in rewriting the old radio law, there should be no discrimination against stations owned by newspapers or "any other occupation or class".

Mr. Hough, who in addition to running the Fort Worth Star-Telegram station is Circulation Manager of the Texas paper, pooh-pooed the idea that there was danger of a publisher being able to control public opinion in his community if he also had a radio station. He said some editors had as much vote-getting influence as "the local high school football coach".

The House Committee was further informed that an editor "couldn't monopolize truth. In the first place, the folks listen to other radio stations and they read other newspapers - newspapers printed in other communities".

"It had never occurred to us", he testified, "that we had any different rights than any other citizens", and contended that the FCC has no jurisdiction to deny a publisher, or any other business man, a broadcasting license so long as the public necessity, interest and convenience would be served by it.

"I don't say that newspaper people should be preferred over other applicants", Mr. Hough asserted. "I do say, however, that there is nothing in the occupation of newspaper publishing or editing or reporting which should bar us from entering any field which is open to all other American citizens. Discrimination because of occupation just doesn't fit in with American democracy."

Representative Sanders said that he inserted the clause only because he wanted to bring the question of the FCC's policy-making authority "out into the open".

"I thought that the FCC was getting in deep water" on that question, said Representative Sanders. "This is a question which should be gone into very thoroughly before any action is taken, but unhesitatingly, I say that if there is to be any limitation over ownership of a radio, or any other form of business, it should be accomplished by congressional action rather than by a Commission's regulation."

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Headquarters of the Army's Fifth Corps Area at Columbus, Ohio, issued a call for radio operators and repair men for the Army Signal Corps. Operators must hold or qualify for a commercial or amateur operator's license and repair men must be members of the Radio Service Men of America and employed in radio service work. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 45.

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U.S. INTERVENES IN G.E. PATENT RIGHTS ACTION

Thurman Arnold's anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, which has deferred prosecution of two court actions against General Electric Company in wartime, moved in a new way yesterday (Thursday) in New York to obtain some of the results sought in the earlier cases, the New York Times reports. Through the local chief of the division, the Federal Court was asked to allow the Government to prevent General Electric from continuing an action against infringement of certain patents relating to fluorescent lighting equipment.

This activity was preliminary, and involved only the granting of an order directing General Electric to show cause why the Government should not be allowed to intervene in the patent infringement suit, which is now before Judge Vincent L. Leibell. Accompanying the petition for the order, however, was a "proposed answer" to General Electric's complaint in the infringement case, to which Hygrade Sylvania Corporation is defendant. This answer demands dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the patents involved have been used by General Electric in such a way as to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Before the "proposed answer" can be considered, the Government must obtain the right to act as an intervening defendant.

Through agreements with American corporations, as well as with foreign organizations, General Electric has achieved a dominant position in this country over the "indoor" fluorescent lighting industry, according to this "proposed answer". The same document added that the two patents involved in the infringement case have been used in obtaining such domination.

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THINK OF FUTURE SHOLIS, CLEAR CHANNEL DIRECTOR, URGES

The challenge confronting Congress, the FCC and the radio industry in the post-war development of American broadcasting will involve atoning for the failure to spread the pleasures of radio equitably among all our people, Victor Sholis, Director of the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, declared, in urging an extensive governmental study of rural radio service to the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Sanders FCC reorganization bill.

"Though the (radio) allocation structure is frozen for the moment, I feel it is still mandatory upon us to think of the future. It is ironic that although American genius has created the finest system of broadcasting in the world, we have failed to spread the pleasures of that broadcasting equitably among all our people. There still are too many forgotten men, as far as radio listening is concerned, among rural and small town Americans.

"Probably the greatest challenge that will confront us in the post-war development of American broadcasting will be to atone for this failure. It is a challenge confronting Congress, the FCC and the industry. We cannot sit back thinking wishfully that it will be met by picking up where we left off on the day of Pearl Harbor. To the contrary, events over a period of several years prior to the war tended to deteriorate radio service to Rural America instead of improving it. . . ."

"An important, extensive and expensive study must be made, therefore, before any more clear channels are deteriorated, and before impairment of rural service proceeds any further. . . ."

"No serious damage will be done to radio if the allocation structure is frozen until victory in the war allows us to make the kind of comprehensive engineering study of rural service necessary to the drafting of an intelligent long-range plan. Grave danger can result, however, if the Commission continues to nibble away at the allocation structure and duplicates clear channels on a piecemeal basis."

"Generally speaking, it is upon Clear Channel stations that over fifty million Americans living across 80 per cent of our country's area depend chiefly for radio reception at night - that is, between sunset and shortly after sunrise."

"Congress created the Federal Radio Commission, because it had a definite objective in mind. This was to make maximum use of the limited number of available channels so as to insure a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service over the entire country - north, south, east and west - urban and rural.

"Considering the practical difficulties involved, some parts of this job have been rather well done. But the part that has not been well done - the part on which the Commission has fallen down ever since 1928 - is that of insuring a fair distribution of service to the rural population and of improving that service in areas where it is now unsatisfactory or non-existent. . . ."

"I want to make it crystal clear that I do not regard this technical problem as one of city listeners versus rural listeners. One group does not have to be discriminated against to provide service for the other. . . ."

"Today this technical problem of spreading radio service to all homes stands unsolved. To the extent that large segments of our population are barred from good radio reception - to that extent has the broadcasting industry and the Government's regulatory body failed in their duties and responsibilities to the public.

"To the families that can hear no radio, what does it matter who owns radio stations?"

"To the millions of Americans whose radio reception is an uncertainty of here today and gone tomorrow, what does it matter whether stations take too many or too few network programs?"

"To the millions of Americans whose radio reception is marred by static and interference, what does it matter how the economics of the industry are regulated?"

"In radio, freedom of speech involves more than just the right of all groups to be heard. It must also embrace the right of all Americans to hear. That right is being denied too many Americans.

"It is tragic that this technical problem of providing a good radio signal to every American home was not solved during the years prior to war. Not only does concentration upon our war effort make it impossible to do the job now, but radio cannot be used to its potential capacity as an instrument of information and morale building in furthering the war effort. ..."

