

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1943

Next Round In Fly-Cox Fight When Congress Convenes.....	1
Fly Flays Cox Committee For Publishing Deferments.....	3
Petrillo War Labor Board Will Labor On Labor Day.....	5
Zenith Comes Through With A Million And A Half.....	5
Terrell Praised By FDR; Turner To Succeed Him.....	6
Petrillo N.Y. Hearing Date Changed To Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	7
Radio Manufacturers To Organize New Planning Board.....	7
Reduction In Laminated Plastic Cost.....	8
Frank M. Russell Host To Morgan Beatty In Capital.....	8
Sevareid Tells Story From Burma Wilds With Hand Set.....	9
New Wage Order Includes Radio Manufacturers.....	9
FCC Orders Investigation Of "High" Press Wireless Rates.....	10
Trade Notes.....	10

No. 1559

NEXT ROUND IN FLY-COX FIGHT WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES

Although there may be considerable shadow-boxing on both sides the indications were at the closing session of the subcommittee headed by Representative Lewis E. Miller (R), of St. Louis last Tuesday that the big fight between Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, and Chairman James L. Fly in the FCC investigation, will not be renewed until Congress convenes week after next. At that time, Representative Cox said he would put in a preliminary report. Also it is expected that bills will be introduced in both the House and the Senate to transfer all work now being done by the FCC to the Army.

If this action is taken, the slugging will be immediately renewed by Mr. Fly who as yet has not been given an opportunity to testify. As is well known, however, by replying to the Committee with press statements, he has been getting more publicity than if he had been allowed to take the witness stand. Not since his old enemy on the Power Commission Wendell Willkie resorted to the same tactics in the moving picture hearings at the Capitol several years ago has anybody proven so good at it as Mr. Fly. A laughable feature of the hearings is that each side continually accuses the other of "trying his case in the newspapers". The radio people who have the most at stake in the outcome of the case have been silent fearing to become involved in a controversy which might jeopardize the renewal of their licenses by the FCC.

Also watching his step has been Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters, whose row with Fly almost cost him his \$35,000 job as President of the Association and may still do so next June if Mr. Fly comes out on top in the present scrimmage.

For the first time since the House Committee began inquiring into the 300 alleged draft evasions in the FCC the names of 39 of the employees were divulged last Tuesday. This was done under the orders of Chairman Miller who said "there is no reason in the world why the identity of those seeking deferment should not be made public."

Some 50 names were revealed. Almost all were in their twenties, single, with no dependents, and had passed physical examinations. Deferments were obtained for them on FCC representations, termed false by Committee Counsel Hugh Reilly, that they were "indispensable" men.

Many had been hired but a few days, it was alleged, when the agency informed their draft boards that much time and effort had been spent in giving them specialized training. The name of President Roosevelt was frequently invoked in these letters to draft boards as authorizing deferments of "highly skilled" men.

One name was withheld from the record. It was that of a 24-year-old man who had formerly served three years in the Army as a radio operator. Summoned for examination in 1942, he told his draft board that he was "not proud" of his Army service and found himself "incompatible with its philosophy and way of life". The Board referred the case to the FBI for investigation.

This man was meanwhile employed by the FCC and his deferment was requested on the ground that he was "engaged in highly confidential work of extreme importance to the war effort". Shocked, the draft board reported to the FCC what it termed his "un-American attitude".

Asked for an explanation, the young man spoke of "foul-mouthed drunkards" in the Army and said he had been "ashamed of his uniform". The draft board refused his deferment, the FCC appealed, and then the young man, in July of this year enlisted in the Merchant Marine.

The case of Robert P. Wiebers, 24 years old, of Bismarck, N.D., an ex-bell hop, single, with no dependents, was given in detail. His brother, Morton W. C. Wiebers, Monitoring Officer in the Fargo, N.D. office of the FCC, recommended him for a FCC job and also warned that his deferment should be sought immediately because he was near induction.

The brother's letter was marked "Please rush Civil Service approval for this boy" in the Washington office of the FCC. Employed September 16, 1942, the FCC on the same day wrote his draft board that he had received "intensive training" and should be "deferred as an "indispensable" man who could not be replaced by an older man or woman. The draft board granted him a classification in 2B, but on July 21 put him back in 1A.

"That is a scandalous record", commented Counsel Reilly. "These cases may be one of the reasons why we are being forced to draft fathers."

Counsel for the special House Committee placed in the record figures to bear out their contention that 179 of the employees for whom the Commission sought draft deferments were men who had gained their radio experience in the various armed services.

Ray Osborne, a Committee investigator, said that out of 391 employees the Commission asked draft boards to defer, 33 had obtained their knowledge of radio in the Army, 81 in the Navy, 5 in the Coast Guard, 7 in the Marines and 53 in the Maritime Service.

The Committee staff also singled out 40 or more specific cases in which they questioned the wisdom of the Commission's action in asking for occupational deferments. They sought to show that in 27 cases deferments were recommended by the Commission within 10 days after employees started to work, and in 58 cases within 30 days.

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FLY FLAYS COX COMMITTEE FOR PUBLISHING DEFERMENTS

As had been expected, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, lost no time in counter-attacking when the Cox Committee "named names" in connection with charges made against draft exempt employees. In an effort to prove his point, Mr. Fly furnished a case history of each and every one of the 39 employees whose names were made public. Chairman Fly was backed up by FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and the National Association of Broadcasters, whose headquarters said that scores of technicians have been exempted from the draft throughout the nation in the interest of public morale.

Mr. Fly said:

"The American ideal of fair play took a terrible kicking around at Tuesday's hearing when the Cox Committee made public the names of 39 employees in the Commission's Engineering Department who have been deferred and then refused to permit the Commission to put in the record the full facts concerning them.

"The House Committee on Military Affairs (Costello Committee) some time ago established the precedent of not making public the names of deferred government personnel. That Committee obviously was conscious of the danger of unjustly tagging as draft dodgers persons who because of their special skills had been called upon to serve their Government in a civilian capacity.

"However, the Cox Committee disregarded this salutary precedent and then added insult to injury by telling only part of the story and refusing to permit the Commission to tell the rest.

"In fairness to the individuals concerned, I am releasing brief summaries of the pertinent facts as to each of the 39 cases which the Cox Committee made public.

"These summaries show:

1. Ten of the men branded as draft dodgers are today in the military service. Four more are awaiting induction.
2. Another nine men are on duty with the Commission in Hawaii. Eight of these have the unique ability to receive the Japanese Kana Code which has three times as many characters as our alphabet. All of these men are rendering assistance in aiding Army bombers lost over the Pacific - a service which the Chief of Staff of the Seventh Air Force Command declared on May 15 of this year to be 'absolutely necessary to the successful operation of the Army's lost plane procedure in the Hawaiian area.'
3. The other 16 are assigned to the Commission's monitoring stations throughout the United States and are loyally and efficiently serving our country by keeping its air lanes

3. (Cont'd) free of fifth column radio activity. In each of these cases it has been determined in accordance with National Selective Service policy that these men, because of their special skills, can best serve the war effort in this civilian capacity.
4. Eleven were not subject to the draft at the time they were employed by the FCC. Eight were employed at a time when they were not in a Selective Service classification subject to induction. Three were employed before the Selective Service Act became effective. Another, while classified as 1-A, is clearly disqualified for physical reasons. Still another was employed but four months before he became too old for military service.
5. All 39 have outstanding radio qualifications for the Commission's work. Thirty-three of them held radio operator licenses before coming with the Commission, 20 having both commercial and amateur licenses. This requires extensive knowledge of radio theory and operating practices. Almost without exception these men can receive International Morse code at speeds ranging from 25 to 40 words per minute."

Commissioner Durr said the deferred men are largely employees of the Commission Engineering Department in monitoring service.

"Some of these men are familiar with operations of Japanese radio stations and their codes", Mr. Durr said. "It took tremendous time to train them and while their peace-time duties were to watch for unlicensed stations or regulation infractions, their war-time work is more important and they constitute a vital war function. The FCC has requested no deferments for other workers."

At the office of Neville Miller, President of NAB, it was said that broadcasters throughout the nation had requested and obtained deferments for scores of essential technicians, but that of the 500 employed in the industry 75 percent at present were in armed services and women are being trained to replace those deferred.

The radio industry is classified as essential and such information as weather news, emergency warnings and even recruiting bulletins could not be put on the air without help from the engineers, technical supervisors and repairmen, he said.

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A local broadcasting station has been established in British Somaliland, the Commerce Department reports. Known as Radio KUDU, the station broadcasts short programs daily in the native language.

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PETRILLO WAR LABOR BOARD WILL LABOR ON LABOR DAY

Labor Day to the contrary notwithstanding, the tri-partite panel of the National War Labor Board will begin hearings in New York that day (Monday, September 6) in connection with the dispute between James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians, and the electrical transcription companies. The panel will endeavor to arrive at some agreement for the resumption of manufacturing broadcast station recordings.

The members of the panel are Gilbert E. Fuller, President of the Raymond Whitcomb Company of Boston, Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the New York Mediation Board, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL. Mr. Meyer will serve as Chairman and represent the public.

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ZENITH COMES THROUGH WITH A MILLION AND A HALF

At the close of the fiscal year, the Zenith Radio Corporation made a net profit of \$1,507,927 equal to \$3.06 per share.

Voluntary refunds and price reductions were \$6,995,141 on Government contracts and additional renegotiation settlement refund of \$8,600,000 (or total refunds \$15,595,141), and profits for the year amounted to \$4,361,540 which, after deduction for Federal income, excess profits, and capital stock taxes totalling \$2,853,613. The Company has operated at a profit for the past ten consecutive fiscal years and has paid dividends of one dollar per share during each of the past seven fiscal years.

Zenith continues, as in the past, to participate in the war effort on a large scale in all departments, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, reported. "Our activities, confined to the radionic field (Radio, Radar and Electronics) are many and varied and the apparatus being produced is most vital and highly technical. The Company is engaged extensively in the development and production of certain types of radionic equipment generally referred to as 'Radar'. Because the management is confident that due credit will be given to the Company for the important part it is playing in this development, we have not seen fit to publicize the extent of our accomplishments in this connection while the war is still in progress.

"Shipments for the current fiscal year to date and orders on hand for shipment during the balance of the year are considerably in excess of one hundred million dollars.

"In 1941 the Signal Corps was endeavoring to find a solution to the patent and resulting royalty situation. Under a plan proposed by your management, the Government obtained free licenses for the duration of the war from all but three or four of the companies manufacturing radionic equipment, under the patents owned

or controlled by those companies. As a result of Zenith's own contribution and suggested proposal the Government has been saved many millions of dollars in royalty payments on radionic patents. For this contribution the Company received official recognition."

Zenith's subsidiary, Wincharger Corporation, Sioux City, Iowa, has converted its plant, almost entirely, to the war effort. It is designing and producing dynamotors on a large scale for use with tank and aircraft radio equipment, also flight instruments and secret devices in connection with Radar.

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TERRELL PRAISED BY FDR; TURNER TO SUCCEED HIM

In addition to a personal letter of thanks from President Roosevelt, William D. Terrell, the first Radio Inspector in the United States, who is retiring after 40 years of service in the communications field, was also tendered a dinner by his associates headed by E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and presented with an engraved watch from field service workers and a silver tray from office co-workers and friends.

As had been expected, George S. Turner, who has been Assistant Chief of the Field Division of the Engineering Department since 1940, was appointed to succeed Mr. Terrell.

The letter from the President read:

"Dear Mr. Terrell:

"I take the occasion of your retirement from Federal service to convey to you my thanks and gratitude for the forty years' service in the field of governmental radio services.

"You can well be proud of the record you have made.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Mr. Turner, a native of Independence, Mo., has the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Law from the Atlantic Law School in Atlanta, Ga. During World War I he served as radio instructor at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and was subsequently commissioned Ensign in the Volunteer Naval Reserve.

After the war, Mr. Turner became the original radio-operator-engineer at Station 9XAB, Kansas City, Mo., one of the first experimental radio broadcast stations in the Middle West, and in 1921 was employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Kansas City. From 1924 to 1931 he served with the Department of Commerce, first as a Radio Inspector and later as Assistant Radio

Supervisor of the Radio Division. Mr. Turner came with the Federal Radio Commission in 1931 as Radio Inspector in Charge at Atlanta. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Georgia bar.

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PETRILLO N.Y. HEARING DATE CHANGED TO TUESDAY, SEPT. 7

Waking up to the fact a trifle late that they had called the Petrillo hearing panel in New York on Labor Day (see our earlier story on page 5), the War Labor Board decided not to labor on labor day and changed the time of the meeting to Tuesday, September 7th.

When the WLB was asked Thursday by this news service if some mistake had not been made and if they had noticed their meeting date fell on Labor Day, the reply was: "Oh, yes - but we work Labor Day and every other day." Nevertheless a change of the time of the meeting was made later.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS TO ORGANIZE NEW PLANNING BOARD

The biggest turnout of manufacturers since the last annual convention will be in attendance at an industry gathering to be held in New York City September 15 and 16 by the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

President Galvin has called a meeting of the entire RMA Board of Directors September 16th, co-incident with the meeting arranged on the previous day by the Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers, to organize the new Radio Technical Planning Board.

There will be a morning meeting of the entire RMA Set Division, of which R. C. Cosgrove of Cincinnati is Chairman, and a following afternoon meeting of the new special RMA Postwar Planning Committee, also headed by Mr. Cosgrove. Also on September 15th, there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parts Division of which Ray F. Sparrow, of Indianapolis, is Chairman. During the following week a meeting of the Transmitter Division's Executive Committee, of which the Chairman is G. W. Henyan, of Schenectady, is scheduled.

Organization of the Radio Technical Planning Board, whose work will be related to that of the RMA Postwar Planning Committee, will include representatives from several broadcasting, scientific and other radio organizations. The RTPB luncheon meeting will be confined to representatives of the various industry groups and will be presided over jointly by Chairman A. S. Wells and Chairman Haraden

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REDUCTION IN LAMINATED PLASTIC COST

The cost of laminated plastic sheets, rods and tubes, important material used in the manufacture of electrical equipment, radio and many other vital war items, will be reduced about 10 percent effective as of September 1st, the Office of Price Administration announced last Tuesday.

OPA stated that 10 manufacturers in the industry, accounting for virtually the entire \$72,000,000 annual production, have agreed to restore price levels that prevailed in 1939 and 1940. Most of the manufacturers have signed individual voluntary agreements formalizing the new schedule of prices. The reduction will be effected by cancelling a price increase of 10 percent announced generally by the industry early in 1941 and which was reflected in current maximums established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 406.

General Manager Chester Bowles commended the spirit of cooperation shown by the manufacturers and praised the industry for its action in voluntarily lowering prices at a time when productive capacity cannot keep pace with the demand for laminates. Mr. Bowles pointed out that OPA suggested the reduction as a means of reducing the cost of the war and was part of the general fight against inflation, since the cost and subsequent prices on many articles in which the laminates are used will be reduced.

The lowered prices will result in large savings to the government on direct purchases and still larger savings on articles in which laminates are used and which are bought almost solely by the government. The new prices of sheets, rods, and tubes will be reflected in lowered prices for parts and equipment made from these shapes under a new regulation now being prepared, OPA stated.

The laminates industry has almost entirely shifted to the production of war items, particularly for parts in aircraft, motor vehicles, and ships in addition to radio and electrical equipment. Laminates have taken an increasingly important role in war production because they combine in one material the advantages of light weight, high strength and excellent insulating qualities.

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FRANK M. RUSSELL HOST TO MORGAN BEATTY IN CAPITAL

As the guest of Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, Morgan Beatty, NBC's #1 commentator in London, was greeted by many Capital public relations notables at the Statler last Tuesday.

The list included Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations; Lieut. Col. Edward Kirby, of the War Department; Frank Mason, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Joseph Redmond, U.S.N.; Capt. Leland Lovette, Brig. Gen. Denig, U.S. Marine Corps; Byron Price, Director of Censorship; J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship; Michael McDermott, State Department; Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Bureau, OWI; and Carleton D. Smith, Manager of WRC.

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SEVAREID TELLS STORY FROM BURMA WILDS WITH HAND SET

An Army radio handset dropped to a party of 21 thought to have been lost in the Burmese wilds in a plane crash, enabled Eric Sevareid, CBS correspondent to tell their thrilling story and of the kind treatment by headhunters. They have been marooned there since August 2nd.

"I am grinding this out on a hand-crank wireless set dropped to us by one of the rescue planes of the air transport command", Mr. Sevareid radioed. "We are in a village of aborigines perched atop of one of the 6000 foot mountains."

Mr. Sevareid landed O.K. armed only with a pen-knife.

"A short distance away I found our plane's radio operator, Sergt. Walter Oswald, of Ansonia, Ohio", the radio correspondent continued. "His leg was broken. I tried to make a splint and bandage his leg with the silk of his parachute. It wasn't a very professional job but he was able to hobble with me to the wreckage of the plane, where we both collapsed, exhausted and frightened.

"Until the very last moment in those sickening minutes before the plane crashed, Sergeant Oswald had stuck to his radio. While we were bailing out he sat frantically sending out messages of our position and calling for help.

"His appeals had been heard, for within an hour after our crash a plane appeared overhead. We knew then we weren't completely lost.

"Slowly the members of our party collected on a trail near an aborigine village. The group, including Davies, landed on the other side of our mountain. Before we were assembled, I could hear natives yelling in strange jargon along the trail. I was unarmed - except for the pen-knife - so I rushed to the side of our pilot, who had a pistol.

"But the natives came bearing food and drink. They led us to their village where they killed goats and pigs for us. These aborigines became our devoted friends."

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NEW WAGE ORDER INCLUDES RADIO MANUFACTURERS

A general 40% minimum wage order which has been issued by the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, and which includes radio and most related manufacturers, becomes effective September 13. The order applies alike to male and female workers, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has been advised.

In addition to factory workers the order applies to clerical, maintenance, shipping and selling occupations, but exempts such workers in separate wholesale or sales departments.

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FCC ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF "HIGH" PRESS WIRELESS RATES

The Federal Communications Commission in considering its Proposed Report of June 22n, 1943 on the investigation of Press Wireless rates for ordinary press service between the United States and China, and noting therein the high rate of earnings of Press Wireless, ordered a general investigation of Press Wireless' rates and charges for communications services. Press Wireless, respondent to the investigation, was ordered to appear and show cause why the Commission should not find its existing rates and charges unjust and unreasonable and why the Commission should not order an interim reduction in rates pending conclusion of the proceedings.

The Commission further stipulated that Press Wireless file its answer to the Order by September 20, 1943, and designated the matter for public hearing in Washington October 20, next.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

After denying a previous petition by Donald Flamm, former owner of WMCA, New York, Justice David W. Peck Tuesday signed an order Tuesday for a rehearing of argument on Donald Flamm's petition for an injunction restraining Edward J. Noble from disposing of Station WMCA, pending trial of Mr. Flamm's suit for a rescission of the sale contract on the station. The Justice stated that he desired to go more deeply into the question as to when Mr. Flamm really obtained proof that fraud had been involved in the deal.

