

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1616

LA 10

April 4, 1944

ONLY ABOUT A HUNDRED APPLY FOR FM; HALF NEWSPAPERS

With all the ballyhoo there has been about FM, only 115 companies or individuals had applied to the Federal Communications for FM licenses as of March 27th. No official count was given by the Commission as to how many of these applicants were affiliated with newspapers but from the best information this writer is able to obtain, they number about 56 or nearly one-half.

According to FCC figures, there are now 42 FM stations in operation of which only about 8 are connected with newspapers, if the writers data is correct in that respect. If the 115 pending applications were granted, there would then be 157 FM stations on the air, of which, according to our figures approximately 64, or a little over one-third would have newspaper affiliations.

The applications for FM licenses now pending before the FCC (an asterisk denoting those believed to have newspaper affiliation) are:

*Amarillo Broadcasting Corporation, Amarillo, Texas, 45,100 kc.; *American Broadcasting Corporation of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (Lexington Herald), 45,100 kc.; The American Network Incorporated, New York, N. Y., 47,900 kc.; *E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Massachusetts (New Bedford Standard-Times), 45,700 kc.; Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, California, 43,700 kc.; Ash-backer Radio Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., 45,700 kc.; *Ashland Broadcasting Company, Ashland, Kentucky (Ashland Independent), 46,100 kc.; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa., 48,500 kc.; Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 45,900 kc.; Blue Network Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 47,900 kc.; The Broadcasting Corp. of America, Riverside, Calif., 43,500 kc.; Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., 46,700 kc.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Indiana, 48,700 kc.; Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., 46,300 kc.; Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., 47,500 kc.;

Also, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., 47,900 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., 43,100 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Boston, Mass., 43,500 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.: St. Louis, Mo., 45,900 kc.; *Commodore Broadcasting Co., Inc., Springfield, Ill. (Decatur Newspapers, Inc.), also at *Decatur, Ill., 46,900 and 46,500 kc., respectively; *The Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Constitution), Atlanta, 45,300 kc.; *Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., 45,700 kc.; *Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Jewish Daily Forward); *Drovers Journal Publishing Co. (Drovers Journal), both 48,700 kc.; *Durham Radio Corp., Durham, N. C. (Durham Herald) kc not specified.

Also, Monroe B. England, Pittsfield, Mass., 45,700 kc.;
 *The Evening Star Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., 47,100 kc.;
 *Federated Publications, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich. (Battle Creek
 Inquirer and News), 48,100 kc.; FM Development Foundation, Olney,
 Md. (Armstrong, Jansky & Bailey), 43,900 kc.; Frequency Broadcasting
 Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., 43,700 kc.; *The Gazette Co., Cedar Rapids,
 Iowa, 44,700 kc.; Gibraltar Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.,
 46,100 kc.; *Globe-Democrat Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.,
 44,700 kc.; Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y.,
 48,700 kc.; *Green Bay Newspaper Co., Green Bay, Wisc., kc not speci-
 fied; *Hampden-Hampshire Corp., Holyoke, Mass., 44,100 kc.; Havens &
 Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., 46,100 kc.; Hawley Broadcasting Co.,
 Reading, Penna., 46,500 kc.; *Hildreth & Rogers Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 (Lawrence Eagle-Tribune), 44,900 kc.; James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit
 Mich., 46,500 kc.; *Houston Printing Corporation, Houston, Texas
 (Houston Post), 46,500 kc.

Also, Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill., 44,100 kc.;
 *Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 45,300 kc.;
 *Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa., 44,700 kc.; King-
 Trendle Broadcasting Corp.: Detroit, Mich., 47,300 kc., Grand Rapids,
 Mich., 46,900 kc.; *KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo., 43,500 kc.;
 *KRIC, Inc., Beaumont, Texas., 43,100 kc.; Don Lee Broadcasting
 System, San Francisco, Calif., 43,500 kc.; Liberty Broadcasting Co.,
 Pittsburgh, Pa., kc not specified; Maryland Broadcasting Co., Balti-
 more, Md., 48,900 kc.; Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.,
 47,700 kc.; Mercer Broadcasting Co., Ewing Township, N. J., 49,900 kc;
 *Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., 43,500 kc.;
 The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md., 47,900 kc.; Nashville
 Radio Corp., Nashville, Tenn., 46,500 kc.