"I hope the Commission (FCC) will assure you that without any further legislation, it is really going to make a thorough study of the problem, subject to the exigencies of the war effort.

"I hope, too, that the Commission will assure you that pending completion of such a study and the drafting of a program based on scientific conclusions, it will not permit any further deterioration of rural radio service.

"Given such assurances, which we are prepared to accept, there would be no need for legislation on this subject."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

President Roosevelt in directing the Office of Civilian Defense to undertake an anti-sabotage protective program of essential civilian facilities ordered the Federal Communications Commission to develop and execute portions of the program which had to do with communications.

 Station KDB, Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd. (Assignor) Don Lee Broadcasting System (Assignee), Santa Barbara, Cal., has been granted consent to assignment of license of Station KDB, from Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd. to Don Lee Broadcasting System. Television station W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., was denied application for extension of completion date to October 30, 1942.

 Supposedly crusading for educational (non-profit) broadcasting, A. Ballard Walton of Lakewood, Ohio, who for years has harbored a large grouch against the broadcasters, sent each one of them the following postcard after the Cleveland gathering:

"It was the last convention of the National Association of Broadcasters - men who tell us what to buy when we smell bad. Commercial radio is on the way out."

 Station WMBG of Richmond, Va., has been granted license to cover construction permit as modified which authorized changes in directional antenna; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power, for auxiliary transmitter.

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May 26, 1942

COPPER CRISIS TO STOP RADIO REPLACEMENTS MAY 31

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has been advised by the Copper Section of the War Production Board, that, although need for radio replacement tubes and parts is recognized, the copper shortage has become so acute that virtually all civilian use of copper must cease on May 31, including suspension of production of replacement tubes and parts for radio sets.

The latest restrictions on use of copper after May 31 extend even to the manufacture of broadcasting equipment, commercial aircraft, police, and other similar radio equipment. Also the copper restrictions apply to production of export radio components, tubes, and parts, which are on the same basis as domestic civilian replacement components, so far as use of copper is concerned.

The ban on further radio replacement production after May 31 was ordered despite vigorous pleas of RMA and also of the WPB Communications Branch, who urged provision for continued production of replacements to maintain receiving sets in public use. Chief Leighton H. Peebles of the WPB Communications Branch and also Chief Frank H. McIntosh head of the Radio Section and former Chief Technician of the Fort Industry Company, intervened strongly with the Copper Section, as well as the RMA but without avail. Copper Section officials say that every ounce of available copper is now urgently needed for war production. It is stated that war contract ratings are now urgently needed for war production. It is stated that war contract ratings as high as A-1-a have recently failed to secure the necessary copper. The present acute copper shortage is in large part due to shutting off of copper shipments from South America, plus delayed increases planned in domestic production.

The copper ban, officials stated, is expected to last three or four months, and possibly longer. Manufacturers may file and are now filing appeals from the new order (M-9-c) but virtually all appeals from radio manufacturers are being denied. The only exceptions so far made are in the case of ten receiving set manufacturers authorized to continue curtailed and limited production of a few sets until June 7. This was issued under the L-44 order granting temporary extensions in advance of the new copper order; takes precedence, and permits such set manufacturers to use copper in finishing their few remaining authorized sets. There is no restriction on the future assembly by set manufacturers, under the L-44 order, of chassis and cabinets, providing further use of copper is not required in such assemblies. If any lead wires of copper or other copper is needed in such assemblies, however, appeal under the M-9-c copper order is necessary to secure special permission from WPB, and such appeals will be granted.

The copper order also does not prohibit or restrict use, sale or shipment, either of tubes or parts by manufacturers of complete fabricated tubes or parts. Only the further processing use of copper, however, after May 31 is banned. Even permission from WPB is required for use of copper after July 31 on war contracts.

Copper inventories held by manufacturers on the day the new order goes into effect must be sold or be subject to requisition by government agencies. Such inventories may be used, of course, in military radio production, but cannot be used in any other manner after May 31 without appeal to WPB Copper Section.

While manufacturers may appeal from the copper order, no appeals are being allowed except in the case where war effort will be promoted. The appeal privileges of the copper order are much more drastic than any other WPB commodity restriction order, in that successful appeals are limited to situations only which "would interfere with the war effort". In previous conservation orders there was a privilege to appeal in the cases of special hardship, but this is omitted from M-9-c.

The administration of the copper order is under new personnel. The present Acting Administrator of the Copper Conservation Order, M-9-c, is Michael Schwartz, and radio appeals are being immediately handled by E. V. Humpstone, Assistant Administrator, Room 1200, Temporary Building "R", Washington, D. C.

Another factor in the general denial of appeals by radio component manufacturers for use of copper after May 31 by the WPB Copper Section is that present stocks, both of manufacturers and parts distributors, of radio replacements and repair parts are regarded as sufficient to last for a number of months ahead. WPB Copper Section officials stated that the denial of practically all civilian use of copper, including any further production of radio replacement components, will certainly last for two or three months, and probably four months or longer, until the actual copper shortage may be alleviated. The WPB copper officials stated it was highly improbable that any requisitions for additional copper for radio replacement components would be honored until after the copper situation changes.

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FCC TO FOLLOW WPB RULES ON CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Pending applications for construction permits in the broadcasting field were among topics which came up for discussion at the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who said:

"A great many applicants, directly or indirectly, are continuing to press for permits which involve construction and the use of materials. There is a very natural tendency on the part of each applicant to stress his case as being particularly meritorious, because, for example, the materials for most of them are available;

because of various procedural steps heretofore taken, delays incurred, expenditures made, and the like.

"Needless to say, the Commission would like very much to recognize those very cases and make the grants and get the stations going. But we are faced with the requirements of the War Production Board and with actual rules that have been adopted to meet the war-time situation. We simply cannot operate under the rules by starting a line of deviations therefrom. Those rules are deemed essential for war purposes. Be that as it may, so long as those are the rules in both the Commission and the industry, there is no alternative but to live up to them. We expect to make no exceptions except those that are clearly indicated on the face of the rule itself.