There is a report that OWI is contemplating the erection of three 200,000 watt short-wave transmitters in the vicinity of San Francisco to cover the Far East and that the Government will establish a precedent by operating them. Also that a similar battery would be installed at the Crosley plant in Cincinnati whose broadcasts would be directed towards South America and possibly Europe.

The Chairmanship of the Engineering Committee for the Fourth District of the National Association of Broadcasters has been accepted by Clyde M. Hunt, Chief Engineer for Station WTOP, CBS station in Washington, D.C.

The forthcoming Fourth District meeting will be held in Asheville, N.C., September 3rd (today) and tomorrow.

Export problems regarding tubes and also parts will be considered at another meeting in Washington September 8th of the special Export Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed by Chairman Walter A. Coogan, cooperating with the Office of Economic Warfare.

NOTE - DUE TO THE FACT THAT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH IS LABOR DAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE NEXT TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Former FCC press representative Russell Clevenger has resigned as a member of the Public Relations Department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., to accept a position as Vice-President in charge of the Public Relations Department of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., in New York, with which he was previously associated.

Wyeth Chemical Co., Jersey City, N.J., selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designated "Hill's Cold Tablets", and Hill Blackett and Glen Sample, trading as Blackett-Sample-Hummert, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, an advertising agency employed by the Wyeth Chemical Co., are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and false advertising in radio continuities and in advertisements in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

July was featured by a 17% increase over June production of signal equipment, which includes radio and radar. The July electronic production totaled \$234,000,000.

"One of the most noteworthy achievements of the month occurred in the field of signal equipment which increased 17%", Chairman Nelson's monthly WPB report stated, adding that among the production bottlenecks eliminated was quartz crystal output, said to have been "increased markedly", with conservation and substitution programs.

Preliminary estimates of signal equipment in August were understood by RMA to be about 10% higher than the July deliveries.

The District Commissioners in Washington have made an appropriation for 10 two-way radio instruments to be installed on ambulances used in the central control. The service was put into effect to provide for the emergency use of ambulances for the entire city.

In the proposal listed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Emerson Radio Corporation, the sellers of the 175,000 \$5 par capital stock shares are Benjamin Abrams, President, who will sell 105-100 of his 162,062 shares; Max Abrams, Secretary and Treasurer, who offers 52,500 of his 73,346 shares, and Louis Abrams, a Director, who offers 17,500 of his 27,853 shares. F. Eberstadt & Co., of New York, were named as principal underwriters. The public offering price will be furnished later.

Replacing its old AM installation, the Massachusetts State police now have 105 FM-equipped cars and 7 250-watt fixed transmitters. In addition to this there are 25-watt transmitters at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.


Misrepresentations of the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation known as "OCA" and "OCA Pinkovels" is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint against Trans-Pac Services, Inc., 233 West 14th St., New York, which sells the produce, and Dorland International, Rockefeller Center, New York, the advertising agency which aids in the preparation and dissemination of advertisements of the preparation, in Spanish language advertisements appearing in newspapers and circulars and broadcast over the radio.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1943

Congress May Hobble FCC; Cox To Fight \$2,500 Charge.....	1
FCC Approves Sale Of WLOL, Minneapolis, To Ralph Atlass.....	3
Cowles' New WNAX Tower Dwarfs Washington Monument.....	3
First Photo Radio Service Between U. S. And Brazil.....	4
Petrillo Gets Tougher - More Stations Must Hire His Men.....	4
Dr. Keppel, Noted Educator, Dies On Way To CBS Meeting.....	5
Believes Pearson, If Not Guilty, Should Have Redress.....	6
Grimes, Of Philco, Killed In Overseas Plane Crash.....	6
Radio Repair Men And Others May Purchase Copper Wire.....	7
White Says CBS Will Put Foot Down On Editorializing.....	7
New NAB Radio News Committee To Meet In N.Y.....	8
Army Controls Station Operation In Air Raids.....	8
FCC Action On Applications.....	9
Trade Notes.....	11

No. 1560

CONGRESS MAY HOBBLE FCC; COX TO FIGHT \$2,500 CHARGE

With the return of Congress to Washington next Tuesday (September 14), numerous pressing radio matters will come up for attention. The first of these will be the interim report of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, which it is believed will recommend that all war work now being done by the FCC be transferred to the Army and Navy. This would just about cut the Commission in half. Maybe more than that. Furthermore - though this is apt to come later - the Cox Committee is likely to declare that Congress never intended to give the FCC control over programs and business policies of stations and networks, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and suggest that something be done about it.

It is also reported with the return of Congress that Representative Cox will demand a showdown on the charge of Chairman James L. Fly, of the FCC, that the former is guilty of taking a fee of \$2,500 from a Georgia broadcasting station in violation of the United States Constitution. This charge has been made repeatedly and it is said that Mr. Cox will now assume a "put up or shut up" attitude. His stand is reported to be based on Attorney General Biddle telling Speaker Sam Rayburn that the Justice Department had investigated the matter and found that it had "no case" against Representative Cox.

In the meantime, the Washington Post, the most widely read morning paper in the Capital, keeps Cox before official Washington in a most embarrassing way. A Post editorial this week reads:

"In its 'investigation' of the Federal Communications Commission, the Cox Committee has now managed to dig down to a new level of meanness and banality. All of the charges it has made so far have been in the form of epithets. Considering the Committee's record, no one need be in the least surprised that it has now stooped to an accusation that the FCC has engaged in draft dodging. This particular form of name-calling, though now somewhat hackneyed, is always good for a sneer. It deserves no more credence or consideration than the other 'revelations' dredged up by the unsqueamish counsel for the Committee, Eugene L. Garey.

"The simple fact is that the FCC, like every other Government agency, submits its draft-deferment requests to a central review committee. It is governed by the rigorous standards for deferment of Federal personnel which the President laid down some months ago.

"Perhaps, when Congress reconvenes, it will put a stop to this travesty on its investigative procedures. But the legislative

branch of the Government has been encouraged in its apathy about the situation by the irresponsible indifference of the executive branch. The Chairman of the Cox Committee has been publicly charged with having received a \$2,500 fee for representing a Georgia radio station in proceedings before the FCC. The charge involves an outright violation of Section 113 of the Criminal Code. Yet the Department of Justice has made no effort to indict Congressman Cox. The criminal division of the Department has recently been placed under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark. A prompt probing of the Cox case should have a top priority in his order of business. He will be judged by the manner in which he meets this test."

Likewise Chairman Fly will no doubt be heard from when Representative Cox makes his report to Congress. Asked at his press conference last Monday if there was anything new regarding the Cox Committee, Mr. Fly replied:

"There's something new every day, but I think it is all about the same character. They seem to have taken on a consistent pattern and idea without offering any word in the record or any scrap of paper to be able to present our side of the case, going ahead and doing a devastating job on us without ever giving us any hearing. I think as time goes on this predominant position comes clearer and clearer."

Of great importance to the broadcasting industry is the bill introduced by Senator White (R), of Maine, and Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, which would sharply restrict regulatory functions of the FCC. It would divide the Commission into two divisions of three members each - one to handle broadcasting and the other common carrier service. It is believed that between action in Congress on the Cox Committee report and the White-Wheeler bill, the present Communications law may be entirely rewritten and the Commission reorganized. Thus the sweeping Supreme Court decision may be circumvented.

No date has been set for the beginning of the hearings on the White-Wheeler bill. Senator Wheeler said before Congress adjourned that they would start soon after recess. At his office this week it was said that the Senator would probably make a definite announcement on the subject upon his return to Washington.

Also, as is pretty generally known, Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information, including its Overseas short-wave "little moronic King" activities, will come in for another Congressional spanking. Representative Barry (D), of New York, has gone even further by declaring that he will introduce a bill to abolish OWI and transfer its work to the State Department. Representative Ditter (D), of Pennsylvania, will foster a bill to end the Overseas Branch.

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FCC APPROVES SALE OF WLOL, MINNEAPOLIS, TO RALPH ATCLASS

The Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday granted consent to acquisition of control of the Independent Merchants Broadcasting Station, license of WLOL, Minneapolis, by Ralph L. Atlass, of Chicago, from Mrs. Beatrice L. Devaney, widow of the former operator of WLOL and her sons David Winton and Charles J. Winton, Jr.

Station WLOL is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System and uses 1000 watts power. The total consideration in the sale given by the FCC is \$6,319.

Mr. Atlass is one of the pioneer broadcasters of the country and President and General Manager of WIND, a 20,000 watt station at Gary, Indiana, and WJJD, 5000 watts in Chicago.

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COWLES' NEW WNAX TOWER DWARFS WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Believed to be the highest in America, the new 927 foot radio tower of WNAX, the Cowles' station put into commission at Yankton, S. D. last Saturday, tops the Washington Monument, which is only 555 feet in height.

Dedicated to the Middle West farmers, the exercises were participated in by the officials of five States.

The speakers were Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Des Moines, formerly Assistant Director of the Office of War Information; Rear Admiral A. B. Randall, Commandant of the Maritime Service, and Clifford Townsend, representing the War Food Administration.

Mr. Cowles made the dedication and rally the occasion for announcement of a \$30,000 scholarship fund to help boys and girls of the Middle West to study agriculture and economics. The scholarships were in the agricultural colleges of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and awarded to a farm boy or girl from each State on the basis of his contribution to the war effort.

A farmer to be chosen as the "Typical Midwest Farmer" will be sent with his wife by WNAX, to Portland, Oregon, where the Maritime Commission has arranged for them to sponsor the launching of a Liberty ship named "Midwest Farmer". WNAX plans to send a newsman and transcription equipment with the ship on its maiden voyage to bring listeners details of Merchant Marine activity.

During the dedication of the tower, "a human fly" ascended to the top and released balloons carrying orders for \$25 and \$100 war bonds. Gala broadcast programs were in charge of Phil Hoffman, General Manager, and Jack Paige, Promotion Manager.

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FIRST PHOTO RADIO SERVICE BETWEEN U.S. AND BRAZIL

The first radiophoto service between the United States and Brazil was inaugurated on September 7th by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. In Brazil the operating unit will be the Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil at Rio de Janeiro, another International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation associate. Opening of the service will be coincident with and mark the celebration of the Brazilian Independence Day.

The service, which has been arranged through the cooperation of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will provide for the international transmission of radiophotos under the name "Mackay Radio-Radiophoto Service".

In making the announcement, Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, pointed out that the inauguration of the new service on the Independence Day of the great Southern democracy is in itself significant, since it is a further extension of the Good Neighbor policy of the Western Hemisphere, and marks another important step in the ever-increasing bonds between the United States and Brazil.

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PETRILLO GETS TOUGHER - MORE STATIONS MUST HIRE HIS MEN

Instead of easing up a little or offering some compromise at the hearings before the special War Labor Board panel in New York trying to settle the dispute over manufacturing of records for use by broadcasting stations, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, delivered the ultimatum that within 60 days he would require 160 network stations to employ AFL musicians. Mr. Petrillo left almost immediately thereafter for Chicago. The next session will be held next Friday, September 17th.

Milton Diamond, attorney for Decca Recording Company and the World Broadcasting System, had previously told the panel he found no difference between broadcasting by transcription or by wire networks, and if one was permitted to operate despite the ban, the other should also be permitted to operate.

"I cannot believe the A. F. and M. means seriously to interfere with this little industry of making transcriptions", said Mr. Diamond, explaining that many "little stations" have need of such transcriptions as sources of programs where musicians were not available. The transcription business, he went on, "is so small", and the difference between broadcasting and transcription "resolves itself into a mere question of nomenclature."

Mr. Diamond volunteered that "perhaps the transcription makers should be treated as a network and employ musicians as a network does. "If so", he went on, "it seems to me the union is attempting to regulate the networks. See us as a network and this whole problem with the union would disappear, barring the need for negotiations to establish details."

It was at this point that Mr. Petrillo announced his new demand that "within sixty days", the Union would require 160 network affiliated stations (not within jurisdiction of union locals) to employ musicians. Such stations, he said, hitherto have confined their musical programs to network broadcasts and have not engaged musicians.

"By God we can settle this if we can all sit around the table together", Mr. Petrillo ejaculated. "Mr. Diamond is no pal of mine but he's got a business and we have a business and it would be so nice to hear a plan to sit down and discuss them. If these other 'birds' had some kind of a plan like this there wouldn't be any problem today."

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the six largest transcription companies, said that Union musicians were paid a total of \$30,000,000 a year for radio broadcasting. Mr. Petrillo said the ban on making recordings has already cost the musicians \$7,000,000.

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DR. KEPPEL, NOTED EDUCATOR, DIES ON WAY TO CBS MEETING

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, former dean of Columbia University, and a Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, died Thursday while enroute from Washington to New York to attend a CBS Directors' meeting. Dr. Keppel was stricken on the train and death followed at the office of his physician in New York shortly thereafter.

Dr. Keppel was Dean at Columbia University from 1910-18. He also was formerly President of the Carnegie Corporation in 1941. At the time of his death he was serving as a member of the State Department's Board of Appeals on visa cases.

In a letter to Dr. Keppel's widow, Secretary Hull praised him as "an outstanding citizen who rendered highly useful and meritorious service to the community and to the country. In the field of education, philanthropic enterprises, and in government, his work was of an unusually high order, and his record is one fully in keeping with his sterling qualities of character and mind."

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BELIEVES PEARSON, IF NOT GUILTY, SHOULD HAVE REDRESS

The following editorial on President Roosevelt's denunciation of Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, appeared in the Editor & Publisher:

"The President of the United States, 100 per cent proof against libel suits, the other day branded a newspaper columnist as a 'chronic liar'. He didn't name the man, but there was no doubt in the mind of any of his hearers as to who was indicted. Drew Pearson, who has been a consistent critic of the State Department's Russian policy, accepted the accusation and countered it with a forthright rebuttal.

"Editor & Publisher hopes that the matter does not end at that juncture. If a man can be justly branded as a chronic liar, he has no place as a newspaper writer or radio commentator, and Mr. Pearson has had an honored place as both for several years. If a man is a chronic liar on matters affecting the national interest, he is no better than a traitor, and the law provides ample measures for dealing with traitors. If Pearson is a liar on matters of state, he is open to charges of treachery, and his acts should be dealt with by legal processes. If he is not a liar, not a traitor, he should have legal redress and the opportunity to clear his name.

"The alternative is that any writer, columnist, or broadcaster who finds it necessary to disagree with Administration policies is open to accusations that blacken his character and destroy his usefulness as a journalist. That isn't in the American tradition. It is not in the spirit of the Constitution. It is certainly not in the spirit of the men who drafted the 'Four Freedoms' - especially freedom from fear. The essence of the First Amendment is that the press shall disagree with government whenever disagreement is indicated by events.

"After all, is it the fact, or the publication of the fact, that really affects the course of history?"

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GRIMES, OF PHILCO, KILLED IN OVERSEAS PLANE CRASH

United States 8th Air Force headquarters in London, has announced that David Grimes, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of the Philco Radio Corp., and Pilot Loren L. Myles, 44, of Los Angeles were killed in the plane crash near Belfast last week-end in which Commodore James A. Logan lost his life.

Mr. Grimes at the age of 29 was a leading radio engineer. In recent years he developed a number of radio and phonograph innovations that added to electronic progress.

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RADIO REPAIR MEN AND OTHERS MAY PURCHASE COPPER WIRE

Retailers, electricians, radio repair men and others who sell copper wire to the general public may purchase limited quantities and sell it to the public without restrictions, under CMP Regulation No. 9, just issued by the War Production Board.

Any retailer or repair man may order up to \$100 worth of copper wire for delivery during any calendar quarter. If he needs more, he may determine as accurately as practicable the dollar value of the copper wire he sold as a retailer or used as a repair man during 1941 and he may buy in any calendar quarter one-eighth this amount.

Three million pounds of copper per calendar quarter have been earmarked for this program. Civilians must use this with care, WFB officials pointed out, as it will be needed to cover all essential repairs for general public use.

In selling copper wire under the new regulation, retailers need not pay attention to any preference rating other than AAA or a farmer's certificate under Priorities Regulation No. 19.

Retailers and repairmen may buy copper wire from other retailers or repairmen without certifications or other formalities. They may not use the procedure established under the new regulation to obtain copper wire in excess of inventory limits established. Retailers are requested not to sell to persons who may buy it under other CMP procedures.

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WHITE SAYS CBS WILL PUT FOOT DOWN ON EDITORIALIZING

Paul W. White, News Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said in Chicago Friday that CBS was going to stop commentators from "expressing editorial opinions on the air" on controversial issues.

He made the announcement at the meeting of The Associated Press Managing Editors' Association.

Mr. White said that the real meaning of freedom of the press, as far as radio was concerned, was to have all sides of a controversy presented and that this did not include the commentator who dwelled on his own editorial opinion day after day.

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NEW NAB RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN N. Y.

The newly-formed Radio News Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, will meet September 15-16 in New York City. Its roster includes: Karl Koerper, Managing Director, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; William Dowdell, News Editor, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tom Eaton, News Editor, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; Rex Howell, Manager KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.; L. Spencer Mitchell, Manager WDAE, Tampa, Fla.; Paul White, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS; Bill Brooks, News and Special Events Director, NBC, and Walt Dennis, NAB News Bureau Chief, who will serve as Committee Secretary.

The two Committees will meet jointly the first session Wednesday and will hold a joint luncheon that day to which members of the Association of Radio News Analysts have been invited. Major George Fielding Eliot, ARNA President, and H. V. Kaltenborn will make brief talks.

Separate sessions will begin the same afternoon, with the News Committee hearing Charter Heslep, Radio Division, Office of Censorship, on "After 12,000 Newscasts" and Russel Hogin, Division of Information, War Production Board, on "A Government Press Agent Looks at Radio News".

Other News Committee business will concern discussions of standards of newscasting, recognition of the medium, its news personnel, handling of its own news, editorializing on the air and the future of radio news.

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ARMY CONTROLS STATION OPERATION IN AIR RAIDS

Asked how it was that many broadcasting stations continued to operate during air raid tests, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I have noticed that during the tests as a rule the radio stations have kept operating. I do know that the whole subject matter of whether or not they could operate during the raid has been given considerable study but what the various corps area commanders have concluded on that subject I don't know, frankly. I do know that they are operating during the tests. I have observed that just as you have. Of course the greatest danger from the standpoint of homing is the clear channel stations and it would be my guess that in case of actual raid or suspected raid those stations would close down, but I don't want to offer any seemingly authoritative judgment on that because we are not controlling it; the Army is controlling it with our cooperation in the administration of it."

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FCC ACTION ON APPLICATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission on September 7th adopted a Decision and Order granting application of O.R. Richardson, Fred L. Adair and Robert C. Adair, of Station WJOB, Hammond, Ind., for a construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase operating power on 1230 kilocycles, from 100 watts to 250 watts, unlimited time.