Also, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: Chicago, Ill.,
 46,300 kc.; Washington, D. C., 44,300 kc., Cleveland, Ohio, 43,700 kc,
 Denver, Colo, 43,900 kc., San Francisco, Calif., 43,900 kc., Los
 Angeles, Calif., 44,100 kc., New York, N. Y., 45,100 kc; New Jersey
 Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J., 49,100 kc., *The New York Times
 Co., New York, N. Y., 45,500 kc.; *News Syndicate, Inc., New York,
 N. Y., 47,900 kc.; North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paterson,
 N.J., 49,900 kc.; Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill.,
 47,900 kc., Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.,
 45,900 kc., The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., 48,500 kc.

Also, *Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.,
 46,700 kc.; Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., 46,500 kc;
 Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., kc not specified;
 *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., Portland, Maine (Portland Express
 and Press-Herald), 47,100 kc.; *The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St.
 Louis Mo., (St. Louis Globe-Democrat), 45,500 kc.; *The Radio Voice
 of New Hampshire, Inc., Manchester, N. H., 43,500 kc.; Herman Radner,
 Dearborn, Mich., 49,500 kc.; *Record Herald Co., Wausau, Wis.;
 Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill., 45,100 kc.; *Rock Island
 Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill. (Rock Island Argus), 44,500 kc.;
 J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif., 44,100 kc., Saginaw Broadcasting Co.,
 Saginaw, Mich., 45,500 kc.; *Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon,
 Pa., 45,900 kc.

Also, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., 44,300 kc.; Southland Industries, Inc., San Antonio, Texas., 44,500 kc.; Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S. C., 43,500 kc.; Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., 45,300 kc.; *Star-Times Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 44,700 kc.; The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, San Bernardino, Calif., 44,100 kc.; Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., 44,500 kc.; *Telegraph Herald, Dubuque, Iowa., 46,500 kc.; *The Times Herald Co., Port Huron, Mich., 47,700 kc.; *The Tribune Co., Tampa, Fla.; *United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 48,500 kc.; The Valley Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio; WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 48,300 kc.; WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., 47,700 kc.; *Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y., 49,900 kc.; *WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., 44,500 kc.; *WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 47,700 kc.; *The WFMJ Broadcasting Co., Youngstown, Ohio (Youngstown Vindicator), 44,100 kc.; *WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 45,500 kc.; The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio., 45,500 kc.;

Also, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., 49,500 kc.; *WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio (Ashtabula Star-Record), 48,900 kc.; WJIM, Inc., Lansing, Mich., 47,700 kc.; *WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (Chicago Sun), 44,700 kc.; WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., 45,300 kc.; *WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. (Oklahoma Publishing Co.), 44,500 kc.; WMCA, Inc., New York, N. Y., 48,300 kc.; *WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., 45,100 kc.; *World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr. (Omaha World-Herald), 45,500 kc., and *York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., 45,100 kc.

The list of FM stations at present operating (with an asterisk for those supposed to have newspaper affiliations) follows:

KHJ-FM, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif.; WTIC-FM, Travelers Broadcasting Service, Corp., Hartford, Conn.; WDRC-FM, WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; WWZR, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago Ill.; *WGNB, WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; WBBM-FM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago, Ill.; WDLM, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.; WMLL, Evansville-On-the-Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; WOWO-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; *WSBF, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.; *WBFL, Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, La.; WGTR, The Yankee Network, Boston, Mass.; WBZ-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass.; *WENA, Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich.; *WLOU, John Lord Booth, Detroit, Mich.; KOZY, Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; WMTW, The Yankee Network, Mount Washington, N. H.; WNYC-FM, Municipal Broadcasting System, New York City; WGYN, Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York City;