"I would strongly advise applicants faced with this war-time problem not to waste their time and energies and money of themselves or the government in endeavoring to pursue the applications which run counter to the rules. The best we can hope to do in the broadcasting field is to consolidate our position and endeavor to keep the present broadcasting structure on a firm and successful and enduring foundation for the period of the war. In that effort, of course, the industry will have the complete cooperation of the Commission and all the assistance it can render consistently with the requirements for active war work."

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"MANUFACTURER" REDEFINED IN RADIO PRICE SCHEDULES

The term "manufacturer" has been redefined in Revised Price Schedules No. 83 (Radio Receivers and Phonographs) and No. 84 (Radio Receiver and Phonograph Parts) so that sales of radio receivers, phonographs, and their parts, made by factory branches performing the functions of wholesalers and distributors no longer are covered by the provisions of the schedules, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced.

The change was effected by the issuance of Amendment No. 3 to both schedules, following the petition for amendment filed by the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, requesting a definition recognizing the functional distinction between operations of the distributing branches of the company and its factory.

As a result of the amendment, the firm's distributing branch or the distributing branch of any manufacturer will be treated in the same manner as are other distributors, sales by whom are controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation. Manufacturers' sales, except those excluded by the redefinition, continue to be covered by Revised Price Schedules Nos. 83 and 84.

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BROADCASTERS PRAISED FOR SHARING PARTS

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board of the Federal Communications Commission, declared his gratification with the broadcast industry "share the spare parts" program recommended to the War Production Board by the Defense Communications Board.

Pointing out that similar pools have been organized within industries in local areas, Mr. Fly said, "I believe that this is the first time a whole industry has proposed to share its repair and maintenance material on a nationwide basis. There may be something here that other industries might find useful when adopted to their particular needs. Should the plan get under way, it will have a real meaning to the radio listening public because the broadcasters have shown the foresight to meet the recurring emergencies of equipment failures.

He added that he had promoted this general idea for many months but until very recently the shortages of replacement parts had not become acute. "Operation of the plan, in my opinion", he said, "will result in lessening the pressure put upon the Government for immediate priorities certificates and will assure the public of continued radio listening."

In general the plan provides for establishing throughout the nation 17 regional conservation districts, each to be administered by an Administrator and two assistants. Administrators and their assistants are to be selected by the broadcasters in their respective districts, and they are to check the inventories, supervise distribution of replacement parts and see that efficient operation of each station is maintained.

Inventories will be kept in each district and at the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, the former for use within the regional areas, and the latter to be used as the basis of redistribution between districts on direction from the FCC. Regional administrators will operate under general supervision of the FCC, which in turn will be guided by rules, regulations, orders and policies of the War Production Board. Regional administrators will receive no compensation from the Federal Government, but for out-of-pocket expenses for travel and other incidentals connected with the "pools" they will be reimbursed by the stations within the districts concerned.

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All dressed up in a new format, the "NBC Transmitter", house organ of the National Broadcasting Company has just made its bow. Unlike its predecessor, which suspended some months ago, the new "Transmitter" will go to personnel of all NBC's Red Network affiliates. The cover photo shows President Niles Trammell and Vice President and General Manager Frank E. Mullen, conferring in Mr. Trammell's office. Publication of the new "Transmitter" is under the supervision of John McKay, Manager of the Press Dept.

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WAR NEEDS OF SMALL STATIONS CONSIDERED

Told that there had been a story around for some days that the Federal Communications Commission would soon relax the operators' licenses for low powered broadcasting stations, Chairman James L. Fly was asked if there was anything he cared to say.

"No, not definitely", the Chairman replied. "Of course we have already relaxed the standards a time or two and taken substantial steps to alleviate that situation. Yet I think we have been further impressed recently with the needs of the low-powered stations, and we are giving that further attention. We will probably have something definite to say on it in the course of days. I must say, here at the Commission we want to do everything we can within the bounds of reason to assure the continuous operation of all of the stations - not merely the large ones, but that should also include many small stations throughout the country. We want to do whatever we can on that subject."

"What is the difficulty of the small stations?" the FCC official was asked.

"This particular point has to do with operators", he replied. "You see there is a great scarcity of skilled personnel in the industry. Everybody wants more - the manufacturing industry wants more, the Army and Navy and FCC want more. There are not enough to go around, and that has put all of us in a hole somewhat. Of course there are other problems here at the Commission which could hardly be termed 'sleepers'. The problem of material, spare parts, and you know what we are doing on that. We certainly hope that that will be effective and that they can be supplied."

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NO JOY RIDERS WE, SAYS FCC

Officials at the Federal Communications Commission raised their eyebrows at a paragraph carried in this service May 19 which said that Senator Byrd, in his charge that the Government itself was making no effort to conserve gasoline, and that the Senator had brought out the fact that the FCC among other Government agencies had 134 automobiles, costing to operate \$16,640 a year, and that during that time they travelled 851,271 miles.

The comeback was to the effect that there were no joy-riders at the FCC, that Chairman Fly himself nor any of the Commissioners had official cars and that the automobiles Senator Byrd mentioned were those used in the monitoring and field services.

The final task of running down an unlicensed offender on the ether waves, it was explained, is performed by monitoring officers using automobiles fitted with detection equipment. They

are on the go all the time and will have even more work as the war progresses.

In addition the Field Divisions made more than 18,500 inspections during the past year and more than 35,000 frequency measurements were made to say nothing of 3864 routine investigations. All of these, it was pointed out, involved considerable travelling about, so let Senator Byrd be assured, the FCC said, that Communications Commission autos and trucks were being used strictly for business and were not burning gas unnecessarily.

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CARLETON SMITH, PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCER, NEW WRC HEAD

Carleton D. Smith, for eight years Assistant Manager of Station WRC in Washington, D. C., and well known as NBC's "Presidential Announcer" has been appointed Manager of the key NBC-Red Network station in the nation's capital. Mr. Smith will succeed Kenneth Berkeley, who is to become Manager of WMAL, the Blue Network station in Washington, the management of which is reverting to the Washington Evening Star, its owner.