At the same time the Commission adopted an Order granting application of WIBC, Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., for construction permit to make modifications in the equipment of Station WIBC (which is now authorized to operate with 1 kilowatt power night, 5 kilowatts day), for operation of the station with 5 kilowatts power, unlimited hours, employing a directional antenna during nighttime hours, subject to the express conditions that (a) objectionable interference will not be caused to the secondary nighttime service of Station CBA, Sackville, N.B., within the terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, and (b) that as soon as materials become available or upon notice from the Commission the permittee will provide and install equipment necessary to comply in all respects with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

In another action, the Commission adopted Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions granting application of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, for construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 1220 kilocycles, increase nighttime power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use, and move transmitter site locally. This grant is subject to condition that (a) applicant shall take whatever steps are necessary to improve the signal of WGAR over the Cleveland business district to comply with the Commission's Rules and Regulations when materials and equipment again become available for construction of broadcast facilities; and (b) that applicant shall submit proof that the proposed radiating system is capable of producing a minimum effective field of 175 mv/m at one mile for 1 kilowatt power (or 392 mv/m for 5 kilowatts power).

Contingent upon the above action on the WGAR application a grant of construction permit was also made to the WHBC, The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio, to make changes in transmitting equipment, install directional antenna for nighttime use, change frequency from 1230 to 1480 kilocycles, and increase power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt.

At the same time the application of WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Talmadge, Ohio, to use the 1220 channel, increase power to 50 kilowatts and move transmitter site locally, was denied. This station now operates on 1350 kilocycles with 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna both daytime and nighttime.

The Commission in a fourth action adopted Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, denying without prejudice the application of United Broadcasting Co., WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, to change frequency from 640 to 610 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts

to 1 kilowatt and hours of operation from limited to unlimited time, relocate transmitter site, and install directional antenna for nighttime operation.

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National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, granted extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States and to transmit programs to Stations CBM and CBL and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

KFI, Earl C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., adopted an Order (1) granting the petition for reconsideration filed by KFI directed against the action of the Commission granting the application of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (WOI), Ames, Iowa, for special service authorization to operate on 640 kilocycles from 6 A.M. to local sunrise, CST, with 1 kilowatt power, for the period ending Feb. 1, 1944; (2) set aside said action; and (3) designated the application for hearing upon specified issues. The Commission further ordered that Earle C. Anthony, Inc. (KFI), Los Angeles, be made a party to such hearing.

WFTL, Ralph A. Horton (assignor) The Fort Industry Co., assignee, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., designated for hearing application for assignment of construction permit and license of broadcast station WFTL and license of relay stations WAAD and WRET from Ralph A. Horton to The Fort Industry Co; also license to cover construction permit (for change in frequency from 1400 to 710 kilocycles, increase in power from 250 watts to 10 kilowatts, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter) and authority to determine operating power by direct method; also designated for hearing application for modification of license to move main studio from Ft. Lauderdale to Miami, Florida.

Applications Received

The Times Herald Company, Port Huron, Mich., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47,700 kilocycles with coverage of 5,600 square miles; WGPC, J. W. Woodruff and J. W. Woodruff, Jr. d/b as Albany Broadcasting Co., Albany, Ga., construction permit to change frequency from 1450 kilocycles to 1490 kilocycles and move transmitter and studio from Albany to West Point, Georgia; Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., authority to transmit programs to Mexican stations known as "Radio Mil's Network"; KPRC, special service authorization to operate with power of 2½ kilowatts night and 5 kilowatts daytime, employing temporary non-directional antenna, for the period ending 8/1/44.

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TRADE NOTES

In order to eliminate any ambiguity, the Federal Communications Commission en banc on Tuesday amended Section 1.482 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure with respect to the furnishing to the Commission copies of data furnished by carriers to the Office of Price Administration in connection with rate increases. The amended Section reads as follows:

"Any common carrier subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which furnishes any notice or other data to the Office of Price Administration in connection with an increase in rates or charges subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall concurrently furnish to this Commission two copies of such notice and other data."

William G. King, former Music Editor of the New York Sun joined CBS' Program Department September 7th. His first assignment will be the supervision of the 52-week season of New York Philharmonic Symphony broadcasts sponsored by the United States Rubber Company.

There will be a pre-audition at the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information next Friday (Sept. 17) of the first recorded programs which the United States will transmit over the Swedish State Broadcasting Service and the United States will transmit over certain American stations.

The American program includes a message from Mrs. Roosevelt to the Swedish people. The Swedish program includes a message from Prince Wilhelm. In addition there will be shown a documentary film, "Swedes in America" which has been produced by OWI for overseas distribution.

Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, replying to a protest by Mayor Sam S. Caldwell of Shreveport, La., over the use of a telephone network for a broadcast by Jehovah's Witnesses, said the FCC had no jurisdiction over the matter. In a letter to Mayor Caldwell, Mr. Fly said there was no basis upon which the Commission could deny the facilities of the telephone companies to the religious sect, or any other person or group.

The Fall meeting of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board will be held in the network's headquarters in New York on September 15 and 16. This marks the fourth such meeting of the Board.

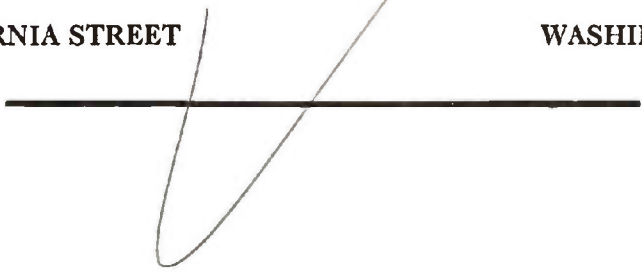
Raytheon Manufacturing Company and wholly owned subsidiaries - Year to May 31: Net profit, subject to renegotiation of war contracts and after \$500,000 reserve for contingencies, was \$719,113, or \$2.80 a common share. Provision for Federal income and excess profit taxes for the year, after deducting post-war refund and credit for debt retirements, was \$4,250,000. Net profit for year to May 31, 1942, was \$219,869, or 74 cents a common share.

"There is also no rubber for the heels which Leon Henderson now advertises over the air", writes Drew Pearson.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

Woods Shows Courage With Pearson - Also Fly On Blue.....1

Secretary Hull Chooses Radio For His Important Speech.....3

Blames FDR Policy For Petrillo - WSAY Refused Injunction.....3

Fly Breaks Loose On The Subject Of News Commentators.....5

OWI Cuts Out Radio Transcriptions In Latest Shake-Up.....7

CBS Stations Launch Big Program Promotion Campaign.....10

Trade Notes.....11

No. 1561

September 14, 1943

WOODS SHOWS COURAGE WITH PEARSON - ALSO FLY ON BLUE

Although it might have had serious consequences with the present New Deal Federal Communications Commission controlling his licenses and at the moment passing on the sale of the Blue Network, Mark Woods took a more courageous stand in giving Drew Pearson an opportunity to reply to President Roosevelt than did Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press and United Features Service which distributes Mr. Pearson's column to 600 newspapers, who refused to print Pearson's answer. Radio is frequently accused of having no voice and of being afraid to come back at the Administration, but here is a case where radio allowed Mr. Pearson to reply where the press didn't.

Also at the hearing on the proposed sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, Mr. Woods stood his ground when James L. Fly, Chairman, sharply charged that "the American Federation of Labor and the Small Businessmen's Association don't want to come to the backdoor for a handout but want the same treatment that others get. You chase them out of the front part of the shop and tell them to go around to the back door and at the appropriate time you'll give them a handout." Mr. Woods denied there was any discrimination of the character alleged by the Chairman. He had previously explained, as of course Mr. Fly well knew, that the Blue Network subscribed to the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters which prohibits the sale of time for discussion of controversial issues, but permits free time if both sides are treated equally. Further hearings on the proposed sale were put off until next Monday, September 20th.

In the course of last Friday's hearing, Mr. Woods was put through quite a course of sprouts on how he handled commentators, controversial issues, and why labor unions were not permitted to buy time. The questions on commentators were aimed at Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell.

Mr. Fly asked Mr. Woods whether the Blue Network would have accepted the Ford Sunday Evening Hour program, with W. J. Cameron as commentator. Mr. Woods said it would, because he thought Mr. Cameron's views were his own, rather than the views of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Woods explained it was the network's policy to sell time to concerns with goods to sell, and not to organizations which have membership objectives.

Mr. Woods told the FCC that his network would accept a program from the Ford Motor Co., with W. J. Cameron as commentator, or from General Motors Co., with John Van Der Cook as commentator,

but would refuse a program of the American Federation of Labor because "they have a particular philosophy to preach".

He said, however, that the network has offered free time to the AFL, the Small Businessmen's Association and others.

It was here that Mr. Fly exploded about the "backdoor handouts". The revised inventory of the Blue Network, the first sale of its magnitude in the history of radio showed a total original cost for the three stations, plus other property and fixtures, of \$1,003,720.83 and a replacement cost of \$797,500. Broken down among the three stations, the figures were an original cost of \$733,200 for WJZ and a replacement cost of \$534,000; \$143,900 for WENR, and a replacement cost of \$162,500, and \$126,619 original cost for KGO and a replacement cost of \$101,000.

Mr. Woods, in a prepared statement, said that the Blue Network covers an integrated operation of 166 stations built up over a period of 17 years. Fifty new stations have joined the network since it began independent operation in 1942 - practically all of them independents up to that time.

Indicative of the uptrend in Blue time sales, is the fact that it will do an estimated business of \$15,900,000 in 1943, as compared to \$11,461,000 in 1942.

Technically the Commission only approves the transfer of the licenses of WJZ, WENR, and KGO but actually it is going into the details of the sale with a fine tooth comb.

Frank C. Goodman, Executive Secretary of the Department of National Religious Radio of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, appeared in support of Mr. Noble's application. He said he also testified in behalf of the American Bible Society, the Home Mission Council of America, and the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Len De Caux of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be among the witnesses when the hearing is resumed September 20th. The CIO contends labor is at a disadvantage as compared with employer and business interests in the matter of radio time.

The fact that Drew Pearson was not allowed to reply through his newspaper column, as Mark Woods had permitted him to do, was revealed in a story printed in Marshall Field's New York newspaper last Sunday which printed the suppressed column, and said:

"Pearson, it was learned today, has tried several times to reply to the press conference attacks on him by President Roosevelt and Hull which resulted from his criticism of Hull's attitude toward Soviet Russia. The President called Pearson a 'chronic liar'.

"Several of the newspaper editors who use Pearson's column are understood to have urged him to reply. He was anxious to do so, and wanted to give further details to back up his charge that Hull

had been antagonistic toward our Soviet allies. Friends say he wrote two or three columns in reply, but all were turned down by Baillie.

"The United Press president has now gone to California, leaving behind a flat edict, it is understood, that Pearson cannot reply in any way to the Roosevelt-Hull charges. In effect, this censors Pearson in any discussion of Administration policies toward Russia.

"The columnist, it is reported, is still fighting to get his story across."

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SECRETARY HULL CHOOSES RADIO FOR HIS IMPORTANT SPEECH

Another break for radio was the fact that Secretary of State Cordell Hull last Sunday night broadcast his speech instead of releasing it to the press exclusively. Coming at a time when such serious charges are being hurled at the State Department and when the Department is in the midst of a new struggle, the speech, the first formal address Mr. Hull has made in more than a year, was looked forward to with unusual interest.

However, the Secretary, who sounded rather feeble over the air, did not touch on any of the State Department internal troubles but instead undertook an exposition of United States foreign policy for both the war period and after advancing as cardinal requirements for postwar relations establishment of international means of resolving political and legal disputes and "readiness to use force if necessary, for maintenance of peace."

Secretary Hull's speech was carried by the National Broadcasting Company.

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BLAMES FDR POLICY FOR PETRILLO - WSAY REFUSED INJUNCTION

Putting Petrillo squarely on the Administration doorstep, the New York Times said last Saturday:

"The lawyer for six leading transcription concerns, appearing before a special panel of the War Labor Board, was completely justified in declaring that what Mr. Petrillo's union proposes is that the manufacturers of an invention must either 'go out of business or, in the alternative, agree that every person who uses the invention should hire or preferably pay the union for the same number of men as would be used if the invention did not exist.' If the Petrillo proposals were accepted they would clearly destroy established industries and thwart new technology.

"On the ground of the public interest, Mr. Petrillo has no case whatever. Yet his ban on recordings, which deprives musicians of income at the same time as it deprives the public of music, continues. Mr. Petrillo, it is true, is a very unreasonable man. He has, in fact, unmitigated gall. At hearings he shouts, flails his arms, pounds the table, and doesn't care what accusations he makes either against the transcription and broadcasting companies or against Government officials. But all these uningratiating personal qualities would be of little importance under a proper state of law and law enforcement.

"Mr. Petrillo gets his power to dictate to the American people what music they shall and shall not hear through the Wagner Act and under the sweeping immunities that unions enjoy from the Federal anti-trust, anti-conspiracy and anti-racketeering laws. There is no point in objecting to Mr. Petrillo's aims or methods as long as we accept the state of law that encourages such aims and the use of such methods."

Through a decision Saturday in Rochester, N. Y., by Supreme Court Justice William F. Love, radio station WSAY lost its motion for a temporary injunction against Petrillo and Local 66 of the Musicians Protective Association of Rochester.

Gordon P. Brown, owner of the station, sought the order pending trial of a suit for a permanent injunction and undetermined damages. He asserted that the national and local unions unlawfully coerced the Mutual Broadcasting System and the Blue Network on July 15 to cut station WSAY from all "live" music, both remote sustaining and studio programs, because of a dispute with the local union. The station has since operated with recorded music only.

Mr. Brown declared that there was no labor dispute involved under the law but that there was a conspiracy among the defendants to force the hiring of five musicians for which the station had no need.

In refusing the temporary injunction, Justice Love held that there was no malice, actual coercion or intent completely to destroy the plaintiff's business. He said a different showing might be developed on trial of the suit, but that on the affidavits before the court the restraining order must be refused. The trial is scheduled for September 20th.

The dispute arose over the union's demand that WSAY contract to hire five musicians. The union also sought an accounting from WSAY to determine whether it could afford to hire more musicians. Information as to the station's financial status was refused.

The Petrillo hearings before the War Labor Board will continue in New York next Friday, September 17th, at which time the Musicians Union side of the case will be heard.

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FLY BREAKS LOOSE ON THE SUBJECT OF NEWS COMMENTATORS

The high-light of the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was his taking a fall out of radio news commentators. He said:

"One thing, of course, we have always got to bear in mind is the necessity of having a broad general public service in radio - not a tendency to constrict and exclude, particularly in the field of public discussion, the presentation of views on important current issues, political, social, economic in character.

"To the extent that broadcasting fails to meet that most important public need, to that extent it is deficient. There seems to be something of a tendency in the industry generally to restrict and exclude rather than to lay down sound policies that will give us broader and more wholesome public service. I really think it is time for the industry itself to take hold of this whole problem and see how opportunities can be made to render broader service and to agree on rendering more fundamental services. It is conceivable; it may be the easiest way out to constrict and exclude, but it is not so clear that the easiest way out is the most constructive way.

"And, in the event the industry does not see the light?" the Chairman was asked.

"That would be a matter for the consideration of the Commission. It is something of a defensive complex, you know, that enters into this sort of thing, a tendency of the industry to avoid these vital questions on the public issues, to take refuge behind shibboleths rather than move out in a fundamental and vital way and grasp the issues and do something about rendering a public service in regard to them.

"I rather suspect that if the present tendency continues, the overall utility of the broadcasting will tend to diminish from day to day, month to month, year to year, simply because of the ease of adopting restrictions and constrictive and exclusive measures. We seem to be simply sticking to the point that so long as an outfit is big enough and has some product to sell over a national network, it will get the time, and if not it won't get it. That's too easy a standard. Then, too, I would suppose it doesn't help that situation any where we permit that small restricted group to promote their own ideas and their own philosophies and press those upon the public's attention. You have that in a number of instances, which only accentuates the fact that you don't render a broad public service.

"I heard a so-called news program last night. It always is supposed to be a news program. Through the months it has been tending more and more to get away from the news of the day to the philosophies of the particular sponsor. Things like that are done in a somewhat subtle if not over-subtle manner. Only by careful listening do you discover that he is not giving you news or comment on the world news, but is peddling ideas to you from the company headquarters. Where ideas and ideals and philosophies are promoted

they ought to be promoted openly, and in any case when they are promoted they should be counterbalanced by other presentations so that the public will have the benefit of both sides of the controversial issues.

"A radio license is a public trust. It may be exploited selfishly, and properly so, but it should not be so exploited exclusively and as against the great public interest. The privilege of extending your voice into the living rooms of virtually all the people of this country is a rare one. It cannot be extended to everybody, and he who undertakes to operate or exercise control over that vital mechanism which belongs to the public, takes with that privilege and that opportunity a grave public duty. The mechanism of free speech and indeed about the only practical mechanism of free speech we have is entrusted to him and it is placed in his hands in trust for the public."

"Why do you say this is the only practical mechanism?" someone broke in.

"Because the day is gone when a man can accomplish anything in terms of national public opinion by the soap box method", Mr. Fly replied. "All you get out of what you can say orally or what you can say before any audience that comes before you is a certain degree of mental catharsis. So far as affecting national public opinion by means of speech in this modern complex society the personal effort is well nigh futile. The only way we can talk to the people as a whole is through radio broadcasting.

"I am not talking about the press; I am talking about speech and the mechanism of free speech. In the early days free speech was a much more practical matter in that audiences were smaller. You could reach people better. But now that the distances are great and the population is so great and society is so complex, the possibility of accomplishing anything by word of mouth is rather small. So, as that society has developed, we have come upon here what is really the first practical mechanism that makes free speech much more than a theoretical thing. It is a vital public force and a practical force. It is no longer theoretical."

"Is there any possibility of the Communications Act being rewritten by Congress in such a way that they might remove that vital public interest factor subtly?" a reporter ventured.

"I don't think there is the slightest possibility; not the slightest", Mr. Fly went on. "It is conceivable that some of the powerful interests might bring so much pressure to bear that we might get some slight change of wording. I don't know, but anytime you take away from the license of the broadcaster that fundamental duty to serve the public interest then you have prostituted your whole great public mechanism of free speech to selfish interests. The dangers in any system where the broadcasters would not be under a duty to serve the public interest are well nigh frightening.

"By these remarks do you imply that it is impossible to have sponsored news commentators?" a reporter asked.

"From the standpoint of ideal service it may well be that there ought not be any sponsorship of news or comment", Chairman Fly answered. "I would take no position on that. You certainly do have some splendid examples of courage in news reporter and commentators who are paid by the sponsors. And I certainly had not intended to level any criticism at such news reporters and commentators or at those sponsors."

"The responsibility is to the broadcaster to see about the news?" the reporter persisted.

"I am not trying to delineate at this moment or to tell you what the Commission will do or not do", Mr. Fly said. "I am giving you some of my own basic philosophy in regard to standards of public service and the principles to control public service. I am suggesting in terms of the ideal but not in the idealistic sense merely as distinguished from the practical. I am not talking about a specific legal requirement or about any particular thing the Commission may do as a matter of legal procedure. In fact, I should have saved this speech for a later date."