Also, WQXQ, Interstate Broadcasting Co., New York City; WHNF, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City; WABC-FM, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; WBAM, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, New York City; WABF, Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City.; WFMN, Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N. J.; WBZA-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; WNBK-FM, Wyle B. Jones Adv. Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.; WBCA, Capitol Broadcasting Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Also, WGFM, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; *WHEF, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; WHFM, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.; WMIT, Gordon Gray, Clingman's Peak, N. C.; *WELD, WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; WIP-FM, Pennsylvania Broadcasting, Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WFIL-FM, WFIL Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; KYW-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; WCAU-FM, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WPEN-FM, William Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WTNT, WWSW, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; KDKA-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; WSM-FM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.; and *WMFM, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

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EFFECT OF RADIO NEWS ON NEWSPAPER AT PEAK DURING WAR

As graduation day approaches, Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, and President of the American Society of Editors says he has been receiving a good many questionnaires from students doing their final thesis.

"There is a great uniformity in these theses if these questionnaires are any gauge", Mr. Roberts said, writing in Editor & Publisher. "Most of them are on the subject or some phase of the subject of what the post-war newspaper is going to be like.

"A question that frequently bobs up in these graduation questionnaires is what effect will the increase of radio news and radio listening have on the newspapers after the war. Personally, I think the newspapers have felt the worst impact from the radio during the war. It is my hunch that when the all-absorbing global war news end, it is going to be difficult for radios to maintain as interesting or as many schedules as they have during the war. It is my hunch that many of the commentators, particularly those who are not well buttressed with solid backgrounds of news selection, will be seeking other outlets for their opinions and look back to the lush days when anybody's views went in wartime. Of course the radio will continue to present news and comment after the war, but I think the adjustment in the post-war period will be more severe on the radio than on the newspapers.

"War always unloosens the inventive imagination of man if nothing else does. The post-war newspapers, I believe, will see greater advances in mechanical equipment than we have had in the past twenty years - better presses, better ink, better cuts and always the possibility of the television newspaper."

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FCC INVESTIGATION GROUP SELECTS SIRICA AS COUNSEL

John J. Sirica, Washington attorney, was appointed General Counsel for the House Special Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. He succeeds Eugene L. Garey who resigned in February.

Mr. Sirica, a native of Waterbury, Conn., was born March 19, 1904, educated at Columbia Preparatory School and Emerson Institute, Washington, and was graduated with an LLB degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1926. He was in general practice until August 1, 1930, when he was named Assistant U. S. Attorney. On Jan. 15, 1934, he returned to private practice, specializing in trial work.

Chairman Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, at the time of announcing Mr. Sirica's appointment, said:

"Mr. Sirica has had wide experience as an attorney. His ability and integrity are well attested by the bench and bar of Washington. Two of the most essential qualities for this investigation, his fairness and ability, are recognized by all who know him. He has no alliances that should embarrass him from conducting a thorough and fair investigation."

It is understood that two members out of the five on the Committee felt that Harry S. Barger, chief investigator who had been acting general counsel, should have been given the appointment. Upon his appointment, Mr. Sirica said:

"My only interest is in getting the facts before the American people. I shall depend heavily on Mr. Barger, whom I have known for many years. I sincerely hope he'll see this through with me."

Mr. Sirica has figured prominently recently as attorney for Joseph V. Moreschi, General President of the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers Union of America. He also represented Achilles Persion, International Secretary-Treasurer, and John W. Garvey, general representative and organizer at the arraignment of the three this week on charges of conspiracy.

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Station KSLM, Salem, Oregon, became a fulltime Mutual network affiliate, effective with its joining the Don Lee-Mutual network on April 1st. KSLM operates on 1000 watts, 1390 kilocycles.

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PROTEST RADIO ADVERTISING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Possibly suggested by the discussion of a holiday in the manufacturing of liquors, interest has apparently been awakened in legislation which would control liquor advertising by radio or otherwise.

Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, presented a petition from a group of citizens from Wakefield, R. I., which read:

"Whereas the Dominion of Canada banned the advertising of alcoholic beverages as a war measure; and since such advertising is carried over the international border by radio and magazines from the United States, thereby hindering this protective measure of our neighbor and ally;

"And inasmuch as there are before the Congress of the United States two bills for the control of such advertising; the Johnson bill (S. 862) prohibiting advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio; and the Capper bill (S. 569) making it unlawful for any newspaper, periodical, newsreel, photographic film, or record advertising alcoholic beverages to be carried from one State to another;

"We ask that these bills be enacted into law."

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, presented a petition of Mrs. J. J. Bollinger, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winfield, Kans., which read in part as follows:

"We, the women of the W.C.T.U. of Winfield, over 100 members, wish to go on record as wanting to ask you to continue to do everything in your power to get through any of the bills on liquor legislation that will give us and our boys in camp a dryer and cleaner condition than we now have. We go on record as favoring the Sheppard bill, the Bryson bill, the Capper anti-advertising liquor bill, and any others designed to free us from this terrible situation."

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JOHN W. VANDERCOOK ELECTED PRESIDENT OF A.R.N.A.

John W. Vandercook, NBC news commentator, who expects to leave shortly as a member of NBC's London invasion team, has been elected President of the Association of Radio News Analysts. He succeeds Maj. George Fielding Eliot. Other officers elected were Maj. Eliot and Raymond Gram Swing, Vice Presidents; Cesar Saerchinger, Secretary and Quincy Howe, Treasurer. H. V. Kaltenborn was chosen Chairman of the Executive Board, which also includes H. R. Baukhage, Paul Schubert and William L. Shirer.

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ASSERTS RADIO, FEARING POLITICIANS, GETS KICKED AROUND

Because radio shows fear, the politicians kick it around almost beyond belief, according to Frank C. Waldrop, who writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Radio has a weak heart for all its powerful voice in America. It has no independence, no freedom, and it lives in constant fear of its life. It dies a thousand deaths every presidential campaign year, in expectation of revenge from some offended politician or group of same."

"To get the story of Chairman James L. Fly and the treatment of the broadcasting industry, you have to read the hearings of the Congressional Committee which for more than a year has been investigating the Commission and which has developed some remarkable information.

"To begin with, it has shown that FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly is operating the FCC unchecked and unrestrained in any serious way by his fellow Commissioners. It has shown, also, that the FCC operates not as a semijudicial body independent of the Administration and keeping peace among radio competitors, though it was designed to operate that way, but as an arm of the White House to smash independence in radio operation.

"In short, the FCC plays the Administration's game.

"Fly is just the man for such a game. He is smart, ruthless, and he is convinced that the private operators of radio stations should live only in the shadow of the FCC.

"He is by taste, training and commitment an advocate of the rule that the bureaucrats of government are more to be trusted than the owners of private property.

"Before he came to the FCC he was counsel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has done a steamroller job of crushing all competition by private power companies in its vicinity.

"In his administration of the FCC, Mr. Fly has taken the line that radio station operators are poor judges of what people ought to hear.

"Several times he has lectured against the kind and quality of programs, and he constantly harps on the undeniable legal fact that radio operators are allowed in business only by permission of the FCC.

"You'd have to read the hearings of the House inquiry into FCC affairs really to appreciate the gall and brass of the FCC bureaucrats in (a) keeping radio terrified of them and (b) punishing radio for not being sufficiently terrified of other bureaucrats.

"The supreme demonstration of the power FCC Chairman Fly & Co. exert is taking place now no longer merely in the hearing rooms of the FCC itself, but actually in the whole House of Representatives.

"This investigation aforesaid was started under the direction of Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia. Fly & Co. forced Cox to resign.

"They next forced the Chief Counsel of the Committee, Eugene Garey, to resign.