Mr. Smith for the past nine years has interrupted his administrative duties at WRC from time to time to announce presidential broadcasts and introduce the Chief Executive to the listening audience. In addition to his new tasks, he will continue announcing duties for presidential broadcasts only, at the request of NBC officials.

In addition to his executive and announcing duties at WRC, Mr. Smith has borne and will continue to bear a large share of the liaison work between the station and various Government officials and agencies. This has grown in tremendous volume with the country's entrance into active war.

Mr. Smith was born in Winterset, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1905, and after grammar and high school then came to Washington to study at George Washington University. After five years in Washington he was sent to Roanoke, Virginia, in 1927, to manage the American Automobile Association Club in that city. Part of his duties consisted of delivering weekly safety talks over Station WDBJ. His delivery was so vibrant and smooth, that the Manager asked him to become a staff announcer. With that start, Mr. Smith came to WRC in 1931 as an announcer and one year later was assigned to President Roosevelt's broadcasts.

Mr. Smith has been putting President Roosevelt "on the air" since his inauguration for the first term, March 4, 1932, and has followed the Chief Executive wherever his travels carried him. In his new post, he takes over the management of one of the country's dominant stations, broadcasting on 5,000 watts day and night.

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5/26/42

ARIZONA AND DELAWARE REPORT ON HOME RADIOS

Two more States have been heard from in the U. S. census of home radios - Arizona and Delaware - with these results:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Delaware The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	70,541	59,921	8,949	1,671
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	21,830	18,513	2,885	432
Rural-farm dwelling units	11,641	8,077	3,286	278
Wilmington	29,293	26,655	1,937	701
Area - Arizona The State				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	131,133	87,781	39,469	3,883
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	55,813	37,508	16,654	1,651
Rural-farm dwelling units	26,396	11,039	14,447	910
Phoenix	19,287	15,895	2,972	420
Tucson	9,964	8,331	1,358	275

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5/26/42

NBC CUTS DOWN TELEVISION HOURS FOR DURATION

A new television schedule has been put into effect for NBC Station WNBT by Niles Trammell which comprises six hours of program transmissions for five weeks. At the end of this period a further reduction, to four hours a week for the duration will be made.

Mr. Trammell's decision is in conformity with recently amended operating rules of the Federal Communications Commission, through which the Commission seeks "to prevent recession of this new art to a purely experimental or laboratory stage and to keep it alive, ready to flourish as a public service after the war emergency.

Increasingly heavy war demands on the NBC staff and the wartime necessity for prolonging the operating life of irreplaceable television equipment and other critical materials were cited by Mr. Trammell as basic reasons for the curtailment.

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ACTION DELAYED IN G.E.-HYGRADE SYLVANIA TRIAL

Decision on the Department of Justice's request for leave to intervene in a patent infringement suit now on trial in Federal court was reserved in New York Monday by Judge Vincent L. Leibell.

Judge Leibell presided at the trial and during the day listened to argument by Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice; Samuel S. Isseks, head of the Division's New York office, and counsel for General Electric Company, plaintiff in the patent case.

Mr. Arnold said that his division had postponed prosecution of a civil suit and a criminal action under the Sherman Act, in which General Electric is a defendant. This was done at the request of the War and Navy Departments to secure General Electric from interference with its war work by the necessity of defending the actions.

General Electric is suing Hygrade Sylvania Corporation for alleged patent infringement. Counsel for General Electric questioned the power of the court to allow the Government to intervene in a case that has been on trial for some time.

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"BUT DON'T STOP WAR PRODUCTION", KNOWLSON URGES

Addressing the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers at Chicago, James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, said that he would like to dream that he could write the following order to end all orders:

"(1) That each producer devote all his facilities to the most efficient and rapid production of materials for Direct Delivery to the Customers, and

"(2) That each producer transfer all material and equipment he cannot so utilize to producers who can so utilize, and

"(3) That each producer cooperate in every possible way with other producers who are processing or servicing material for Direct Delivery, and

"(4) That no producer shall take any action or refuse to take any action when such action or inaction will in any way delay Direct Delivery of any material which is necessary for the destruction on schedule of the Customer."

"Now, gentlemen, that's the kind of an order I'd like to sign, effective immediately. That would do it, because it would insure that every one of us was doing everything he could to insure delivery of bombs and shells to Tokyo, Berlin and Rome - to Axis ships, planes, tanks and men, wherever they may be", Mr. Knowlson declared.

"Until that order is written, keep this in mind: All the orders are made with just one end in mind - to speed war production and to channel into that production at the most urgent places, every ounce of available materials. If you think those orders fail and don't help accomplish that end, ask for an interpretation. If you have doubts and feel you must act, do it. Tell us what you have done, and ask our approval. But don't stop war production.

"You hear and see a lot about enforcement these days. You have met or will meet the WPB's enforcement men. These men are officers of production law and order. They are as much your friends as the policeman on the beat. Only a crook hates and fears a police officer and contemptuously calls him 'copper' or 'flatfoot'.

"Some of our enforcement may may not be all that you and I might ask in judgment and diplomacy, but rest assured that no man has yet been held in violation of an order, without a hearing. No man yet has been punished for accidental or technical violation of an order. If at any time you think you have been misjudged, carry your case to the highest court, but don't stop war production.

"Further than that, use every effort to bring into production every tool and facility you can. In Washington we talk about subcontracting. In the local offices they work on it with considerable success. All of us know there are vast, untapped resources of facilities.

"I'm going to ask each of you this favor: Won't you - each of you here who has war work - make it a personal project to find at least five more subcontractors?

"* * * If you can't give a potential subcontractor war work, give him some of the work on spare parts for your peacetime product, and make more of your own facilities available for the more complicated tasks of war production.

"It is a proud moment for all of us when we can say: There isn't an idle tool in our plant. But it will be a much prouder moment when each of us will be able to say: I don't know of an idle tool in the community."