"I gather that you mean that the industry itself has to take hold at this point to correct any of the abuses that are more or less flagrant?" the Chairman was asked.

"Yes, to correct any of the abuses that are more or less flagrant and also to come to grips with the broader, more fundamental questions and to expand the issues of the free speech mechanism on a sound basis rather than continue to hide behind formulae and shibboleths which from time to time tend to restrict service rather than expand it", he concluded.

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OWI CUTS OUT RADIO TRANSCRIPTIONS IN LATEST SHAKE-UP

It was announced today (Tuesday, September 14) that the major cuts in the Office of War Information have been the elimination of certain production activities - including radio transcriptions - and the elimination of field offices, and the curtailment of certain minor activities in the various bureaus.

Otherwise there was apparently no change in the status of radio in what Palmer Hoyt, OWI Domestic Director, described as "A strengthening of the organization and realignment of personnel in the Domestic Branch. Donald Stauffer continues to be listed as head of the Radio Bureau though there were reports of his retiring.

"This realignment", Mr. Hoyt said, "will produce these results: It will improve our effectiveness in serving the media of information and the war agencies of the government. It will

strengthen control over our varied programs, so as to carry out the policies laid down by Congress. It will effect many economies, but we will get the maximum possible return out of every dollar and every man and woman on the job."

James Allen, formerly Director of Public Relations for the Department of Justice, who has been with OWI since its establishment, continues as principal Assistant Director.

Stephen E. Fitzgerald, formerly Director of Information for WPB, and until recently an OWI Deputy Director, becomes Assistant Director in Charge of Operations.

The general field of war information is divided into six areas, each covering a group of related war agencies. Each area is assigned to a Deputy of the Director. Heretofore, the Deputies have been responsible for policy in their respective fields and for liaison with the government departments concerned. Hereafter, each Deputy will, in addition, be directly responsible for the conduct of all war information programs in his field. Program Managers have been reassigned from the Office of Program Coordination to the staffs of the appropriate deputies and will work under their direction.

Deputies and their agencies and areas are as follows:

Military Information: Agencies - Army and Navy - George H. Lyon, formerly City Editor of the New York World Telegram; Production and Manpower: James R. Brackett, formerly Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee - Agencies War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Maritime, Solid Fuels Coordinator; Food, rationing, price control: Agencies Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration of Agriculture - A. R. Whitman, formerly Vice President and Account Executive of Benton & Bowles; Labor and Civilian Welfare: Agencies - War Labor Board, Department of Labor, Interior, Federal Security Agency, War Production Drive, Production Information Com., Committee on Congested Areas - Herbert Little, formerly head of Labor News Desk for OWI and former Labor reporter for Scripps Howard Newspapers; Taxation, finance, economic stabilization: Agencies - Treasury, Office of Economic Stabilization, War Housing, Office of Civilian Defense, Red Cross National War Fund Herman S. Hettinger, formerly on faculty of Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania; Enemy Information - To be announced

Arthur Sweetser, former Director of Information for the League of Nations, will continue as a Special Deputy for liaison with the United Nations Information Center, and liaison for the Domestic Branch with the State Department and representatives of all foreign government as regards the work of the latter in disseminating information within the United States.

OWI Bureau Chiefs are as follows:

News Bureau: Charles L. Allen, Acting Chief, now on leave as Assistant Dean, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University;

Radio Bureau: Donald Stauffer, former Executive Vice President in charge of Radio, Ruthrauff & Ryan; Magazine Bureau: Dorothy Ducas, former editor of McCalls, etc.; Motion Picture Bureau - To be named; Book Bureau: Chester Kerr, formerly Director of Atlantic Monthly Press; Editor of Harcourt Brace & Co.; Office of Program Coordination: Robert Ferry, formerly Vice President of Geyer Cornell & Newell; Account Executive with Young and Rubicam; Bureau of Special Services: Katherine C. Blackburn, formerly Director of Division of Press Intelligence; Executive Secretary of Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Functions which OWI's Domestic Branch will continue to perform may be summarized as follows:

1. It will clear and coordinate all war news releases by government departments and agencies.
2. It will serve as the channel between war agencies and the radio industry; coordinate and allocate all government requests for radio time; prepare radio war messages; clear government war radio programs.
3. It will clear all speeches and magazine articles by policy-making officials, in accordance with the directive of the President.
4. It will serve as the channel between war agencies and the motion picture industry; coordinate and allocate all government requests upon the motion picture industry. Although OWI will not itself produce motion pictures, it will coordinate the motion picture productions of other government agencies to avoid waste, duplication, or conflict.
5. It will serve as a central point of contact with magazine publishers to coordinate government requests for magazine space and to provide war information to magazine editors.
6. It will serve as a central point of contact with book publishers and authors.
7. Although OWI will not itself produce posters, it will coordinate the production and distribution of posters by other government agencies to eliminate waste, duplication of conflict, and will maintain a small creative art and planning section for the assistance of Federal war agencies. The Government Printing Office has agreed to accept no posters for printing which have not previously been cleared with OWI.
8. Although OWI will not itself produce publications for distribution directly to the public, it will continue to operate the Inter-Agency Publications Committee which reviews all proposed government publications to eliminate non-essential printing. The Bureau of the Budget will not approve the expenditure of funds for proposed periodical publications not previously cleared with the Inter-Agency Committee. A. H. Feller, General Counsel of OWI, is Chairman of the Committee.
9. OWI will also maintain the following services:
 - Press clippings: This service has been greatly curtailed by reduced appropriations. Every effort is currently being made to restore sufficient service to meet essential government needs.
 - Public opinion surveys: OWI will conduct such surveys only in connection with specific war information problems. Results are not to be used publicly, but are for the guidance of government administrators and information men.
 - Public inquiries: A small staff has been retained to handle inquiries from the public.

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CBS STATIONS LAUNCH BIG PROGRAM PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

One of the most comprehensive and powerful campaign of voluntary program promotion ever undertaken in network radio will shortly be launched simultaneously by every station on the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Breaking in every CBS "station city" in the United States late this month, the campaign, over the station signature of each, will use as media: radio, newspapers, transportation advertising, posters and direct mail to ring up the curtain of the Fall and Winter season of CBS network programs.

In their use of radio itself, the CBS stations plan the broadcasting of more than 45,000 special announcements inviting listeners to important programs immediately forthcoming. The stars of the network programs have themselves recorded for the stations over 600 personal invitations to listen to their programs; these recordings are a second branch of the station's use of radio to display its wares.

Newspaper advertising to a total daily circulation of over 12 million contemplates use by each station of every major newspaper in every "station city", with sustained, frequent and sizeable space.

In every CBS "station city" where transportation advertising is available, the CBS stations will carry cards displaying their programs, call letters and frequencies, to a total monthly passenger circulation of over 840 million, a full run of giant car and bus cards keyed to every program on the network for every day in the week.

CBS stations are planning vigorous use of a series of brilliant large posters announcing each full-network program. Many of these posters present portraits of leading artists or directors, drawn especially by James Montgomery Flagg, famous illustrator. The initial showing of these posters will exceed 65,000 and the full campaign contemplates use of more than 500,000.

More than half a million miniature posters will be circulated by CBS stations and many other direct-mail measures are under way.

In issuing the announcement, CBS emphasizes the fact that this campaign does not replace, but is superimposed on top of the full "normal CBS station procedure in voluntarily serving their clients and agencies with practical promotion campaigns for every program on the network -- a method which the industry has been kind enough to designate year after year as the leading effort of its kind."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Dies Charges FDR Seeks Leftist Aid Fighting Ousters 1

Atlanta and Jacksonville Meetings Urge New Laws 2

Butcher For NAB President?; Saw Italians Surrender 3

Fly's Views on Commentators Cause Some Excitement 4

Suggests Congress Clean Own Stables; Hits Rep. Cox 6

Press Beats OWI's Radio An Hour On Italian Surrender 7

WMCA Sold for \$1,255,000; Blue Network Hearings Monday 8

Radio Technical Board Meets to Plan Postwar Services 9

New WPB Plan For Subcontracting Radio Test Equipment 9

Petrillo Hearings Resume; Agreement Plan Rumors10

M-G Gets Ready For Television11

Trade Notes11

September 17, 1943

DIES CHARGES FDR SEEKS LEFTIST AID FIGHTING OUSTERS

In the front-page fight over President Roosevelt's come-back at Congress for trying to put him on the spot in the order to discharge Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Dr. Robert M. Lovett, of the Virgin Islands, Rep. Dies of Texas, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee charges the President with seeking the support of "the Left Wing group". Mr. Dies challenged the President to "take to the American people the issue of whether men who don't believe in our form of Government should be allowed to stay on the Government payroll." He assailed as "smacking of dictatorship" the President's message to Congress yesterday criticizing the congressional action in the case.

"The President attempts to tell Congress it cannot fulfill its Constitutional function of controlling the nation's purse strings," Dies said. "That's the way Mussolini started."

Indicating that there will be a continuation of the fight, which has developed into one of the most bitter controversies the Congress has ever had, full records of the hearings at which Messrs. Goodwin Watson, Dodd and Lovett were questioned, were released on the Hill, obviously for the purpose of giving Congressmen additional ammunition.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the action of Congress in ordering the trio dropped from the Government payroll on Nov. 15 if not renominated by that time by President Roosevelt, and denounced by the President as unconstitutional, would eventually be fought in the United States Court of Claims. Instead of seeking Senate confirmation, Dr. Watson disclosed that present plans call for all three remaining at work past the ouster deadline, and suing for their salaries in the Court of Claims. A lawyer has already been chosen for the case, Dr. Watson said, and there is a chance that a showdown in the court may be sought before November 15 by asking for a declaratory judgment against the action of Congress. It was conceded, in view of the message that Mr. Roosevelt will not renominate the three after the November 15 deadline, since, legal experts say, to do so would be to recognize the action which the President has termed illegal.

9/17/43

Therefore, informed congressional circles said, if the employees continue at their posts, their only recourse apparently will be to file suit for their pay which would subject the entire question to judicial review.

- On the chance of his losing out in the courts it is known that Dr. Watson has turned in the direction of the Navy Department where it is said he has been seeking a commission as Lieutenant Commander.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the appropriations bill which carried the Goodwin Watson - Dodd - Lovett rider he told reporters at the time, because it contained money needed for the war effort, but he described the restrictive rider as a "bill of attainder" and not binding on the executive branch of the Government and said he would so advise Congress.

The Goodwin Watson et al message was the first one he sent to Congress this session and was in substantially the form in which he had told reporters earlier in the summer it would be drafted. He repeated that he believed the rider "not only unwise and discriminatory, but unconstitutional," and once more assailed it as "an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and judicial branches under our Constitution." He pointed out that no trials had been held, nor impeachment proceedings instituted. "There is no suggestion," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the three named individuals have not loyally and competently performed the duty for which they had been employed. They are sought to be disqualified for Federal employment because of political opinions attributed to them."

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ATLANTA AND JACKSONVILLE MEETINGS URGE NEW LAWS

Fifty delegates of the National Association of Broadcasters Fifth District, meeting in Atlanta last week with James Woodruff, Jr. presiding, resolved that legislation was the greatest problem facing the radio industry, as follows:

1. That sound adequate basic legislation defining the rights and responsibilities of broadcasters and protecting the freedom of radio is the most important matter before the industry today.
2. That the Legislative Committee of NAB be instructed to proceed forthwith to prosecute the passage of such legislation thru the White-Wheeler, Holmes or other bills which might prove, after adequate hearing and consideration, to be the best for the public and all interests of the industry.
3. That a Legislative Committee, composed of Harry Ayers of Anniston; Henry Johnston, Birmingham; Leonard Reinsch, Atlanta; Walter Tison, Tampa, be appointed in the Fifth District to cooperate with the National Legislative Committee.

9/17/43

Discussion of the Petrillo situation resulted in a second resolution:

"A motion that this District go on record urging the Board of Directors and the Staff of the National Association of Broadcasters to prosecute with every means at their command methods to prevent the industry from being persecuted by any action of the American Federation of Musicians."

James W. Woodruff, Jr., appointed the following Fifth District Legislative Committee: Thad Holt - WAPI - Birmingham, Ala.; Frank King - WMBR - Jacksonville, Fla.; Walter Tison - WFLA - Tampa, Fla.; and Red Cross - WMAZ - Macon, Ga.

Luncheon speaker, Lou Gordon, Director of Public Relations for the Citizens and Southern Bank, paid radio high compliments for its promotion of the sale of War Bonds and requested generous contributions of time and talent in the Third War Loan Campaign.

The Florida Association of Broadcasters, with thirteen of its twenty members present, met in Jacksonville on Sunday, where Jack Hopkins, WJAX, assumed the office of President. Discussion of new radio legislation was followed by passage of the resolution adopted by the Fifth NAB District at Atlanta, urging new laws.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the Florida "anti-ASCAP" law, originally passed in 1937, which places prohibitions upon the operations of ASCAP, AMP and BMI in that State. Assistant Attorney General, John C. Wynn, explained the action of the Attorney General in filing a suit against these organizations for clarification of the law and his obligations as an enforcement officer, which the legislation prescribes. Action was taken by the Association to insure satisfactory conclusion to this and a suit previously filed by Palm Taverns, Inc., of West Palm Beach, in a "friendly" action against ASCAP.

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BUTCHER FOR NAB PRESIDENT?; SAW ITALIANS SURRENDER

The latest person to be mentioned to succeed Neville Miller as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, is Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, now serving as naval aide to General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Africa. Mr. Butcher is the former Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave of absence for the duration. Mr. Miller's term expires next June.

A dispatch from Clark Lee, International News Service correspondent with the British Mediterranean Fleet this week told

9/17/43

how Mr. Butcher had been the only American to see the Italian fleet surrender. The account follows: "The surrender of the main Italian force from Spezia took place at 8:35 Friday morning off of Cape Bon, where the British battle unit commanded by a rear admiral aboard the Warspite, awaited the Italians in accordance with the armistice arrangements. On the Warspite bridge was Commander Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N., aide to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whom he was representing.

"The Warspite, the Valiant and five British destroyers had been escorting a carrier, whose planes assisted in covering our landing near Naples, when they received word Thursday afternoon to proceed on a secret mission, whose nature only Butcher knew until the British admiral received a message from Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied commander of Mediterranean naval forces, to proceed as appointed.

"'We weren't sorry to leave,' Commander Butcher said. 'During the night of landings at Salerno we were attacked for three hours by German planes. One torpedo missed us by a few yards.'

"'There were no ceremonies and no greetings, except for hoisting signal flag instructions for the Italians to line up behind us. The admiral debated whether to place some ships behind the Italians to prevent any of them from escaping, but decided not to do so inasmuch as they had kept the agreement.'"

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FLY'S VIEWS ON COMMENTATORS CAUSE SOME EXCITEMENT

There was consternation in certain quarters over the views Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission expressed on the subject of radio commentators (See our release of Sept. 14). It was charged that Mr. Fly was taking in more and more territory and would continue to do so unless stopped by Congress.

However, in view of the number of cracks Mr. Fly has taken at Wall Street, the reaction of Wall Street Journal to his latest remarks are interesting. The Journal says editorially:

"Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission raises a highly important question as to the duty of broadcasting stations to preserve 'impartiality' in the discussion of 'controversial' matters over the air on 'sponsored' programs and the duty of the Government to see that that duty is performed. He points out that under the guise of news summaries and comments on news, sponsors could in fact peddle their ideologies and philosophies, and that these ideologies should be openly presented and opportunity be given for presentation of the other side lest the public be deceived. He hinted that unless the industry itself took measures to improve the situation, Government might have to step in.

9/17/43

"Natural limitation of the available air-channels - science may find a way some day greatly to increase their number - makes public regulation of their use a necessity. The only alternative is that of complete ownership and operation by Government itself as in Great Britain. Broadcasting stations are expensive to construct and operate and in private hands must employ the sponsorship method in order to live. 'Air time' is itself expensive, and is beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. Sponsors choose the programs which they think will best carry their advertising to the public. Most sponsors are corporations; some are organizations which aim to promote their ideas or philosophies. Broadcasting stations also generally present unsponsored programs at their own expense. The fact remains, however, that the forum of the air is not available to Tom, Dick and Harry, nor is there any present prospect that it will ever be.

"Is the actual state of the air traffic such that 'impartiality' in the presentation of 'news' and 'comment' is notoriously lacking as a result of sponsorship? Apparently in Chairman Fly's mind the one great controversy around which all arguments finally center is that as to 'left' and 'right' and impartiality as between these two ideologies is the goal at which he is aiming. Is it a fact that the sponsored programs are preponderatingly of the 'right' orientation, and that the 'left' is not getting a fair hearing? Such is not this newspaper's impression. Mr. Fly himself admits that we have 'splendid examples of courage in news reporters and commentators who are paid by the sponsors'. When broadcasting stations accord time to a party of any sort for its propaganda they are constrained to offer equal time to the propagandists on the other side. This newspaper does not spend much time in monitoring the air waves and will not be dogmatic on the general state of the traffic, but it has not observed any notable lack of impartiality in such of that traffic that has come under its notice.

"Men are so constituted that they are apt to consider impartial that which happens to agree with their own set of 'slants', for rare indeed are those who are not in some degree slanted on many things. After all, ideologies are not necessarily prejudices; a man can have a philosophy, a frame of reference by which he measures values in general, and that is a 'slant'. Can Government itself be free of 'slants'? Are governments ever really impartial? How could a governmental agency establish standards by which to measure impartiality on the air waves? And if it attempted to do so what would become of freedom of speech?

"Until some way can be found to provide Tom, Dick and Harry with a public audience free of charge to which he can express his mind when, as and if he pleases, what can government safely do about the air waves which, we all agree, it cannot safely do about the newspaper press? The very power of life and death which the law has given the Federal Communications Commission in the case

9/17/43

of the air-waves has been by common consent refused to government in the case of the press, and that should be a warning that its use could be justified only by the plainest and most imperious necessity. We have seen only too clearly what governments can do with air waves when they seize their control for a Hitler.

"It is admittedly a problem, but when all is said and done so is free speech a problem and for that matter so is freedom itself. Nevertheless Mr. Fly has done a service in raising the question."

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SUGGESTS CONGRESS CLEAN OWN STABLES; HITS REP. COX

Drew Pearson, columnist and Blue commentator, recently said a kind word for an increase in pay for Congress. "Seldom has the resultant storm of mail been so heavy, so scathing and so abusive," Mr. Pearson writes. "The public, if that cross-section of mail is any criterion, does not like Congress. At \$10,000 a year, it considers a Congressman overpaid, overstuffed and underdone."

To overcome this unpopularity Pearson suggests that "Congress is going to have to clean out its own Augean stables". Then he proceeds to take another terrific wallop at his old friend Cox:

"Probably nothing has decreased public esteem of Congress more than the travesty by which one of their own members has turned the investigational force of the powerful House of Representatives against the Government agency which had the temerity to do its duty and recommend him to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution.