"And somehow they have persuaded the new Chairman of the Investigating Committee, Representative Lea, of California, to swing the Democratic majority of the Investigating Committee into line for new policies which make a farce of the investigation itself.

"And the whole House is letting them get away with it.

"This is a situation unprecedented, so far as we know, in the relations between Congress and an agency created by it.

"The FCC is, after all, nothing more than the creation of Congress. It can be unmade as quickly as it was made. The FCC's performance since 1934 sums up to harassing radio management, doing Administration hatchet work on the political front, and now moving toward reduction of radio to the last stages of regulation before outright censorship and Government ownership. It is doing the same in the fields of telephony and telegraphy.

"Congress had better act now to reverse that trend or one day the country will wake up with a muzzle on."

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MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS RADIO TELEGRAPHERS

The American Merchant Marine needs at least 500 first and second class commercial radio telegraphers, who are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, within the next three months, the War Shipping Administration announced yesterday.

Men who possess these qualifications should wire, collect, at once to U. S. Merchant Marine, Washington, D. C. Qualified men can also apply in person or by letter to any United States Employment Service office, or any Post Office of Recruitment and Manning Organization, War Shipping Administration.

As soon as a qualified man registers he will be placed on active pay status. All qualified registrants must attend a Navy school on wartime procedure, which will require from one to three weeks. Registrants will be paid while attending school.

WSA officials said qualified radio operators are urgently needed because most vessels will henceforth carry three civilian licensed operators instead of one.

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T.B.A. VOTES IN TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

Twelve new memberships in the Television Broadcasters' Association were approved by members of the Board of Directors, at a meeting held at the TBA offices in New York City last Friday afternoon.

Accepted into the Association were active memberships from the National Broadcasting Company for television stations in New York, Washington and Chicago; the General Electric Company in Schenectady, the Philco Radio and Television Corporation of Chicago; the Don Lee Broadcasting Company of Los Angeles and the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati.

Affiliate memberships voted included the North American Philips Co., Inc., of New York City; Time, Inc., New York City; RCA Victor Division, Camden, New Jersey; Capitol Radio and Engineering Institute of Washington, D. C., and the Midland Broadcasting Company of Kansas City.

Previously the Board had approved memberships from the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. for its New York station, and Television Productions, Inc., for its Hollywood station.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of a Publicity Committee for the Association. It is headed by Robert L. Gibson of General Electric and Paul Raibourn of Television Productions, Inc., and is composed of Will Baltin, Secretary-Treasurer of T.B.A.; John T. Williams of the National Broadcasting Co.; George Crandall of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Leonard Cramer of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., and James Carmine of Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

The Engineering Committee is headed by F. J. Bingley of Philco and includes O. B. Hanson of NBC and Worthington Miner of CBS. Heading the Post-War Planning Committee is Paul Raibourn of Television Productions, Inc.

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WOR RECORDING STUDIOS TO RELEASE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

On April 7th, WOR Recording Studios will issue its first phonograph records under its own Feature label to sell at fifty cents.

The facilities of the WOR Recording Studios have been widely used by a large number of independent record companies. Future plans are now in the process of determination but there will be at least two releases a month for the immediate future.

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WHAT INDUSTRY LEADERS ARE SAYING ABOUT TELEVISION

The Weekly Television News Letter carries these quotes:

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network: "While we own no television station today, I am convinced that television will prove to be the greatest medium developed for entertainment and advertising."

O. B. Hanson, NBC: "I, as a broadcast engineer, looking towards the progress that may be expected in the next decade, visualize television as having the greatest potential possibilities for service to the public and the nation as a whole."

Allen B. DuMont, head of DuMont Laboratories and Television Broadcasters' Association President: "Advertisers and advertising men are already convinced that television advertising has real possibilities. They are now cutting their eye teeth on television advertising and will be ready so that telecasters will be assured of a source of income whereby to conduct their activities."

J. D. McLean, General Electric: "It takes no stress of the imagination to realize just how great the demand for television receiving sets will be...because it is evident the American people are television-conscious today and eager to buy television receivers tomorrow."