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PRESS OWNED STATIONS GIVEN CLEAN BILL

Calling attention to the fact that fourteen months have passed since the Federal Communications Commission began its investigation into the newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations, the Editor & Publisher, generally recognized as a spokesman for the newspapers, says:

"The right of the Commission to take this summary action under the statute which created it is challenged by the Newspaper Radio Committee, and regardless of the legal points involved, common sense is certainly against such summary discrimination against any business group.

"The Commission's investigation was based upon the notion that there might be a public danger in 'monopoly' with local newspapers and radio facilities in the hands of a single ownership. We have read much of the testimony taken by the Commission in its hearings and we have yet to see one convincing word in support of that theory. There is not a spark of support for the idea that newspaper-owned radio stations have used their privilege to suppress or distort news; on the contrary, their record is clean. The same can be said, for that matter, with respect to nearly 100 per cent of the job done by non-newspaper stations. There is probably room for criticism of some news commentators, but the correction of whatever wrongs they have done had best be left to public opinion rather than legislation or executive action.

"Congress is now awaiting the report of a subcommittee on new legislation to amend the Communications Act. Editor & Publisher does not believe that new laws are needed. The Commission had the right under present law to license stations according to their ability to serve the public convenience, interest, and necessity. That, we think, is adequate. Any extension of the Commission's power into regulation or censorship of programs would lead inevitably to the destruction of the freedom of expression, the maintenance of which is one of the cardinal points of Mr. Roosevelt's war program."

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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A branch Radio Section of the Navy Public Relations Office has been opened at 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the direction of Lieut. Morgan S. A. Reichner. It will be concerned chiefly with the network broadcasting companies and the agencies placing network programs.

The Pacific Broadcasting Company (KPAS) at Pasadena has applied for a modification of its construction permit for a new station for extension of commencement and completion dates to July 13, 1942, and September 13, 1942.

Mark Ethridge, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Practice Committee, and Manager of Station WHAS in Louisville, asserted in an address in Cambridge, Mass., that many of the Nation's largest and most vital war industries were discriminating against Negroes and Jews by refusing to hire them, even when they were highly skilled workers.

Radio listening indices for the month of April jumped 10% ahead of the record levels already reported for March, according to the WOR "Continuing Study of Radio Listening in Greater New York". While national averages have already begun a downward curve, listening in New York has grown steadily since the outbreak of war - an 18% rise since December 7. Trial blackouts, curtailment of transportation, and a long period of inclement weather also contributed to the increase.

The personnel of KGO-Blue at San Francisco have gone through the finger-printing and other details essential to the new "Photo-Identification Badges" to be worn for the duration by all employees at all times for admission to their new building.

Every employee was required to fill in the identification panel with code letters covering personal characteristics, plus their signatures. Prints are used in badges that will permit entrance past the guards stationed there at all times of the day and night.

A half-hour program of popular music, news, and sports will be short-waved daily except Sundays to troops in the northern half of Africa and in the Near East at 3:00 P.M., EWT, over WGEA, international station of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist recently returned from Africa and reported that United States troops stationed there have little or no entertainment. The new WGEA program has been especially planned to meet this need.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1433

NEW FCC DIVISION AS COAST GUARD CALLS WEBSTER

E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission, has been called to active service as Chief of Communications of the United States Coast Guard. To fill this post while Mr. Webster is on duty with the armed forces, the Commission this week appointed William N. Krebs to be in charge as Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division.

Because of the vital importance of the work of the National Defense Operations Section of the Field Division of the Engineering Department and the increased responsibilities recently assigned in connection with the war effort, the Commission raised the status of this section to that of a division. The new division will be known as the "Radio Intelligence Division" of the Engineering Department. George E. Sterling, who formerly served as Chief of the National Defense Operations Section, was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division.

These changes will become effective on June 1, 1942 and continue for the duration of the war.

Mr. Krebs is 37 years old and was born at Baltimore. He was graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1923, and completed courses in Electrical Engineering at Johns Hopkins University. He was employed in 1925-26 as installer and radiotelephone operator at Station WBAL. In October, 1926, he entered the employ of the Navy Department as a radio engineer in the Radio Test Laboratory of the Washington Navy Yard. In July, 1930, he was appointed Associate Radio Engineer with the Radio Commission, thereafter transferring to the Communications Commission.

Mr. Krebs designed and supervised the installation of new radio message centers for the War and Navy Departments in Washington. During 1938 and 1939, he was in charge of the investigative engineering activities of the Great Lakes and Inland Waters Survey to determine the radio requirements necessary for vessels navigating the Great Lakes.

Mr. Sterling was born at Peaks Island, Portland, Maine, June 21, 1894. He attended public schools in Maine and Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore City College. His experience in radio dates from 1908 as an amateur operator. He was one of the first in the State of Maine to be licensed by the Federal Government as an amateur operator and station owner.

During World War I, Mr. Sterling served as radio instructor in Signal Corps schools of the American Expeditionary Forces. He assisted in organizing and operating the first radio intelligence section of the Signal Corps in France, which engaged in the location of enemy radio stations and interception of their messages. For this work he received a citation from Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces for "especially excellent and meritorious service".

Mr. Sterling served as a radio operator in the Merchant Marine and in 1922 entered commercial employment as a marine radio inspector. He entered the Federal service as a radio inspector in the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce in 1923.

He was appointed Inspector in Charge of the 3rd Radio District, Federal Radio Commission at Baltimore in 1935. He was transferred to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Field Division, Engineering Department, FCC, in June 1937. He was appointed Chief, National Defense Operations Section, Field Division, Engineering Department July 1, 1940.

Mr. Sterling is the author of "The Radio Manual" - (3 editions) - which is recognized and used extensively as a standard textbook on radio communication equipment and procedure by radio schools and for government training purposes and as a reference book by colleges and universities.

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STILL MORE LEEWAY GIVEN TO SMALL STATION OPERATORS

Responding to war-time shortages of technical personnel for broadcast stations, especially critical in cases of small stations, the Federal Communications Commission further relaxed its rules to grant operation permits to persons certified by station licensees as familiar with their respective broadcasting equipment. Holders of these restricted radiotelephone operator permits would be limited to operations at a specified station and would be required to shut down the station in technical emergencies until some first-class operator repaired the trouble. An added requirement provides that persons obtaining the restricted permit would have to pass within six months an FCC examination on radio theory entitling them to endorsement of their permits by the Commission for similar work at any station.