"The case is complicated but now most of the American people fully understand the significance of the manner in which Congressman Eugene Cox of Georgia, a crony of Speaker Sam Rayburn, was able to take a \$2500 check for alleged illegal lobbying for a radio station with the Federal Communications Commission, and then not only escape prosecution, but get his colleagues to vote \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money to 'investigate' the agency which accused him.

"Not only did he get \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money (in addition to the salaries of six Cox relatives on the public payroll) but he also got himself appointed chairman of the committee to 'persecute' the FCC.

"All summer Cox's committee has been holding hearings at which its side of the story has been presented. The FCC's story has been barred.

"Furthermore, Committee Counsel Eugene Garey has now gone to the extent of striking from the record various reports or questions asked by him which put the FCC in a favorable light.

"Three years ago, when testifying before the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, Garey complained bitterly that SEC officials told 'the stenographer what to put in the record and what not to put in the record' at public hearings. Therefore, he said, the record was never complete.

"But recently the shoe has been on the other foot. For instance, Garey accused the FCC of 'doctoring' a memo on Fascist activities which had been submitted to the Office of Censorship. FCC Counsel Nathan David denied the charge and gave an explanation which made Garey look absurd.

"I ask that Mr. David's words be physically stricken from the record', said Garey, looking as if he wished he had never brought the matter up. Chairman Cox immediately agreed.

"So now the official transcript does not show the remarks of Garey, Cox or David, merely the notation: 'At this point a statement was made by Mr. Nathan David which was ordered physically stricken from the record'.

"The official record is full of deletions of this kind-- whenever anything is said favorable to the FCC."

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PRESS BEATS OWI'S RADIO AN HOUR ON ITALIAN SURRENDER

There was a slip up of some kind at General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Algiers Sept. 8 with the result, according to the Editor and Publisher that the three major press associations scooped the American commander on the history-making story of the unconditional surrender of Italy to the Allies. The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service all flashed bulletins over their wires anywhere from between 45 and 40 minutes before General Eisenhower went on the air at 12:30 p.m. with his own announcement.

In Washington, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, told reporters he had no idea how word of the surrender had cleared through censors in Algiers. His office, he said, had laid elaborate plans to cooperate on the story with General Eisenhower. Accepting the fact that the news flashes had anticipated their planned announcement and that it had been scooped on its own story, OWI began at once to broadcast the press association's bulletins to the world over its short-wave transmitters, and at 12:30 p.m., as scheduled, it recorded the American commander's address.

WMCA SOLD FOR \$1,255,000; BLUE NETWORK HEARINGS MONDAY

Further progress was made in the Blue Network transfer with the purchase from Edward J. Noble of Station WMCA in New York by Nathan Straus, former head of the U. S. Housing Authority. The price was \$1,255,000.

The sale of the station was necessary under Federal Communications Commission rules against an owner controlling two radio stations in a single city. As the Blue Network which Mr. Noble bought recently includes Station WJZ in New York, he was obliged to find a purchaser for WMCA.

The hearings before the FCC with regard to the transfer of the licenses of WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago, the Blue Network stations, will be resumed Monday, (Sept. 20). Although the matter will be gone into thoroughly, there is a feeling that no real opposition will be encountered and that the Commission will approve the transfer.

There will probably be continued opposition to the sale of WMCA on the part of Donald Flamm, former owner, when it comes up for the approval of the Commission. Mr. Flamm recently filed a rescission suit against Mr. Noble, charging that the sale of the station was made under duress, and asked for a temporary injunction to restrain Mr. Noble from disposing of the station during the litigation. Supreme Court Justice David W. Peck denied the plea but Justice Albert Cohn of the Appellate Division granted an order to show cause, returnable Sept. 24, why a temporary stay should not be granted. He denied a stay in the interim. The price paid Flamm for WMCA was \$850,000.

Mr. Straus is 43 years old, son of Jesse I. Straus, a graduate of Harvard, formerly vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co., and a director in the Mutual Broadcasting System and Chairman of the Bumberger Broadcasting Company (WOR). Mr. Straus was former editor of "Puck" and later, Assistant Editor of the N. Y. Globe.

Asked at his press conference what action the Commission could take in the transfer of the Blue Net station licenses, J. L. Fly, Chairman, said: "I think that the Commission may well inquire further into the general policies and conduct of the operations as a basis of approval or disapproval of the transfer. We will have a full hearing and everybody will be heard so far as it is appropriately related to the issues. I think that is about all we can say. And, of course, on the Commission's own end we want an ample record in a case of that importance. We want to be sure that the statutory qualifications are shown to be met."

It remains to be seen if anything more will be heard from Ira Chase Koehne, Washington lawyer, who threatened to sue the

9/17/43

Blue Network for \$2,000,000 for statements made on the network by Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Dorothy Thompson. Koehne is said to share an office with H. Victor Broenstrupp, listed as defense counsel for Wm. Dudley Pelley, of the Silver Shirts.

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RADIO TECHNICAL BOARD MEETS TO PLAN POSTWAR SERVICES.

Nine industry and service groups have joined in the organization of a Radio Technical Planning Board for studies to develop postwar radio services and products preliminary to the organization of a technical advisory group which will formulate recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission and other organizations concerned. This was effected at a meeting of the groups last Wednesday in New York City.

The organization plan for RTPB sponsored and presented jointly by the Radio Manufacturers Association and The Institute of Radio Engineers was approved unanimously by the initially invited sponsors. These included in addition to RMA and IRE the following: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Physics, American Radio Relay League, F. M. Broadcasters, Inc., International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Association of Broadcasters, and National Independent Broadcasters. Other sponsors are expected to later join RTPB for work on many technical projects including utilization of the broadcast spectrum and systems standardization for many public radio services including television and frequency modulation. The general plan for organization of RTPB approved unanimously at the New York meeting will be developed in detail at another meeting in New York on Wednesday, September 29.

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NEW WPB PLAN FOR SUBCONTRACTING RADIO TEST EQUIPMENT

To meet increasing requirements of the armed services for electronic test equipment, a plan for wider subcontracting of orders for critical test equipment, test instruments and component parts has been initiated by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

Two surveys have been launched by the Radio and Radar Division in its plan to place this extra demand on the test equipment industry in places where facilities and competent personnel already exist, since the expansion of facilities is impractical for lack of time, construction materials and new personnel.

9/17/43

Regional offices of WPB have been requested to furnish detailed reports on manufacturers and facilities available for prime or sub-contracts for producing test equipment, test instruments and components. At the same time, each manufacturer of electronics test equipment has been asked to indicate which firms would be most capable of adapting themselves to produce, under sub-contract, items for the manufacturer's schedule.

In a letter to manufacturers of electronic test equipment, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, stated that the armed services have given notification that requirements for test equipment needed to manufacture, install, maintain and service equipment for the future will increase substantially.

There are several ways of alleviating shortages of test equipment by sub-contracting, the letter says in part. Suggested items for sub-contracting include: (1) Those models having relatively small volume of sales. This releases productive capacity for the large volume models requiring the prime contractors' special skill; (2) A part or all of the order for a model having a large backlog; (3) Component parts.

The letter requests comments on the sub-contracting plan for the production of critical models of test equipment by September 15. The Division desires to have its survey completed for presentation before the Test Equipment Industry Advisory Committee meeting in the near future.

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PETRILLO HEARINGS RESUME; AGREEMENT PLAN RUMORS

Hearings of the War Labor Board in the Petrillo case are scheduled to resume today (Friday) in New York City.

In the meantime Variety carries a story that there may be an outside settlement of the case. It says, in part:

"A strong impression prevails within the band booking industry and music publishing business that the recording ban is on the verge of a break. Reports from sources close to the contending principals are that Decca Record Corp. and the American Federation of Musicians will shortly announce that they concluded an agreement whereby the Federation will receive a royalty, perhaps 2%, on each record sold by that company.

"The same report has it that Milton Diamond, counsel for Decca, recently advised a meeting of the three leading phonograph record manufacturers (the other two being RCA Victor and Columbia) that it looked to him as though from now on it would 'have to be every man for himself,' and that subsequently the other two companies relieved Decca of its commitment to stick along with the rest of the industry and not sign a separate agreement. Decca, in other words, was given carte blanche to do as it saw fit."

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9/17/43

M-G GETS READY FOR TELEVISION

With the signing up of Nat Wolff, chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau on the West Coast, to organize a radio and television department, Metro-Goldwyn in Hollywood is preparing for the combining sight with sound after the war. Mr. Wolff will join M-G in October. He has had a wide experience in radio, has been with OWI for two years and has closely followed the development of television.

It is expected that Mr. Wolff's assistant, Cornwell Jackson, will succeed him at OWI.

::: TRADE NOTES :::

Tuesday, September 21, has been designated CBS War Bond Day by the Treasury Department. On that day Columbia will devote all its network facilities to a seventeen-hour Bond selling campaign -- from 8 AM, EWT until 1 AM, EWT the following morning.

Believed to be one of the first national events of its kind, and to save travel, the National Association of Foremen's "Convention-By-Radio" will be broadcast over the Blue Network Saturday, Sept. 25, at 8:15 p.m., EWT, originating in the National Cash Register Building auditorium in Dayton, Ohio.

Newspaper advertising to a total daily circulation of over 12,000,000, transportation advertising, posters, direct mail and radio itself will be utilized in a campaign of voluntary program promotion to be launched by Columbia Broadcasting System late this month. Advertising will be used in every "station city" in the country over individual station signatures.

Because of a breakdown of negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians concerning the projected broadcasts, the Columbia Broadcasting System has the cancellation of the 26-week series of Saturday afternoon broadcasts by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy was to have conducted the broadcasts.

KMMJ, Grand Island, Neb., joined the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station on September 15.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1943

No Absentees on FM Educational Channels Fly Warns	1
"Gibson Girl" Set of Great Value in Rescue Work	3
Greater Capital Official Puts on Greater Kids Quiz	4
U.S. and England to Join in Overseas "Town Meeting"	5
NBC Public Service Sets Higher Goal for 1944	5
Mutual Network Marks 9th Year Oct. 2	6
CBS to Give "Hitch-Hiker" Announcements the Boot	7
Bill to Kill OWI; Elmer to Ask for Millions More	8
Noble Told to File Statement in Blue Net Policy	9
Petrillo Partially Lifts Ban on Record Making	10
When the Two-Station "Chain" Broadcast World Series	10
Trade Notes	11

September 21, 1943

NO ABSENTEES ON FM EDUCATIONAL CHANNELS FLY WARNS

The law was laid down to the Federal Radio Education Committee last Friday by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission on making the fullest possible use of the five FM channels which the Commission has set aside exclusively for the use of non-commercial educational institutions.

"This is the point I want chiefly to stress -- those choice channels were not set aside for absentees" Chairman Fly declared. "The ether is far too crowded, the pressure from other interests seeking to use radio far too great, to permit continued reservation of those channels, unless educators actually get busy and fill them with educational stations. There is no room for what the railroad industry calls "deadheading". If education doesn't need those channels, and if it doesn't prove its desires and needs by actually making intensive use of them, history is going to repeat itself, and education will again find that it is left with memories of a lost opportunity."

Mr. Fly had previously explained: "Following a prolonged struggle, which began long before the present Federal Communications Commission was set up, the present Commission has found it possible to set aside five educational channels the country over exclusively for the use of non-commercial educational institutions. Those five channels afford room for hundreds of FM stations all over the country. It is not unlikely that every school board or other educational body which so desires can find room on one of these channels for a long time to come. Moreover, the five are among the choicest channels in the spectrum; they immediately adjoin the 35 channels set aside for commercial FM broadcasting, so that programs broadcast on these channels will be audible not merely on special receivers but on most ordinary FM home receivers as well. The rules of the Federal Communications Commission specifically provide for adult educational and other programs aimed at the community generally to be broadcast over the school stations, provided only that they remain non-commercial. Thus education now has what it has sought through bitter battle over more than a decade -- a home of its own on the air.

"Some persons have blamed the old Federal Radio Commission for the tendency of educational stations to fall by the wayside. Others have placed the blame on monopolistic policies within the broadcasting industry. Here again I want to express no opinion. But I do want to suggest that educators themselves were not altogether free of blame. As competition in the radio field became more and more intense, as equipment became better and therefore more expensive, as program quality rose and therefore required more

effort, too many educational stations tended first to lag behind, and thereafter to abandon their licenses.

"The Commission has assigned a sufficient number of choice FM frequencies, but there are some things we cannot do for you. We can't build stations for you. We can't operate stations for you. And we can't supply programs for you. These are things education must supply for itself. And it must do so promptly if its channels are to be maintained. For, if education does not move into the home set aside for it, there will be plenty of others who will first seek and then demand admission to the vacant rooms.

"On the new FM band, you're going to be travelling in fast company. Your programs will be competing, so far as general listeners at least are concerned, with the best that commercial radio can offer. And remember, it's easy to play hookey from a radio school. A mere twist of the dial will shut out 17th century history or trigonometry and bring in Jack Benny or the results of the World Series. I am myself a great believer in competition, and I have a notion that competition between the commercial and non-commercial FM bands will result in improved program service on both bands.

"The techniques for reaching and impressing mass audiences so skillfully developed by commercial radio can and indeed must be applied, though perhaps in somewhat modified form, if the new educational FM stations are to live up to their promise.

"By that I don't mean to suggest that such slogans as 'the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides' should be set to music and plugged home to the tune of 'Twice as much for a nickel, too -- Pepsi-Cola is the drink for you'. But I do want to suggest that the dramatic and narrative techniques which have proved successful in commercial competition are not without their lessons to the educator seeking to use a new and sensitive medium.

"After the war, equipment will be freely available; plans should be laid now to get going at the earliest possible date. For after this war, there will have to be a reshuffle of frequency assignments. Whole new portions of the spectrum, formerly deemed useless, have been opened up through wartime research, while the expanding need for world-wide communications and especially the vast new aviation uses of radio, will in all probability crowd the postwar ether even more tightly than the comparatively smaller spectrum was jammed before the war. In such a reshuffle, the friends of educational radio will certainly want to hold their own. If their plans are ready, and they can show both the real use to which educational frequencies are being put and the proposed use for which plans have been fully laid, the necessary frequencies will no doubt remain available. But if lethargy prevails, and others seeking to expand their own services are able to show that the channels reserved for educational stations are going to waste, then it will almost certainly be either difficult or impossible to continue the reservation of unused frequencies."

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"GIBSON GIRL" SET OF GREAT VALUE IN RESCUE WORK

Recently a Skytrain transport plane, carrying 19 sick and wounded soldiers from Guadalcanal, was forced down in the South Pacific. Rescue was effected by the three members of the crew through the use of their emergency radio equipment.

As told in a War Department release, the plane, 100 miles from its destination, made a forced landing on a coral reef. On the ninth day the radio messages were picked up and food was dropped to them by a plane from their own squadron. Two days later, a Navy destroyer arrived and took them off.

The radio credited with bringing succor to the stranded men is the Army's "Gibson Girl," now standard equipment on all Air Force planes making overwater flights. It was developed, in conjunction with commercial radio firms, by the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces, which also procures and maintains it.

So-called because of its hour-glass figure, made famous by Charles Dana Gibson, the "Gibson Girl" is an automatic transmitter, pre-tuned to the international distress frequency. An airman, forced down at sea, merely turns a crank, activating a keying mechanism which sends out an SOS. Since all ocean-going vessels are required to maintain a constant watch on the distress frequency, the chances of being picked up are good. When more than one receiving station picks up the call for help, the position of the survivor can be plotted through triangulation.

Weighing about 35 pounds, the set is packed in a bright yellow bag which, when parachuted from a plane about to "sit down," can be easily identified on the sea. It is unsinkable, as was illustrated not long ago by a newspaper report from England telling how seven crewmen of a crippled Flying Fortress, forced down in the North Sea after a raid on Germany, were picked up after battling frigid, 40-foot waves for eight hours.

The Fortress struck the water with such force it broke in two and sank "so quickly we were unable to remove the plane's two life rafts and emergency radio," the survivors said. "Fortunately, these vital pieces of equipment floated to the surface soon after the plane went down."

Two methods of raising the 300-foot copper wire aerial are available to airmen afloat. A collapsible box kite is provided for windy weather. Two rubber balloons, for use when there is no wind, can be filled from two hydrogen generators which are part of the complete equipment.

A small button, on the face of the set, allows regular messages to be sent. The Morse Code is printed on the top of the set, for those who do not know radio dots and dashes. An integral part of the equipment is a lamp which can be powered by turning the crank. Although the Axis is known to have a similar piece of

9/21/43

apparatus, American radio engineers consider the "Gibson Girl" far superior. The keying mechanism is an important development while the antenna raising devices--the kite and the balloons--give it far greater range. The hydrogen generators cut down the time for inflation of the balloons by 75 per cent over the methods used by the enemy for the same purpose.

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GREATER CAPITAL OFFICIAL PUTS ON GREATER KIDS QUIZ

Finding Constitution Hall sold out to a \$3,500,000 Third War Loan Bond audience to hear the Quiz Kids and a lot of people still unable to secure tickets, Edgar Morris, Zenith Radio distributor in Washington and mainspring of the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, corralled the Kids for a preview. It took the form of a reception given at the Mayflower by the Committee at which children of the Diplomatic Corps were special guests. As a diversion Mr. Morris had the Quiz Kids ask the questions and the boys and girls from Russia, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, San Domingo and other countries answer them. The event assumed such importance that the Blue Network decided to broadcast it and the children, gaily attired in their native costumes, made a brightly colored scene as they gathered about the microphone.

Percy Sherwood, who appeared to be about 10 years old, son of the Naval Attache' of the Canadian Legation, proved the first casualty when one of the Quiz Kids asked "How did you get the Maple Leaf in Canada?" "I don't know" Percy replied. His answer was so frank and manly that the audience plainly sympathized with him and applauded him later as he quickly gave the right answers to other questions.

The highlight of the occasion was when Quiz Kid Gerard Darrow, age 11, asked Mary Jane Soong, daughter of Foreign Minister Soong, of China: "Are the Chinese women as tactful as they are supposed to be?" Mary Jane replied without hesitation: "Some are and some are not."

Sabu, movie star in Kipling's "Jungle Book", and "Elephant Boy", and now in the U. S. Army, tried to put Quiz Kid Richard Williams, the math wizard on the spot with this one:

"Two boys divide \$5 in such a way that one gets 25 cents more than the other. How much does each get?"

Richard, smiling at the cocky son of India, replied:

"Why, one gets \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the other \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Are there any more questions, Sabu?"

A woman reporter asked Quiz Kid Margaret, "Who is the Mayor of Washington?" Her reply was: "There is no Mayor here."

9/21/43

However, the Kids learned the answer to that one the hard way earlier in the day when a newspaper man asked the same question and they all narrowly escaped biting the dust on it.

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U.S. AND ENGLAND TO JOIN IN OVERSEAS "TOWN MEETING"

Radio's first two-way audience participation hook-up with full heckling privileges on both sides of the Atlantic has been arranged by the Blue Network and the British Broadcasting Company for the two trans-Atlantic broadcasts of "America's Town Meeting" which will be heard in this country over the Blue Network on Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 at 8:30 p.m., E.W.T.