Radio engineering experts declare that women could easily meet the requirements now in effect for restricted radiotelephone operator permits. It is believed that persons of normal intelligence should be able to pass the examination for the restricted radiotelephone operator's permit after 8 or 10 hours study of the FCC study course for this examination. The Study Guide and Reference Material for Commercial Radio Operator Examinations may be

obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the sum of 15 cents.

This latest action of the FCC war-time policy of coming to the aid of broadcast stations on the matter of operator and operation requirements is specifically directed to the problem of low-powered broadcast stations operating on frequencies assigned for local services. There are 441 licensees benefited by today's action. Earlier FCC relaxations of operator requirement rules with respect to broadcast stations were made on February 17, 1942, under Order No. 91 and again on April 21, 1942, under Order No. 91-A.

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SENATE EXPECTED TO O.K. WARTIME WIRE TAPPING

It is believed no time will be lost by the Senate in approving a bill passed by the House earlier in the week legalizing wire tapping by the Army, Navy, FBI and other agencies in detecting war crimes and making information thus gained admissable as evidence in court.

Whenever there is reasonable suspicion that an offense against the national security is about to be committed, the House bill requires that telegrams, radiograms, cablegrams or other wire or radio communications be delivered to authorized Government agents. The bill would remain in effect only until six months after the end of the war.

Introduced by Representative Celler, of New York, the bill's provisions are applicable only in cases of efforts to undermine national defense and security by treason, sabotage, espionage, seditious conspiracy, violations of the acts requiring the registration of foreign agency or registration of groups carrying on foreign activities "in any manner".

Representative Hobbs, of Alabama, tried to get a bill to legalize wire tapping through the House last year when it was charged that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was the only high Government official opposing it.

Before the House voted on the bill just passed, Mr. Hobbs declared that if it had been law before December 7, there would have been no attack on Pearl Harbor.

"I made that statement on my own initiative and responsibility", Mr. Hobbs told the House. "It is true, as every member of the Judiciary Committee knows who heard testimony in executive committee. We know whereof we speak though we can't take Congress into our confidence."

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SMALL STATION MANAGER SUGGESTS GOVERNMENT BUY TIME

The greatest help that the Government can give the radio stations and especially the smaller stations that feel the loss of business more keenly, is to set up some plan of paying for at least part of the heavy war publicity work the radio stations are now doing gratis, George Blumenstock, Manager of WSKB, a 250-watt station at McComb, Miss., suggests.

Addressing William B. Lewis, Radio Coordinator of OFF, Mr. Blumenstock writes:

"Why should the different Government agencies be forced to 'beg' this important commodity - radio publicity? And if publicity is important, and we don't dispute this, why shouldn't the Government buy choicest time in this emergency?"

"Radio publicity is a commodity, which must be produced at a given cost, the same as printers ink, paper, telephone and telegraph messages, railroad and airplane transportation, yes, even the production of ships, planes and ammunition. The Government pays reasonable prices for these commodities, why not for important vital radio time?"

"Let us face these facts squarely. Radio Stations must carry on. It costs money to carry them on. Advertising revenues must necessarily decrease, as too many lines are being taken from the market. Is it cheaper and better for the Government to take over the radio stations and assume their operating expenses, or is it better and wiser to assist them, even moderately, by buying from them their only commodity 'time', now given free most generously by the radio industry.

"How long can this continue? Can the majority of radio stations maintain their service, their personnel and their equipment with the reduced revenues and a constantly growing volume of free time? Is this asked by our Government from any other industry? Why the radio?"

"My suggestion would be that the Government, through the Office of Facts and Figures buy one hour a day on each station at the hourly rate and that it be divided into four quarters, one quarter hour early in the morning during the Farm programs, one quarter hour around the noon time, one quarter hour in the mid-afternoon and one quarter hour in the evening.

"It is quite true as was said in the University of Chicago program in which Chairman Fly recently took part, that 60% of the people depend on radio for information. Personally, I think it is even greater.

"WSKB covers a population of from 400,000 to 500,000. There are fully 500 radio stations in our class and they can cover fully 80% of the listening audiences at a very low cost to our Government and at the same time the Government would assist these stations to improve their service, maintain their equipment and keep them well organized to serve the Nation in this emergency."

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DCB CLOSES RADIO-TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC WITHIN U. S.

The Defense Communications Board has directed the closure of all public domestic point-to-point radio circuits within the continental limits of the United States, effective midnight, June 30. Provision is made, however, that upon proper showing to the Federal Communications Commission and a finding by that Commission that a particular circuit is necessary to meet a vital public need, the DCB will seek ways and means to meet that need.

Transmission of private messages over domestic radio circuits can be heard and easily monitored outside the United States. In many instances the nature of these private messages can give information of value to the enemy. The burden of possible censorship has been deemed insoluble within reasonable limits of available man power and funds. In any event, the censorship which would be necessary if these circuits remained, would involve a delay in transmission not necessarily found in the case of domestic wire circuits.

Eighty stations operated by eleven companies will be affected by the order. The chief carriers concerned are R. C. A. Communications, Inc., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Globe Wireless, Ltd., Press Wireless, Inc. (press only), Radiomarine Corp. of America, Central Radio Telegraph Co., Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co., Wabash Radio Corp., Pere Marquette Radio Corp., and the Western Radio Telegraph Co. Their total traffic is considered quite small in comparison with all domestic message volume. Chairman Fly stated that adequate wire line communications facilities remain available to all users of these domestic radio circuits.

If upon recommendation of the Federal Communications Commission the DCB should permit any particular circuit or circuits to remain in business, it will follow as a matter of course that they will be effectively censored. Routine precautionary measures, including monitoring by the FCC Radio Intelligence Division will continue in any case.

Not affected by the DCB order of March 28th are the coastal and ship-to-shore radio stations, which are under the control of the Navy Department.

The order will also not affect the public availability of the world-wide international radiotelegraph service of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., according to William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager.

Through an agreement of long standing between RCAC and Western Union, Mr. Winterbottom said, radiograms destined for foreign cities may be marked "Via RCA" and filed at any Western Union office in the country. Messages marked in this manner are relayed by Western Union wire to either San Francisco or New York, from where RCAC transmits them internationally by radio. The

company operates direct radiotelegraph circuits between these two cities and more than forty nations.

The principal cities in which the domestic services of RCAC will be affected by the DCB closing order are Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Seattle.

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CONGRESS RADIO PROBE MAY LAST TWO WEEKS LONGER

Although it may still run a couple of weeks the end is in sight for the hearings on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission which will be resumed before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee next Wednesday, June 3rd. It is doubtful whether the hearings can be concluded in the coming week but the opinion was expressed that they would surely be finished during the week following.

The first witness next week will be Arthur G. Hayes of the American Civil Liberties League. Mr. Hayes will be followed by the Mutual Broadcasting System witnesses. These will probably include Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of MBS Board, Fred Weber, General Manager, and Louis Caldwell, Counsel.

Then will come Paul D. P. Spearman who will testify in behalf of Network Affiliates, Inc., in opposition to testimony of the clear channel group.

At some stage of the proceedings, Chairman James L. Fly will testify and very likely FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, known to have opposing views to Mr. Fly.

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REDUCED CABLE AND RADIO RATES FOR OUR BOYS ABROAD

Special low-priced message rates to be made available to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in sending cable and wireless messages from their overseas bases, were announced by the Federal Communications Commission. Special tariffs will permit American soldiers, sailors and marines abroad to send home messages for a flat rate of sixty cents. From Great Britain and Northern Ireland the equivalent rate of 2 shillings, six pence will be charged, while the rate in Newfoundland currency will be sixty cents.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Communications Commission explained that the men in the armed forces "will be able to select from 100 prepared texts a message suitable to the occasion". He added, "In operation, the new service will work something like the holiday greeting messages, with which the American public is long

familiar. The soldier or sailor will be able to select from one to three of these prepared texts and send them in a message. These messages would have the same rank in priority of transmission as Night Letters and other greeting messages."

Designation of the messages will be "EFM". An idea of the savings to the soldier can be had by comparison with ordinary overseas rates of 20 cents to 42 cents per word including address and signature, depending upon the point of origination.

Companies participating in the special reduced rates are: All America Cables and Radio, Inc., The Commercial Cable Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and The Western Union Telegraph Company.

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POOR RESPONSE TO NAZI SHORT-WAVE SUGGESTION

A few weeks ago, a German propaganda speaker urged American listeners to go to public libraries to read certain volumes known to contain anti-British material. To learn just how much stock American radio listeners (if there were any listeners outside official Government monitors, and others studying the problem) the Federal Communications Commission asked the American Library Association to circulate member libraries for a check on public requests for these volumes.

"A complete report from the Association shows but a solitary request, which occurred at the San Francisco Library, and that was from a person having an unrelated purpose in mind", it was said at the Commission.

"This indicates fairly well that few listen to Axis propaganda outside persons in the crank fringe and of course those studying the material such as the Government's own listening services, which make prompt use of such material to propagandize Germany and Italy in return.

"These latter operations by our own country and our allies sometimes provoke trouble in the occupied territories. For example, just this last week the German-controlled Netherlands Radio broadcast a threat against 460 prominent Dutchmen in Nazi lands as hostages. The German-controlled station declared that something dire would happen to these hostages unless the London Radio operated by the Dutch Government-in-Exile were silenced. This obviously was because the London station was 'inciting the Netherlands people against the Germans.'"

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NOT TO PUBLIC INTEREST TO WRECK NETS IS WARNING

Stating that the broadcasting industry is in a turmoil, that the Federal Communications Commission has charged that the entire system of network broadcasting is monopolistic in character causing two of the broadcasting companies to carry to the Supreme Court a suit to enjoin the Commission's rules; citing anti-trust action by the Justice Department and Congressional investigations, one of which has proposed that Congress investigate the Federal Communications Commission charging that its Chairman "is guilty of a monstrous use of power and is rapidly becoming the most dangerous man in the Government", Bernard B. Smith in the June issue of Harper's Magazine sounds this warning:

"Amid all the bitterness, the charges and countercharges in this bewildering series of events, there is only one factor which should concern the radio-listening public, and that is the preservation and improvement of network broadcasting in the public interest. Let this, therefore, be stated at once: the public interest will be served not by breaking up the networks, but by increasing their responsibilities and their control over their own radio programs; by compelling them to extend network facilities where the existing ones are insufficient; and, finally, by accomplishing this through sound regulatory legislation rather than through lawsuits which threaten the very existence of the networks."

Mr. Smith's article is titled: "What's Wrong With The Broadcasters? - The Curious Case of the 'Monopolists' Who Do Not Control Their Own Programs". The author is described by Harper's as a New York lawyer, a large part of whose practice is devoted to radio problems - or rather, to the advertising agencies and independent radio producers, writers, and artists who have the problems. He is also Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Building Congress and is counsel for the Operative Plasters Union in New York City."

"Taking a glance backward, it is clear to almost everyone that it is to the networks we owe a large share of the improvements in the technical aspects of broadcasting", Mr. Smith goes on to say. "It is quite true, as the FCC points out, that there are remote areas of the country which are still entirely without network broadcasting services, and that in certain other areas available services are insufficient. What is not equally clear to everyone, however, is that as long as network broadcasting derives its principal financial support from the sponsorship of radio programs by national advertisers, network facilities will be extended only if advertisers require such extension.

"It seems pretty clear that the networks have been operated primarily in the service of the advertisers rather than in the interest of the public, and it is in this fact, rather than in the allegedly monopolistic character of the industry, that the basic deficiencies of American network broadcasting have their origins.