Through radio an audience in Town Hall and an audience in London will be able to join together in discussion of questions affecting both peoples. Two speakers will be heard in Town Hall in New York and two speakers from London with George V. Denny, Jr., moderating the discussion from England. Questions from the audience for both American and British speakers will be exchanged across the Atlantic.

"How Must We Deal with Germany After the War to Win the Peace?" is the subject of the first broadcast, which will be transmitted on Saturday morning, Sept. 25 and will be heard in America by transcription at the regular broadcast hour on Sept. 30.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, columnist and Dr. Richard Brickner, author of "Is Germany Incurable?", will be the speakers in Town Hall. Sir Robert Gilbert Vansittart, British diplomat, and Miss Jennie Lee, former member of Parliament, will be the speakers from London.

"How Must We Deal With Japan After the War to Win the Peace?" is the subject of the second broadcast. Speakers on this program will be announced later.

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NBC PUBLIC SERVICE SETS HIGHER GOAL FOR 1944

Attainment during the coming year of public service programs of still greater quality was the goal set for the NBC public service department by Niles Trammell, president, last week at the conclusion of a two-day department meeting. Dr. James Rowland Angell public service counsellor, presided.

Mr. Trammell expressed satisfaction with developments in the public service picture since the establishment of a separate public service department nine months ago but added that he expected further progress in the future. Frank E. Mullen, vice-president and general manager, declared that the department, in the short

9/21/43

period of its existence, had succeeded in integrating itself with the complicated network setup and that public service programming had profited as a result.

The meetings opened Tuesday in Radio City with a report by Jane Tiffany Wagner, NBC director of war activities for women. She announced that a total of 28,182 nurses, 89,994 nurses' aides, and 749,475 home nursing students have been entrolled by the American Red Cross through the NBC program, "That They Might Live."

A plan for a public service series which would invite the cooperation of outside groups at different intervals through the year was suggested by Clarence L. Menser, vice-president in charge of programs. John H. MacDonald, vice-president in charge of finance, declared that NBC was prepared to back the department with necessary funds on all worthwhile public service programs. Max Jordan, director of religious broadcasts, told of the new studios which had been built for religious programs and outlined plans for the coming year.

A. L. Ashby, vice-president and general counsel, reviewed the status of public service broadcasting in the light of the Supreme Court ruling on FCC regulations, and Albert E. Dale, director of information, brought the meeting up to date on political developments in Washington.

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MUTUAL NETWORK MARKS 9TH YEAR OCT. 2

The Mutual Broadcasting System, which started with only four stations in 1934, will mark its Ninth Anniversary on October 2 as a network with 211 affiliates and with outlets in Canada, Hawaiian Islands and in Mexico through Radio Mil.

A highlight of the network's birthday celebration will be the appearance of President Miller McClintock on "California Melodies" over Mutual Saturday (Oct. 2) 8 p.m., EWT.

"We can point with pride to a record of remarkable growth in facilities, programming and advertiser acceptance," said Mr. McClintock. "Our plans for the future encompass even greater accomplishments. But on behalf of every Mutual station and every member of our personnel I want to say that our major task as we look to the future is to contribute even more than our full share to the war effort to hasten the day of peace throughout the world."

Keeping pace with Mutual's rapid growth in member stations is the network's billing figures. At the end of Mutual's first year billings were \$1,422,413. At the end of another year the first digit was a "2" instead of a "1". By 1941 billings totalled \$5,000,000. Last year gross billings exceeded \$9,500,000. This year it is anticipated that they will top \$14,000,000.

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9/21/43

CBS TO GIVE "HITCH-HIKER" ANNOUNCEMENTS THE BOOT

The Columbia Broadcasting System has invited its clients and affiliated stations to remove a triple threat against the soundness and success of radio advertising by the elimination of "cow-catchers" and "hitch-hikers." These two cast-off commercials, in combination with station-break announcements, constitute "the trip-hammer trio" which, it was said, threaten the effectiveness of radio advertising.

Elimination of the triple sequence of simulated spot announcements on the network was endorsed by the CBS Affiliates Advisory Board at its fall meeting in New York. The action follows an analytical review of the entire field of "plug ugly" criticism.

The new policy which becomes fully effective October 1, is delineated as follows:

1. No change in standard time limits for commercial advertising on quarter-hour, half-hour or full hour programs.
2. No restriction on the number of products any client may advertise within such time limits.
3. The only actual change precludes "simulated" spot announcements which pretend to be divorced from the program by preceding the introduction of the program itself or following the apparent sign-off.

This move to encompass all commercials within the limits of the radio program itself, according to the CBS announcement, it "expresses our confidence in the highest skill in selection and use of broadcast advertising which in recent years has amounted to a new tonal range and widens, we believe, the horizons for its further and effective use."

Painstaking research over a long period convinced CBS officials that practically all unfavorable criticism of radio advertising was leveled - not at material intimately linked to radio entertaining but - at the "cast-off" commercials cut adrift from entertainment.

Laboratory tests established that listeners registered "annoyance" strongly when two or more consecutive commercials were heard between programs. The same total amount of advertising was often rated by listeners as "25 per cent to 50 per cent more" when it was dislocated from the body of the program. Hence the "too much advertising" illusion and the "plug ugly" complaint. Even more striking, these experiments revealed:

"Most listeners indicated they would rather hear a long commercial with entertainment than a short commercial without."

Admitting that the network itself must assume full responsibility for the problem of the "triple threat" against the

soundness and success of radio advertising, a straightforward statement by CBS to its clients and affiliate stations points out that the action is designed to protect "the indispensable idea in broadcast advertising."

The opprobrious terms, "hitch-hiker" and "cow-catcher," over the years have entrenched themselves strongly in the lexicon of radio. They refer respectively to detached commercials sandwiched in between closing and openings of programs. Interlarded between these two is the station-break commercial. In the aggregate these constitute "the triple threat."

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BILL TO KILL OWI; ELMER TO ASK FOR MILLIONS MORE

Elmer Davis surely can take it. Notwithstanding the fact that Representative Barry (D) of New York has introduced a bill to abolish the Office of War Information and also that the last time Elmer asked Congress for money his bureau was almost wiped out and furthermore that only a week or so ago Davis gave Congress a beautiful bawling out, he expects soon to again join the Congressional breadline asking for another \$5,000,000.

The outburst of Mr. Davis, who even yet has apparently not learned that it is bad business for a Government employe like himself to talk back to Congress, came when he was asked to reply to the charges of Rep. J. W. Ditter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee that OWI has been on probation and with its numerous blunders had violated the parole. Davis replied:

"There was no probation about it. Our enemies in the House wanted to destroy the OWI domestic branch but when they found it would incur too much political opprobrium they then tried to cripple us and failed.

"They didn't destroy us, but they managed to give us a pretty hard wallop. They left us enough money to do a pretty fair job but it wasn't the fault of Mr. Ditter and his friends.

"It takes a good deal of gall to talk of probation after that--not that I put too much weight on the utterances of Mr. Ditter." While abolishing OWI the bill of Representative Ditter would transfer its activities to the State Department.

The Office of War Information has reorganized its overseas division anew, and simultaneously has laid plans to ask Congress for several million dollars of additional funds to keep the propaganda war in step with the march of military events.

The change affected mainly the European and African theater. It makes James P. Warburg, deputy director in charge of psychological warfare policy since last February, responsible for United States propaganda aimed at enemy and occupied nations, and puts Ferdinand Kuhn in charge of information programs among the

neutral and Allied countries. Robert Sherwood, director of OWI's overseas branch, said military developments in the last seven months necessitated the separation of informational activity from propaganda warfare.

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NOBLE TOLD TO FILE STATEMENT IN BLUE NET POLICY

Chairman James F. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission Monday afternoon requested Edward J. Noble, proposed buyer of the Blue Network, to file with the commission a statement of general policy in the handling of the network.

Chairman Fly, who told Mr. Noble that he could have "all the time he wanted" to compile the statement, said the commission could not act "until we know what you intend to do in terms of general policy." The hearing was adjourned indefinitely to await a reply from Noble.

Referring to published reports that a labor organization had been denied time to discuss pending legislation, Mark Woods, present head of the Blue Network, said he did not know of any application from a labor organization to his network. He said that he would not approve of selling time to a labor organization under those circumstances, but "if they had a point to make, we'd give them the time free of charge."

Mr. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, earlier told the commission he did not favor the selling of radio time to those who sought to "sell" a philosophy rather than goods and services.

Mr. Noble's statement was in reply to a question from Mr. Fly about the sale of radio time to a certain automobile manufacturer, with a commentator on its program and refusal to give time to a symphony broadcast by a labor organization.

Mr. Noble said he would approve of the sale of time to the motor company so long as it tried to sell "goods and services," but if it tried to put across any particular philosophy he told Mr. Fly that he would expect Mr. Woods "to do something about it."

Asked about the use of time by labor organizations, church groups and manufacturing associations and small business organizations, Mr. Noble replied:

"I think they should be treated fairly and equitably, regardless of financial strength or political control."

At the outset of the hearing Monday, C. Nicholas Priaulx, treasurer and general manager of Station WMCA, owned by Mr. Noble, testified that the proposed purchase price of \$8,000,000 for the network was based on a study of profit and loss figures, opinion on the future of radio and plant equipment at the stations.

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PETRILLO PARTIALLY LIFTS BAN ON RECORD MAKING

As a result of an agreement reached last Saturday in Chicago by Decca Records, Inc., and its transcription subsidiary World Broadcasting System with James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians these concerns will be allowed to resume the making of records and transcriptions. The terms of the agreement were not made public.

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for six transcription companies still under the Petrillo ban, said that "no direct offer" has been made to his clients by Mr. Petrillo, but that the latter intimated last week that any agreement with one transcription company would be available to all of them.

"We will be eager and willing to make a deal that will allow the men to return to work promptly," Mr. Socolow said, adding that "we want to know what the deal is--whether we're paying the men or the union--and what the principle is."

The War Labor Board's hearing on the Petrillo case adjourned Monday in New York after a short session evidently to give the parties in the controversy a chance to confer further as a result of the Decca settlement.

Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the union, and Milton Diamond, counsel to Decca, refused to make public details of their pact until it had been reduced to legal form, a fact that, temporarily at least, delayed efforts toward a general settlement of the strike with other concerns.

As Decca and its transcription subsidiary, World Broadcasting System, resumed business operations, Mr. Socolow sought to have the musicians return to work immediately for his clients at whatever fees the Decca deal provided.

Mr. Padway rejected the request on the ground that the concerns could build up a backlog of discs and then, if they wished, refuse the Decca terms as a permanent settlement.

Reports circulated meanwhile in the hearing room according to the New York Times that Mr. Petrillo had won a major victory under the Decca contract. Contrary to reports last week from Chicago, it was said that the contract provided for payment of fees directly to the national union's headquarters, as Mr. Petrillo had demanded from the first.

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WHEN THE TWO-STATION "CHAIN" BROADCAST WORLD SERIES

Chain broadcasting, which has made radio the educational and entertaining medium that it is today, has come a long way from the first chain program, which broadcast the World Series ball games direct from the playing field in New York in 1922, to this day when world-wide hookups are not uncommon to the listening public, according to Kolin Hager, manager of General Electric's station WGY which, with WJZ in New York, introduced and pioneered in chain broadcasting 21 years ago.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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American servicemen all over the world will hear the World Series. Arrangements are now being made by the Mutual Broadcasting System to short wave the games to our fighting men. For the fifth consecutive year, the series will be broadcast exclusively over Mutual under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Company. The razor firm paid \$100,000 for the radio rights and the American Red Cross will be the chief beneficiary.

Several two-way radio sets have been purchased by the Chilean highway department for use of crews working at great distances from towns. Heretofore the highway department frequently had no contact with groups in isolated areas for periods of several months. The department was unable to convey important information to the workers, and employees were unable to report accidents or shortages of material.

Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil has been authorized by the Brazilian Government to extend service to Belem, Fortaleza, and Natal. Plans are being made to establish stations in Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Sao Salvador (Bahia), Recife (Pernambuco), Natal, Belem, and Fortaleza.

Chile's imports of radio receiving sets and parts were substantially greater in 1941 than in 1940, according to recently released trade figures. In 1941 imports totaled 364,154 kilograms and were valued at 4,977,939 pesos, while the preceding year similar imports amounted to 293,758 kilograms with a value of 3,906,409 pesos.

Harold Udkoff and Harold A. Haytin, trading as U. S. Enterprises, Beverly Hills, Calif., assembling and selling so-called first aid kits, and Stephen P. Shoemaker, Los Angeles, preparing the radio advertising disseminated by the other respondents, have entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that the first aid kits sold by them meet with the suggestions of the Office of Civilian Defense, that the kits are adequate for the requirements of homes generally, or that they have been recommended or approved by the Office of Civilian Defense.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1943

Senators Try to Beat Each Other Introducing Quiz Kids	1
RMA Steps Up \$4,000,000,000 Military Radio Program	2
Hearing Set For Oct. 11 on Sale of WFTL to Storer	3
House Judiciary Committee Sidesteps Cox-FCC Row	4
Switzerland Linked to U. S. by RCA Radiophoto Service	5
FCC to Investigate Racing Circuits	5
Believed FCC Approval of Blue Net "Is in the Bag"	6
Sharpe New WPB Radio Division Assistant Labor Aide	7
Cecil Brown Out of CBS; White Again Hits Commentators	8
Drew Pearson and Blue Sued for \$28,000,000	10
WOR Signs Up With Petrillo; 6 Concerns Still Hold Out	10
To Press Probe of FCC Alleged Reds; Hits Back at FDR	11

No. 1564

September 24, 1943

SENATORS TRY TO BEAT EACH OTHER INTRODUCING QUIZ KIDS

There was a scramble among senators to introduce the Quiz Kids in Washington on a War Bond tour, when they visited the Senate last Tuesday. Rising in his seat, Senator Hatch of Arizona said: "The Senate has on many occasions had distinguished visitors to whom it has paid tribute. I now wish to interrupt the proceedings of the Senate sufficiently long to call attention to the fact that there sits in the family gallery at this time, on the front row, a distinguished group of citizens for whom I have the highest admiration and respect. They are commonly referred to as The Quiz Kids. Every Sunday night when it is possible I listen to their radio program with a great deal of interest, and obtain not only pleasure and entertainment, but a great deal of information. I am happy to have the Senate pause at this time in its deliberations to recognize these young people, and to say that we are delighted to have them as our guests today."

Whereupon Senator Lucas of Illinois broke in with: "The Senator from New Mexico has made my speech. I was sitting here quietly waiting for an opportunity to say what my able friend has said about these distinguished young people in the gallery, because they happen to be my guests in the Senate today.

"Perhaps I should apologize to the Senator from Illinois for having anticipated him", Senator Hatch said.

"Not at all".

"I wish to recognize the fact that these young people come from the Senator's city of Chicago, but neither his city nor the State of Illinois has any monopoly upon the entertaining and educational features of their program. I feel that they belong to the entire country," the Senator from Arizona persisted.

"There is no doubt of that", the Senator from Illinois commented.

"I am sure the Senator will point out now the purposes of their present tour, which I forgot to mention", Hatch put in.

"There is no question about what the Senator has said to the effect that these young people belong to the Nation and to no particular State," Senator Lucas said. "But, fortunately for Illinois, three of them live in the city of Chicago, and the other youngster lives in the State of Indiana."

"There is no citizenship in the United States that more uniformly listens to, or appreciates more keenly, the program of the Quiz Kids on Sunday night than the people of Kentucky," Senator Barkley of Kentucky disclosed. "I, myself, listen to them nearly every Sunday night, and I enjoy their program. I listened last Sunday, and I was not only entertained and amazed by some of their erudite answers to questions, which are not pre-arranged, as I understand, but I was also very much amused at the situation which arose when the young lady from Brazil, I think Anna Maria Martins, paid a very deserved compliment to one of the boys of the group, I believe Richard.

"I wish simply to say that not only was the compliment well deserved, but if occasion arose I could pay the same kind of compliment to them all, not only from the standpoint of their appearance and their standing, but to me it seems amazing that young girls and boys of their tender age have been able to accumulate such a vast store of knowledge as to be able to answer questions which, I am sure, would sometimes embarrass even Members of this body, as I know they would me."

Miss Martins, the daughter of the Ambassador from Brazil, during the broadcast last Sunday night, first delivered a short message in Portuguese to be short-wave by the Blue Network to South America, and then she repeated it in French. When asked to translate this in English, Miss Martins at first demurred and then replied blushing: "I said I felt honored to be asked to appear on a program with the Quiz Kids -- especially with Quiz Kid Richard who is so handsome."

This little confession almost stopped the show. The Quiz Kids were also introduced to Vice-President Wallace and later were photographed with Mrs. Eisenhower, wife of the General.

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RMA STEPS UP \$4,000,000,000 MILITARY RADIO PROGRAM

The Radio Manufacturers Association is doing its utmost to solve the many problems facing the manufacturers in stepping up the 4 billion dollar military radio program. This was the predominant note of the fall meeting of the association held in New York last week.

The RMA board approved an increased annual budget for extension of Association work; authorized subscription of \$25,000 to the "Back the Attack" war bond campaign and approved applications of fourteen new RMA members, bringing the association membership to its greatest strength since 1931. As sponsored by RMA and the Institute of Radio Engineers, formal organization was effected of the post-war Radio Technical Planning Board. The next meeting of RTPB will be held September 29 at New York.

The Set Division and the executive committee of the Parts Division, and also the special Postwar Planning Committee

9/24/43

held meetings. Cooperation between prime and sub-contractors on contract cancellations was arranged by the Set and Parts Division, which held a joint conference on equitable procedure.

Maintenance of the public's receiving sets, of which tube replacements are the major and growing shortage, was discussed at the Board meeting. Arrangements for cooperation of set manufacturers were made. Tube Division members later held another meeting on the civilian replacement program with WPB Radio Division officials. War contract termination problems were discussed separately and also jointly by the Set and Parts Divisions in New York which conferred with the set manufacturers and arranged for cooperation and exchange of information on termination clauses for war contracts which would be more equitable for parts manufacturers. Plans also were made for prompt approval of claims and payment of parts manufacturers in the settlements of war contracts.

Arrangements were made to re-establish the Advertising Committee which was suspended when the industry was converted to war production. Trade practices will be under the committee's jurisdiction and it also will act in the promotion of better understanding of the industry's contribution to War production. Another function in paving the way for future industry conversion to peace production, will be information to the public on the increased cost of labor and materials occurring during the gap between suspension and resumption of commercial production. Compilation of industry statistics and market surveys also was planned by the Set Division and Postwar Planning Committee, together with export trade promotion. Patent and licensing problems also were discussed at the New York meetings, including legislation now pending in Congress and also future postwar patent problems. The Legislative Committee and the Association's executive committee were authorized to take proper action on all patent legislation.

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HEARING SET FOR OCT. 11 ON SALE OF WFTL TO STORER

The Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday granted the petition of Ralph A. Horton, former investment banker of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. and the Fort Industry Company, of which Lieut. Commander George B. Storer is president, but on leave of absence for the duration, asking that the hearing be expedited in the applications of Mr. Horton for assignment of license of WFTL, WAAD and WRET, to cover construction permit and of The Fort Industry Co. for modification of license; ordered that a consolidated hearing on the applications be set for Monday, October 11, in Miami; and further ordered that the presiding officer at the hearing be authorized to adjourn it to such other points as he deems necessary for its expedition.

This has to do with the sale of WFTL at Fort Lauderdale established by Mr. Horton to the Fort Industry Company, the Vice-President of which is J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship

in Washington, also on leave for the duration.

In designating the proposed assignment for hearing, the FCC also set down for consideration at the same time the application for license to cover the construction permit authorizing WFTL to change its frequency from 1400 to 710 kc and to increase its power from 250 to 10,000 w. which would make it the most powerful in the south. The station has been on program tests for several months on the new facility and the hearing on that phase of the proceeding is in connection with the issuance of a formal license for the new facility. Also designated for simultaneous hearing was WFTL application to move main studios from Fort Lauderdale to Miami.

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HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SIDESTEPS COX-FCC ROW

The House Judiciary Committee, of which Judge Sumners, (D) of Texas is chairman, doesn't propose to get caught in the scrap between Representative Cox (D) of Georgia, and the Federal Communications Commission which Mr. Cox now has on the grill. This became known when the Judiciary Committee turned down a plea from FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr. Mr. Durr had petitioned Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas last May to oust Cox as chairman of the special House committee investigating the FCC, because of "bias and personal interest." The petition went to Sumner's committee. Durr then asked to be heard on the petition, renewing his request to the committee when Congress returned from its recess.

Chairman Sumners' reply to Durr's requests, said: "The opinion seems to be general among the members of the committee, and is one in which I concur, that the committee has no jurisdiction and no responsibility as a committee with reference to the subject matter of the communication (Durr's letter).

Durr's last letter, dated September 14, charged that the procedures of the Cox committee "have more than confirmed my original feeling that an investigation by a committee created and staffed as this one is, could serve no purpose except to prostitute the investigatory powers of Congress."

He recalled that his petition had cited "acceptance by Congressman Cox of a \$2500 fee for services rendered Station WALB, Albany, Ga., in connection with its application to the commission for a radio station license, and his use of this \$2500 to purchase stock of Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., party to an application then pending before the commission for a transfer of such license."

Representative Cox early last year described the transaction to the House and said that the \$2500 went to a private charity.

Durr's first appeal to Chairman Sumners for a hearing said in part:

"Feeling as strongly as I do about the importance of the investigatory power of Congress, I would regret being placed in the position which could be construed as one of hostility to the exercise of that power, or as an indication that I have something to hide from Congress.

"However, I am equally strong in my reluctance to testify before the select (Cox) committee as now constituted because I am convinced that its chairman and staff have purposes to serve which are inconsistent with a fair and impartial determination of the facts."

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SWITZERLAND LINKED TO U.S. BY RCA RADIOPHOTO SERVICE

Opening of a new radiophoto circuit between New York and Berne, Switzerland, only neutral country in the heart of Nazi-held Europe, was announced Tuesday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

The new 3,900-mile circuit, which RCAC operates in cooperation with Radio Suisse, is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to carry commercial photographs, drawings, sketches, documents and all types of printed or written material.

The Switzerland circuit is the sixth opened by RCA since the outbreak of the war, the others being to Sweden, Russia, Egypt, Hawaii and Australia.

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FCC TO INVESTIGATE RACING CIRCUITS

To conserve critical materials and skilled personnel for war purposes and to improve telegraph service, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered an immediate investigation of telegraph and telephone facilities leased for such "non-essential" uses as the rapid dissemination of race-track information for gambling purposes.

The Commission's inquiry as directed toward the leasing of telegraph circuits with "drops" to bookie establishments and not to the use of wire facilities for the transmission of racing information by press associations, newspapers and radio stations in the regular course of their business of informing the general public.

From testimony presented during the course of public hearings on the merger application of Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Inc., it appeared that Western Union has over 12,000 miles of circuits leased for the dissemination of racing information. It further appeared that critical materials and skilled personnel are required to install, maintain and disconnect these "non-essential" facilities.

9/24/43

BELIEVED FCC APPROVAL OF BLUE NET "IS IN THE BAG".

One of the high officials of the Federal Communications Commission told this writer Thursday that in his opinion, Edward J. Noble had nothing to worry about regarding the approval of the Commission on his purchase of the Blue Network.

"Why then," this writer asked, "is the FCC stalling along and why after all this testimony has been taken when they must know the proposition backwards and forwards are they asking Mr. Noble for a statement of general policy in the handling of the network?"

"They are simply getting a record", was the reply. "The Commission has been criticized for passing on transfers too hastily. Also you want to remember that this is a big thing -- an \$8,000,000 proposition -- and the first time the Commission has had to approve the sale of a network and they want to make sure of their procedure."

"You understand, of course, the Commission doesn't have anything to say about the actual sale. However, it has the authority to pass upon the transfer of the licenses of the three stations, WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago. It could block the sale in that way, but I am certain there is not a possibility of the Commission doing that."

Nevertheless, Mr. Noble was questioned sharply when he appeared before the Commission.

Mr. Noble said that he approved the net's stand in selling time to advertisers and giving time to non-commercial groups to advocate their philosophies.

"Have you ever set standards for selling time to groups?" asked Commissioner T. A. M. Cravan. "We have not," was the answer.

"The Commission is entitled to a formulated policy," said Chairman Fly.

"It would be difficult," replied Noble. "If you begin selling arguments, you lose your audience. Under the present arrangement, both sides get equal treatment. They get time free."

"Suppose you owned a station in the District of Columbia" he asked, "and some citizens organized a campaign against taxation without representation, would you sell them time?" Mr. Noble said he would give time but not sell it. When Mark Woods, President of the Blue, was asked why Blue does not sell to ideological groups, he replied:

"We are afraid that if we sell time for preaching of philosophy or ideas, the best time would gratitate to those with money, and other groups, such as religious groups, would be left out in the cold."

9/24/43

Mr. Woods said that the Blue spent close to \$1,000,000 a year on sustaining programs.

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SHARPE NEW WPB RADIO DIVISION ASSISTANT LABOR AIDE

Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, Thursday announced the appointment of Harold R. Sharpe of Philadelphia as assistant director for labor.

Mr. Ellis has delegated to Mr. Sharpe responsibility within the Radio and Radar Division for handling labor problems, determining manpower needs in critical plants and areas, and securing appropriate interagency action to alleviate plant and community hindrances to the most effective use of available manpower. Mr. Sharpe also will analyze individual plant manpower requirements, upon request, in conjunction with Selective Service National Headquarters, advise regional WPB radio specialists on labor problems and make any necessary recommendations as to re-adjustment of production schedules.

In handling such problems, Mr. Sharpe will be guided by the policies and methods of the WPB Vice Chairman for Labor Production and the WPB Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements who were consulted, in accordance with WPB directives, before his appointment.

Mr. Sharpe has served as secretary of the labor-management Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee, formed several months ago at the request of WPB and the Army and Navy to assist the rapidly expanding industry in handling manpower problems.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa. He is 44 years of age and is married. For the past seven years he has served as Secretary and Business Agent of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) local union representing employees of the Philco Corporation in Philadelphia where he had been employed for four years as a radio laboratory inspection control supervisor. From 1929 to 1933 he was proprietor of a radio and refrigeration sales agency and from 1919 to 1929 operated a machine and metal working shop in Philadelphia.

His appointment as an assistant director is the first to be announced by WPB Industry Divisions since the establishment of the two vice chairmen from the ranks of labor and is in accordance with the organization plan outlined when their offices were established. Other labor men, who had previously been appointed, include Matthew Burns of the Pulp and Paper Division, Thomas F. Lynch of the Printing and Publishing Division, and Harold J. Ruttenberg of the Steel Division.

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CECIL BROWN OUT OF CBS; WHITE AGAIN HITS COMMENTATORS

As a result of not heeding suggestions of the Columbia Broadcasting System to keep personal opinion out of news broadcasts, Cecil Brown, well known CBS commentator was offered and accepted a cancellation of his contract, effective not later than today (September 24).

At the same time Paul W. White, Director of CBS News Broadcasts, addressing the Association of Radio News Analysts in New York again blasted "opinionated" news broadcasts. Likewise tying into this CBS ran full-page advertisements in the New York and Washington newspapers captioned "Why Neither CBS News Broadcasters nor CBS News Sponsors 'Opinionate the news'".

Cecil Brown has been succeeded by Bill Henry, chief correspondent of Columbia's Washington News Bureau. CBS gave out the following statement with regard to the break with Mr. Brown:

"In a broadcast over the Columbia Network on August 25th, Cecil Brown, under the guise of news analysis, expressed personal opinions which Mr. White, Director of News Broadcasts, pointed out to him were not only dangerous to public morale in the war effort, but could not be justified as factual reporting.

"This criticism was contained in a memorandum from Mr. White to Mr. Brown on August 27th. It quotes certain of the passages which were inimical to the public interest and reiterates the CBS news policies which Mr. Brown had in this instance clearly violated. CBS would not ordinarily release an inter-office communication but does so in this instance only because Mr. Brown himself has seen fit to make the incident public.

"The memorandum follows:

"To: Mr. Brown

"From: Paul White

August 27, 1943

"I have looked over your 'analysis' of 11:10 on Wednesday night and have found it to be, in my opinion, nothing but an editorial.

"When you make the statement 'any reasonably accurate observer of the American scene at this moment knows that a good deal of the enthusiasm for this war is evaporating into thin air', in my judgment you are indulging in defeatist talk that would be of immense pleasure to Dr. Goebbels and his boys. That statement is made at a time when all production records are being broken, when the largest sum of money ever to be sought by our government is going to be invested in government bonds by the people themselves, and at a time, according to every single eyewitness account we have had from the battlefronts, when American military morale was never higher.

9/24/43

"The entire 'analysis' was a statement of what Cecil Brown thinks, of what Cecil Brown would have done had he been President Roosevelt, disregarding the very obvious truth that the people did not elect Cecil Brown but did elect President Roosevelt.

"Another statement seriously open to question is 'the need for sacrifice in America is becoming less acceptable to the people.' I submit that despite a very brief trip around the country, it would be impossible for anyone to gather sufficient information about the temper and spirit of the American public to give him sufficient authority to make such a statement. It illustrates to me what I previously suspected, that you undertook the tour of the country with preconceived notions and merely looked for the things which would support your theories.

"At any rate, you are completely familiar with our policies in regard to news analysis. These policies are in no sense capricious. They have been formulated for the protection of the public and to me it is vital that they be enforced if we are to achieve any genuine freedom of the air. I expect you to conform to these policies. If you find that it is impossible for you to do so, then, of course, I will be glad to consider affording you relief from your contract with us.

(Signed) PWW

"On September second, Mr. Brown asked for a release from his contract with CBS, effective not later than September 24th. CBS accepted Mr. Brown's resignation 'with regret'."

Concluding his talk to the Radio News Analysts, Mr. White said:

"The policies which are under discussion are those in which we say in effect: 'You, Mr. News Analyst, have been given a preferred position in a limited medium to aid the listener in understanding the news. You are to bring the news into focus from your own special or common knowledge and from your rich background in the study of current affairs. You will illuminate the news and enrich an understanding of it but you will not be a self-designated Messiah. To give you the opportunity to harangue and persuade in the direction of your own beliefs would be to tilt the scales on every public question in your favor. This would not make for a free radio, but for a one-sided and dangerously autocratic one. You and the small group of other news analysts could, if they "opinionated" their broadcasting, exert a dominating power over public opinion. Such power in the hands of a few would destroy all fairness on the air -- and in a democratic world there is no freedom without fairness'."

Major Fielding Eliot, president of the News Analysts Association, and William L. Shirer, both CBS commentators said they had not encountered any difficulties with Columbia.

However, H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator almost exploded. He said: "There is not a single other network that agrees with Paul White", and argued that CBS "only pretends to do something it really doesn't do."

DREW PEARSON AND BLUE SUED FOR \$28,000,000.

These days hardly anybody who is sued for libel is sued for less than a million, but a much fancier figure was set by Ira Chase Koehne, Frank Clark and H. Victor Broenstrop, who are endeavoring to nick Drew Pearson, the Blue Network and the Washington Evening Star, owner of WMAL, and Serutan, Mr. Pearson's sponsor, for \$28,000,000.

The plaintiffs claim Mr. Pearson made "public accusation and imputation of infamous crimes" against them. Koehne and Broenstrop are allegedly defense counsel for Wm. Dudley Pelley, the Silvershirter.

"I am complimented at the high figure," Mr. Pearson commented, "I recently sued Time Magazine for \$2.50 for lifting my stuff. I expect to collect more from Time than I think the \$28,000,000 boys will be able to collect from us."

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WOR SIGNS UP WITH PETRILLO; 6 CONCERNS STILL HOLD OUT

The WOR Recording Studios signed a contract last Wednesday with the American Federation of Musicians, of which James C. Petrillo is president, permitting it to resume the use of music in the recording of commercial electrical transcriptions.

Thomas Kelleher, Manager of the WOR Recording Studios, stated: "Effective today (September 22), the WOR Recording Studios, because of an agreement just signed with the American Federation of Musicians, is prepared to resume immediately the use of music in the production of commercial electrical transcriptions."

The agreement is the same as that which World Broadcasting System, Inc., and Decca Records Inc. are expected to sign very shortly with the American Federation of Musicians insofar as commercial electrical transcriptions are concerned.

At this writing, the other six transcription companies are still holding out. Declaring that the agreement between World Wide and Decca provided for payment to the union instead of the musicians, A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the six transcription companies, described such a principle as "thoroughly abhorrent."

"It's just a 'slush fund' and we won't subscribe to it", Mr. Socolow said.

According to Variety the AFM gained a rather small victory in achieving the basis for a complete settlement.

"Petrillo has frequently quoted figures between \$3,500,000 and \$5,000,000 as the amount he expected to receive from the disc industry to help the AFM's unemployment" says Variety. "The contract with Decca, plus the eventual inclusion

of the remaining majors, Columbia and Victor, and the numerous smaller manufacturers, would make the total cash accumulation to the AFM from all sales approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000 annually, based on current war-restricted sales."

An editorial in the New York Times headed "Why Petrillo Wins" chalks the victory up to the labor policy of the Administration and Congress. The Times editorial reads in part:

"One of the phonograph record companies has succumbed in large part to Mr. Petrillo's demands. It has signed a four-year contract with him agreeing to pay fees on every record it sells, ranging from one-quarter of a cent on records selling for 35 cents to 5 cents on a \$2 disk. According to earlier reports the fees were to be paid to the musicians actually engaged in making the recordings. It was understood that the musicians, in turn, would be taxed by the union to aid its unemployed. Later reports, however, are that the fees will be paid by the record company direct to the union.

"Either of these arrangements would be unsound in principle, the second would be the worse. In either case Mr. Petrillo would be levying a private tax--in one case on employers, in the other on members of his own union.

"It would be lacking in clarity of thought to put the primary blame for the resulting situation either on Mr. Petrillo personally or on any record company that succumbs to his terms. The primary blame must be placed on the Administration and Congress, who, by their official labor policy, have placed in the hands of labor leaders the private irresponsible powers which enable them to drive such anti-social bargains."

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TO PRESS PROBE OF FCC ALLEGED REDS; HITS BACK AT FDR

More trouble with Congress was seen for President Roosevelt when it was revealed that his rebuke to that body in connection with Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., FCC officials and Dr. Robert M. Lovett would not be taken "lying down". Chairman Kerr of the House Appropriations Sub-committee investigating the loyalty of these employees characterized the President's rebuke as "nonsense" and "absurd".

Representative Kerr whose committee clashed with Mr. Roosevelt over the dismissal of the three Federal workers said it would meet soon and continue to fight the issue out with the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt recently sent a message to Congress assailing the House action. He described the legislative action as similar to a bill of attainder (sentence without trial).

"That stuff about a bill of attainder is a lot of nonsense," said Mr. Kerr. "We fully heard every one of those men and every one so admitted."

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LEASING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1943

Attacks Renewed on Cox as Unfit to Conduct FCC Probe	1
Officials Prodded to Prosecute Cox in Bribe Charge	2
Both Sides Appear on Shaky Ground in FCC Employes Case	3
Accuses Weather Bureau of Camouflage Bungling	4
Radio-Telephone Seen As Postwar Possibility	5
OWI To Give Press and Radio All Possible War News	5
Pictures From War-Fronts in 7 Minutes	6
Sees Companies Killed Off If U.S. Prevents Advertising	7
Cowles Finds \$36,000 Midwest Farm Scholarship.....	8
Declares FCC Investigation Has Gone Far Afield	8
Wire Records 60 Minutes of War News Continuously	9
"Freedom to Listen" FCC Head's Boston Topic	10
Radio Aids Fine Navy Aviation Ambulance Team Work	10
If Offered CBC Job Johnson Likely to Stick to Opera.....	10
Trade Notes	11

September 28, 1943

ATTACKS RENEWED ON COX AS UNFIT TO CONDUCT FCC PROBE

The week-end was marked by a sharp renewal of the demand that Rep. Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia be removed as chairman of a special committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr again asked Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas to disqualify Mr. Cox.

A public letter was likewise directed to Speaker Rayburn by the Washington Post, demanding the removal of Rep. Cox. Drew Pearson added his protest over the Blue Network Sunday night. Mr. Pearson said that two members of the Cox Committee, Representatives Magnuson (R) of Washington and Hart (R) of New Jersey, would soon submit a minority report stating that they do not approve the tactics used by Mr. Cox in not permitting FCC officials to be heard.

However, there appears to have been a reversal of this procedure in the committee inviting witnesses from the Radio Intelligence and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Divisions to testify when the hearings are resumed, probably sometime this week. It is also expected that Commissioner T.A.M. Craven will also be called upon to resume the stand.

In his letter to Speaker Rayburn, Commissioner Durr pointed out he had filed the petition last May 13, but that no action had yet been taken.

Chairman Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee informed Mr. Durr Thursday that the committee had no jurisdiction to consider the plea for Mr. Cox's disqualification. Originally Mr. Durr's petition had been sent to Mr. Rayburn who transmitted it to the Judiciary Committee.

The petition alleges Mr. Cox has a personal interest in the investigation and is prejudiced.

"I am not familiar with the rules of the House, but certainly there must be some method by which my petition can be formally brought to its attention," the Commissioner wrote. "I cannot believe that the House of Representatives, with full knowledge of the facts set forth in my petition, filed over four months ago, would indorse Representative Cox as a suitable person to serve as Chairman or even as a member of the select committee," he added.

Absence of procedure for bringing such a petition before Congress would make the constitutional right of petition meaningless, Mr. Durr declared.

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9/28/43

OFFICIALS PRODDED TO PROSECUTE COX IN BRIBE CHARGE

If a bazooka gun had exploded in the Army Show sponsored by the Washington Post, it would not have attracted any more attention in the Capitol last week, than the front page letter Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Post, addressed to Speaker Sam Rayburn, urging him to take notice of the bribery charges against Representative Cox.