"The networks, in order to induce the large national advertisers to purchase their facilities for the sponsorship of national radio programs, have worked out a system of discounts which sharply reduces the time-costs for those advertisers who employ the greatest amount of broadcast time in a given year. In addition, the national advertisers who purchases the facilities on a network for a continuous hour of broadcasting pays in proportion substantially less for this hour than an advertiser who purchases only a fifteen-minute period. And during the daytime fifteen minutes constitute the standard period. * * * * *

"It is, therefore, not surprising that the crowding out of the smaller advertiser as a commercial sponsor of national network programs has become a pronounced phenomenon of network expansion. Thus in the five years from 1937 through 1941, while the network revenue of the largest broadcasting company increased over fifty per cent, the number of its commercial advertising sponsors decreased almost twenty-five per cent; and by 1941 eleven advertisers accounted for over fifty per cent of the network revenue of all the national networks in the United States.

"The networks are not to be condemned for such situations, for it is only by encouraging large firms to use radio as an advertising medium that network broadcasting has received the financial support which made possible its phenomenal growth and advancement. Nor, for that matter, can we criticize the conduct of the national advertisers; for in the keenly competitive climate in which they operate, uncontrolled by adequate government regulations, these advertisers must seize upon every available advantage in order to keep their trade names and shibboleths ubiquitously and incessantly before the public. In fact, despite the purely commercial character of their enterprise, they have provided the nation with some of its finest radio fare.

"But there are further difficulties. For example, if a small independent manufacturer, using only a single fifteen-minute period for network broadcasting, should develop an excellent radio program and through this means achieve notable success in spite of being confined to a less desirable time-spot, it rests within the power of the network upon the expiration of a thirteen-week period to terminate its contract with that company in obeisance to some powerful competitor. It is true that networks have not been known to employ such tactics. Nevertheless, under existing unregulated network broadcasting, the network may at its own pleasure refuse to renew the time contract of a legitimate small advertiser. Today, when drugs, soaps, and grocery products depend in vital measure upon radio advertising as a means of keeping their trade names before the public, the power of the networks to take away the broadcast time of a given advertiser and to grant such time to others is almost a power of life and death.* * * *

Working under such a system, the broadcasting companies cannot exercise real control over the programs broadcast on their networks. Their contention that they provide balanced programmatic fare is refuted by even a cursory examination of their actual pro-

gram schedules. The truth is that the decision as to whether or not a radio program shall be presented over network broadcasting depends not on the network's opinion of the program's worth but on the advertiser's opinion about its effectiveness in promoting the sale of the laxative, dentifrice, or breakfast food he produces.* *

"The broadcasting companies speak tenderly of the educational sustaining programs which they provide without profit to the stations comprising their network. Yet during the period of greatest 'radio attendance', from 7 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. each evening, we find few such programs. These most valuable broadcast hours are now owned almost exclusively by advertisers of drugs, foods, soft drinks, cigarettes, soaps, and beauty preparations. We have yet to hear of a network terminating the time-contract of a national advertiser in order that it may supply the nation with a half-hour sustaining program of intellectual significance.

"Thus the advertiser determines not only what the people of the country shall listen to but also - in accordance with his own market problems and at variance, frequently, with the public interest - precisely what sections of the country are going to be permitted to hear a specific broadcast."

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Back in the harness after a long illness, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, will deliver the commencement address at DePauw University's 103rd Commencement at Greencastle, Indiana, Sunday, May 31. Mr. Trammell has announced that he will discuss "Broadcasting for Victory and Peace".

Radios and radio-phonographs, with an increase of 153 per cent, led in the April sales gains of department stores in the Second Federal Reserve District, in comparison with the same month a year ago, according to the report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The second largest gain, 42 percent, was noted for washers, ironers, stoves, vacuum cleaners and cabinets.

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife and Porto Alegre, four of Brazil's leading cities, will hear a new series of programs in Portuguese from New York, as a result of arrangements just completed by WOR-Mutual and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Originating in WOR's studios, the programs will be beamed to South America via A. T. & T. facilities, but will not be broadcast in the United States. Eight stations in the Brazilian cities will carry the series, Mondays through Saturdays.

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation held in Baltimore last Wednesday, all Directors were re-elected as follows: Arthur M. Anderson, Sosthenes Behn, F. Wilder Bellamy, Daniel C. Borden, John W. Cutler, Charles E. Dunlap, James E. Fullam, John L. Merrill, Walter E. Ogilvie, Henry B. Orde, Samuel G. Ordway, Frank C. Page, Bradley W. Palmer, Henry M. Pease, Frank W. Phelan, George E. Pingree, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Lewis J. Proctor, William F. Repp, Kenneth E. Stockton and Mark A. Sunstrom.

 Because of the serious radio interference it caused the U. S. Air Force, the Defense Communications Board ordered that the electromedical machine of Dr. W. L. Smith at Monroe, La., be closed down. It was further ordered that in event of failure to comply that War Department remove the machine.

 Denying it has disseminated false advertisements over the radio and in newspapers concerning a cosmetic designed "Chen Yu Nail Lacquer", Associated Distributors, Inc., 30 West Hubbard St., Chicago, filed answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission. Since July 30, 1941, the answer states, the respondent corporation has not engaged in business and has filed with the Secretary of State of Illinois notice of its intention to dissolve.

 The salary of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America for the past year as listed by the Security and Exchange Commission was \$100,900.

 It is reported that Lester Hemingway, the brother of Ernest, the author, will resign from WPB to join the Federal Communications Commission.

 A contract with the Navy by Harvard University for the training of officers in radio communications, calls for an immediate enrollment of 500 men in the program, with a stipulation of a possible extension of 500 more enrolling in groups of 125 monthly.

 The Civil Service wants radio service men with two and a half years of paid experience to inspect Army radio equipment. Appointees will be stationed at manufacturing plants outside the District of Columbia. Salary is \$2,000. Apply 801 E St., N.W. Washington.

 Stockholders of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., of New York City, at the annual meeting held recently, voted to amend the certificate of incorporation to allow the concern to go into the broadcasting business.

 In an interpretation of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the Office of Price Administration stated, "Advertising allowances granted by a seller for promotional services rendered by a buyer are not 'frozen' by the Regulation and are not to be considered as an element in the price at which goods were delivered during March" (The base period under the universal price ceiling.)

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