Appearing in the paper that practically every important official sees in the morning, Mr. Meyer's letter read in part:

"The Washington Post is addressing you on a matter which, in its opinion, goes to the very roots of public confidence in the House of Representatives.

"The Department of Justice has for many months been considering submission to a grand jury of the evidence laid before it by the Federal Communications Commission to support a criminal charge against Congressman Eugene E. Cox of Georgia. The charge is that, in flat violation of the Criminal Code, Mr. Cox received pay for legal services rendered to a private client before the Federal Communications Commission. This charge against a Congressman must be one of particular gravity to you, as Speaker of the House. For it implies an offence which undermines a basic principle of good government, namely, that the legislator shall not for private pay place himself in a position of possible conflict with public duty.

"The Attorney General's hesitancy to act in the case of Mr. Cox is, in our view, related only to one thing, and that is to the undeniable fact that the House by its action shows a continuing sense of confidence in Mr. Cox.

"As Speaker of the House, you appointed Mr. Cox last spring a member (he subsequently became chairman) of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission. Last May, a member of that commission, Mr. Clifford J. Durr, filed with you, as Speaker of the House, a petition requesting that the House disqualify Mr. Cox as a member of the Select Committee 'because of his bias and personal interest.'

"During the entire past summer, while the Durr petition was asleep in the Judiciary Committee, the Cox investigation, if it may be called that, proceeded apace. In the opinion of no qualified and dispassionate observer has this investigation proven anything but a mockery of basic American traditions of fair play. It has been a star chamber; it has been black with bias; it has sought to terrorize those who exposed the chairman's own corrupt practices. Mr. Cox has corrupted the high function of the investigatory power of Congress. It there was ever ground for the House retaining confidence in Mr. Cox, if there was ever ground for believing that it was right for him in particular to head an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission -- what ground is left now?

"The House, which by its past action has created the illusion of confidence in Mr. Cox, must now by present action dispel that illusion. As things stand, there is no ground for confidence in Mr. Cox, and the House must by what it now does either reject Mr. Cox or vindicate him. The Durr petition, which now again lies on your desk, Mr. Speaker, must be taken up. It is for you and the House to determine through what committee in the House it is appropriate to act, but a method must be found. The House, through some appropriate means, must conduct its own investigation of Mr. Cox, and, in the process, not fail to instruct Mr. Cox in the method of investigation that truly conforms to American tradition.

"Mr. Speaker, you are known to us and to the country as a legislator of integrity and good will. The House is in the main composed of such legislators. The Post calls upon you and your colleagues to arouse yourselves and to submerge whatever there may be of personal loyalty to Mr. Cox to the far higher compulsions which derive from your proven loyalty to the integrity of the American legislative process."

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BOTH SIDES APPEAR ON SHAKY GROUND IN FCC EMPLOYEES CASE

With the comeback at President Roosevelt of Chairman Kerr (D) of North Carolina of the House Appropriations Subcommittee investigating the loyalty of Messrs. Watson and Dodd, FCC employes, and Dr. Lovett, another big fight looms between Congress and the President.

Mr. Roosevelt said there were no findings of incompetence against the trio, pointed out that no impeachment proceedings had been instituted, and described the legislative action as similar to a bill of attainder (sentence without trial).

Representative Keefe of Wisconsin, a Republican member of Kerr's committee, said the three men had assured the committee they felt they had received a "good, fair hearing".

"On the question of interference with judicial procedure raised by the President, I would point out that if they have any claims for court action, they can go into the courts," Keefe added. "We are not stopping them. And so far as impeachment against mere employes is concerned, it's an absurdity. These men do not hold Federal posts subject to impeachment."

As yet, Representative Kerr has not set a date for the Committee to renew its deliberations. An editorial in the New York Times expressed the opinion that both sides were on "dubious" grounds. It said:

"Congress' reason for trying to oust these officials was merely vague charges of 'radicalism'. No convincing case was presented to the country to substantiate these charges. So far as the country was concerned, Congress was legislating against these

specified individuals on the mere principle of 'I do not love thee, Dr. Fell; the reason why I cannot tell.'

"By such methods, Congress could effectively prevent the Executive from exercising his executive functions.

"Yet, the President's message goes too far, and would itself establish a dangerous precedent. The President declares that he regards this rider as unconstitutional because it 'inflicts punishment without judicial trial.' But it is certainly stretching our ordinary concepts to assert that it is legal 'punishment' to oust a man from public office or to refuse to confirm him. Congress itself has been able to remove officials obnoxious to it by the simple expedient of abolishing by legislation the office they held, or withholding funds to pay the salary of that office, or by merely hinting that it would not appropriate funds for an agency as long as a certain individual was retained as the head. If Congress had adopted one of these indirect methods for ousting these three persons, then, whether Congress was justified or not in its suspicions or dislike, it is difficult to see what constitutional objection the President could have made.

"The President's message raises a still further issue. He declares that he does not consider himself bound by one of the terms of a bill that he himself has signed, because he was 'forced' to sign it 'to avoid delaying our conduct of the war'. In sum, Congress chose a dangerous method to do a dubious thing, and the President has chosen some dubious grounds for his opposition."

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ACCUSES WEATHER BUREAU OF CAMOUFLAGE BUNGLING

There was a minute of stormy weather in the House last week when Representative Carl Hinshaw (D) of California said:

"The Weather Bureau seems not to be immune from that disease which pervades Government agencies during wartime -- namely Bureaucratic bungling and aggrandizement of power. I am mortified to find that this Bureau, of all bureaus, should be so afflicted.

"On the east coast, weather information is published currently and obtainable by dialing one's telephone. On the west coast it is very hush-hush and nobody must know anything, yet every meteorologist knows that weather moves generally from west to east. West coast weather comes from off the Pacific, and a Jap sub or two a few hundred miles off-shore can know more about tomorrow's weather on shore than we who live there. Nazi subs in the Atlantic need only the currently published east coast United States weather reports to apprise them of the weather to come.

"The Weather Bureau's cunning camouflage is back end to. They cannot be that dumb. What is their peculiar purpose?"

Representative Hinshaw did not mention the fact that while newspapers are allowed to print weather reports, radio stations are not permitted to broadcast them.

9/28/43

RADIO-TELEPHONE SEEN AS POSTWAR POSSIBILITY

One of the big after the war developments may be the radio-telephone, John Mills, an expert connected with the Bell Laboratories has disclosed.

Even now, in some sections of the United States, telephone conversations are being jumped across gaps where there are no poles and no wires.

"We don't know how far the experiment will be carried," Mr. Mills said. "It's probably economically unsound. Then, again, we may find it commercially practicable . . . We have always used radio telephone when engineering considerations indicated that to be the best method, instead of wire.

"There is more secrecy in wire connections between telephones, because once you place a message on the air it is bound to spread out. And that is why the radio-telephone does not appear at this time to be ready for popular usage."

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OWI TO GIVE PRESS AND RADIO ALL POSSIBLE WAR NEWS

Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, took down his hair addressing the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association at Hot Springs last Monday. Mr. Hoyt summed up the policy of OWI as briefly this: "Give the newspapers the radio and the motion pictures all possible information about the war day by day. That is the way we feel the public can best be kept informed.

"The paramount job is to see that you get the news" the Oregon publisher declared, "all the news all the time - about all phases of the war so that you and the people you serve will understand fully every possible part of America's greatest experience and adventure.

"In this year of 1943 - because of the advance in all types of communication - it is possible for the people of America to sit in ringside seats and see the war firsthand. That is, it is possible because of the wonder of radio transmission, wire-photo and the airplane to bring the war to everyone's home if only the armed services, the OWI, and the press cooperate entirely,

"And all this suggests a question which I wish that every newspaper publisher, every editor, every radio executive, and every motion picture man would ask himself: 'In view of all the marvelous technical facilities at my disposal, am I doing all that I can to bring the full story of the war to the people whose war it is?'"

9/28/43

"Recently, nearly every newspaper in the country carried a remarkable news photo of MacArthur's parachutists descending behind the Jap lines in New Guinea. The event happened on a Sunday. The picture brought in by wire and radio was carried in Monday's papers. This is an illustration of what can be done. It is the sort of thing and the only thing that will make people understand the war and be willing to participate more thoroughly in it.

"This country, above all countries, has the facilities, the equipment and the skill for doing a brilliant job of reporting the war. If we but want to, we can produce a running play-by-play story of the war, with pictures, with radio accounts, with newsreels, that will make each of us an eye witness. It isn't being done. The fact that it isn't being done is a responsibility first of OWI, second of the military services, and third of the newspapers and radio and motion pictures.

"An OWI function which is little understood, is that of clearing general information for all phases of media. This year, for example, we will channel information on advertising campaigns through the War Advertising Council which will result in the use of almost half a billion dollars worth of paid advertising on both radio and the printed page. In this regard the War Advertising Council has served OWI and America well. This organization composed of leading advertising men of the country, headed by Chester J. LaRoche, has done yeoman service for this country in war time."

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PICTURES FROM WAR-FRONT IN 7 MINUTES

Along the line of what Palmer Hoyt of OWI told the Southern newspaper publishers at Hot Springs about the speed pictures being handled by wire and radio, Drew Pearson writes:

"Every day now, pictures are arriving in a little room in Washington which seven minutes before were in Algiers, 3400 miles away. One day, just after the landing in Italy, 41 pictures came through the air and landed safely on top of the Pentagon Building, in a little room marked, "Confidential--Keep Out."

"And ditto for the South Pacific. It is farther away, but the seven minutes requirement still holds. From an unmentionable post in Australia, the dots of light flash into the little room, and you have a picture of General MacArthur flying in a bomber over New Guinea.

"The pictures may have been taken by any one of the four photo syndicates-- Acme, AP, INP, or Life-- or they may have been taken by the Army Signal Service. In any case, they can be telephotoed only by the official airwaves."

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9/28/43

SEES COMPANIES KILLED OFF IF U.S. PREVENTS ADVERTISING

Westbrook Pegler discussing the war advertising situation, says: "Senator Truman has put a finger on an ouch that has been fretting a lot of us in the newspaper business and, I guess, in the magazine and radio trades, too.

He says that some big corporations which have gone over entirely to war industry, abandoning the production of consumer goods, have been spending the people's money on their good will or institutional advertising campaigns. They get their incomes from Government contracts nowadays, and altho they have nothing to sell to the public, they continue to keep their names in the public eye and ear lest they are forgotten. The cost of this advertising is reckoned as a business expense, deductible from income in the computation of their income taxes, and the Senator thinks it shouldn't be deductible but should be paid out of profits, instead.

"The Treasury raised this issue a long time ago when there was no question of war-order revenues and the companies were drawing their money from straight commercial business with the public. Some of the leftward ideologists in the Treasury argued that advertising constituted a needless expense added to the price of merchandise, but that proposition was resisted as an attempt to starve the press of the income which enables it to remain free and objective and thus superior and preferable to the subsidized pressure press.

"The situation is different now because the present advertisements to which Sen. Truman refers are strictly forget-me-nots and many of them, far from exhorting the people to patronize these companies, implore them not to. The railroads, for instance, put it up to you as a patriotic matter to keep off their trains unless your trip is absolutely necessary or your name is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"In the original Treasury plan it was contended that the people paid double for this advertisement, first in the loss of taxes on these deductible expenses, and again in a retail mark-up to cover the advertising costs. It all added up to the exact cost of the advertising, not twice the cost, but when our Treasury wants to prove something in its own favor, two and two make one or 10 or whatever its point happens to be.

"Truman doesn't monkey with that, however. He simply claims that the taxpayers pay the advertising costs of companies which have nothing to sell.

"But, if it be granted, as I think he grants, that the good will which these companies have established by advertising and performance over the years is a living thing which must be fed if it is to be kept alive, and a possession of great value, then if you don't let them maintain their publicity for the duration, you are asking them to kill themselves off. Most of them are doing wonderful work in the war and would not have been in existence to do that work on short notice if they had not developed in time of peace.

9/28/43

"If it would make anyone feel better it might be a nice idea to let them make more profits and pay their advertising costs out of profits but if you don't do that and you do disallow the deduction of this expense you kill off their advertising and that is where the interests of our free press are seriously jeopardized.

"Our free press, the best and the most independent in the world, lives by legitimate advertising revenue and the only alternative is the kept press of this or that group.

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COWLES FOUNDS \$36,000 MIDWEST FARM SCHOLARSHIP

In line with its dedication to the activities of the Midwest Farmer, WNAX has formally announced the foundation of the Gardner Cowles, Jr. scholarships to five farm boys and girls in each of the five states--Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, plus scholarship to Yankton College, Yankton, home of WNAX studios.

These scholarships are planned to assist Midwest farm boys and girls in a complete agricultural education, and are set up at present over a ten-year period in the amount of \$36,000.

WNAX has also made known a promotion schedule for the coming months. First is a give-away, four-color picture of America's new Tallest Radio Tower, combined with the picture of the "typical Midwest farmer," chosen at the recent dedication ceremonies. The initial showing of WNAX new motion picture, 22-minute features, titled "The Story Behind America's Tallest Radio Tower," technicolor film, depicting all of WNAX activities tied in with the efforts of farmers through the entire area, was made last Saturday in Sioux City at a luncheon of advertisers. This film will be shown in connection with personal appearances of the WNAX promotion staff, at various service clubs throughout the five-state area, plus presentation to all advertising agencies throughout the entire country. WNAX is offering a new 160 page album, covering WNAX personnel, plus outstanding CBS personalities to be sent out to listeners November 1.

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DECLARES FCC INVESTIGATION HAS GONE FAR AFIELD

Representative Magnuson, although a Democrat and a member of the Cox Committee, confirmed rumors that he was pretty warm under the collar about what he charged was the "strong-arm" conduct of the FCC investigation. Mr. Magnuson, who hails from Washington State, said he expected to express his views when the Committee meets today (Tuesday).

9/28/43

"I intend personally to inquire into the pattern of the investigation," said Rep. Magnuson, "and if it is what I believe it to be from reports, I shall vigorously protest against its continuation, or attempt to alter the pattern."

Mr. Magnuson added that his reports were that the committee and its staff had gone "very far afield from the original authority granted by Congress."

He said he had left Washington last July with the understanding that no committee hearings would be held during the congressional summer recess. Ten days after reaching the West Coast, he said, he was informed the hearings were to continue during the summer.

"By that time, he added, he had already made plans, and he could not return to the East to attend the hearings.

"Magnuson is one of three Democrats on the committee. In practice, Chairman Cox and the two Republican members were understood to have stood on one side on tests of policy, with Magnuson and Rep. Hart (D) of New Jersey in the minority."

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WIRE RECORDS 60 MINUTES OF WAR NEWS CONTINUOUSLY

The magnetic wire recorder, a new device being built by General Electric Company, is now used on the land, air and sea fighting fronts to help cover these news areas quicker. More recorders will be put to work on these fronts as soon as they are produced for the Public Relation Divisions of the Army and Navy. Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, Chief of the News Branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, explained that the Army is constantly trying to "move the news" faster and in conformity with the best interests of the nation. As an example, he pointed to the pioneering work being done by the Army with the new portable magnetic wire recorder being built by General Electric Company.

Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, demonstrated two models of the recorder. One model, a nine-pound recording field unit operated by batteries, is now being used in the African and European theaters of war, he explained. The other model, a combination unit, weighing less than 50 pounds, has built-in recording, play-back, and instantaneous erasure features. This is also used abroad, he said, as a "mother" unit to playback the recordings obtained with the smaller unit.

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Director of the Office of Public Relations for the Navy, said that the Navy is experimenting with the units in the coverage of sea battles by accredited correspondents with the fleet.

9/28/43

Sixty-six minutes of continuous speech and sound can be recorded magnetically on 11,500 feet of hair-like steel wire on a spool no larger than the ordinary doughnut in the recorder. When there is no longer any use for the recordings, the sound and speech can be "wiped" off the wire magnetically, and the wire is as good as new for future recordings, according to General Electric engineers. Unlike the wax cylinder which is breakable, there is no apparent wearout to the wire. In fact, 100,000 reproductions have failed to alter its quality in any respect.

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"FREEDOM TO LISTEN" FCC HEAD'S BOSTON TOPIC

James L. Fly is in Boston today (Tuesday) where addressing the Boston Advertising Club he will add to the "Four Freedoms" by discussing still another freedom "Freedom to Listen."

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RADIO AIDS FINE NAVY AVIATION AMBULANCE TEAM WORK

Each ambulance at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola is equipped with two-way radio of the same type as that carried in naval aircraft, so if a crash is spotted in the air the plane can circle over the spot and direct the ambulance to the scene by radio, and at the same time, the base can be continuously informed as to the progress of search, nature of injuries, etc. They even carry it further, with two such radio-equipped ambulances in a team, one a cross-country all-wheel drive vehicle, and one a fast highway type; directed by radio, the first goes across country to the scene, while the second remains at the nearest point on the highway. Meanwhile the hospital and operating room are kept ready and warned in advance what to have standing by, all by radio.

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IF OFFERED CBC JOB JOHNSON LIKELY TO STICK TO OPERA

There seemed to be little likelihood of Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and a Canadian by birth, accepting the position of general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting System. Mr. Johnson seemed to know little about the supposed offer and remarked that if true he was very much complimented but that his contract with the Metropolitan still had until 1945 to run.

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9/28/43

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The usual Fall meeting of the IRE will be held at Rochester, N. Y. on November 8 and 9. A large attendance of radio engineers and executives is expected and there will be a number of committee meetings of the RMA Engineering Department and an exhibit of Army Signal Corps equipment.

Many technical papers will be delivered by prominent engineers and the annual message of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, as well as a report of the RMA Data Bureau, of which L. C. F. Horle is manager, will be submitted November 9. The annual banquet will be held Tuesday evening, November 9, and the toastmaster will be Roger M. Wise, Emporium, Pa.

Sparks - Withington Company -- Year to June 30: Net profit, after \$50,000 provision for post-war reconversion of plants and \$1,408,251 reserve for Federal income and excess profits taxes and Canadian taxes on income, was \$596,216 or 64 cents a common share. This compares with \$679,845 or 73 cents a share for preceding year when \$250,000 was provided for post-war adjustments and \$1,135,458 for taxes.

Canadian selective service officials said in Ottawa this week that a high priority rating has been given technicians, announcers and similar radio station employees under recently announced regulations which freeze about 1,500,000 Canadian male workers in high priority occupations.

Like newspapermen, radio station employees will not be able to change their employment without a permit from local selective service officials.

Answering a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Charles Shapiro, trading as Modern Home Diathermy, 505 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, denies he has disseminated false advertisements in connection with the sale of a diathermy machine designated "Vitatherm Short Wave Diathermy."

Since May 12, 1943, the answer avers, the respondent has not disseminated advertising of any kind and prior to that date none of his advertisements, including those referred to in the complaint, contained false or misleading representations.

Philco Corporation and Continental Radio & Television Corporation announced the continuation of their current campaigns on the Columbia network.