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WINCHELL TO SUE REP. HOFFMAN FOR LIBEL

Following his broadcast last Sunday night, Walter Winchell announced that he would file a libel suit for \$250,000 against Representative Clare Hoffman (R.), of Michigan. The suit was to be filed in Federal court in Washington, D. C., yesterday, and was to be based on a letter from Representative Hoffman to the editor of the Marcellus (Mich.) News. "It's the first suit I've ever filed against anyone", the columnist declared.

Mr. Winchell quoted the letter as saying that Representative Hoffman, through his pressure in the House of Representatives, had had Winchell stripped of his Navy uniform, stripped of his duties and stripped of his pay."

In his broadcast over the Blue Network Sunday night, Mr. Winchell discussed 11 charges Representative Dies had made against him. After the broadcast, Mr. Winchell told newsmen that his sponsors had cut out two major parts of his talk, namely, that he be allowed to answer Dies' charges before a Congressional Committee, and he also wanted to speak of Congressional attacks on the Dies Committee.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Radio cabinets, regardless of material from which they are made, are included in definition of "electronic equipment" and are subject to manufacture and transfer restrictions under Limitation Order L-265 (Electronic Equipment) WPB has said.

The Balaban & Katz television station WBKB in Chicago has extended invitations to advertising agencies in the midwest area to make use of studio facilities for experimental work on commercial television programs. Both WRGB, the General Electric station in Schenectady, and W3XWV, the DuMont station in New York, are now presenting commercial experimental shows in the East.

In addition to the list of applications pending before the FCC in preceding pages of this issue the following have applied to the FCC for construction permits for new High Frequency (FM) broadcast stations: Rhea Howard, Wichita Falls, Texas, to be operated on 46,500 kilocycles, and Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., to be operated on 47,700 kc., and Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa., to be operated on 46,100 kc.

Rex Diathermy Corp., of Brooklyn, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Rex Diathermy Machine, is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with misrepresenting in newspapers, radio continuities and by other means all in the Italian language, the curative properties of the device and with failing to reveal in advertisements that its use may result in injury to health.

A comprehensive Tube Substitution Directory which is claimed to be the most complete list of its kind ever offered, designed to help radio dealers and service men use available tubes in place of hard-to-get types in servicing civilian radio receivers, has just been published by the Radio Corporation of America, through its commercial engineering section in Harrison, N. J. More than 2,000 substitutions are suggested by RCA in this 16-page guide.

Effective May 1, George L. Moskovich, Sales Manager of the Columbia Pacific Network, moves to the New York office of the Radio Sales Division of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Charles E. Morin, formerly in charge of Columbia's San Francisco office and more recently representing the Columbia Pacific Network in New York, will assume Moskovich's post on the Coast.

The move is designed to improve service to Columbia's Pacific clients by placing at their disposal Morin's familiarity and experience with the East and Moskovich's knowledge of Western broadcasting, markets and merchandising.

An early morning service from the Italian battlefield will highlight the Blue Network's observance of Easter Sunday, along with special broadcasts for the season, on Sunday, April 9th. Picked up from a hillside near Naples, the service will be conducted in the open air with soldiers of the 5th Army, WACs and Protestant chaplains participating. It will be heard in this country from 7:30 to 8:00 A.M., EWT, over the Blue network.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



FRANK E. M.

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No. 1617

ERIC JOHNSTON'S RISE MEANS FRIEND AT COURT FOR RADIO

It is apparently not generally known that Eric Johnston, progressive young president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has come into such great prominence recently is connected with the radio and electric industry and has been for years. Mr. Johnston, who has even been mentioned for the presidency is the head of three large Western electric and sales manufacturing corporations - The Brown-Johnston Company, Zenith Radio distributors in Spokane, Wayne-Burnaby, electrical contractors, who work on jobs of a million dollars each, or better; and Columbia Electric and Manufacturing Company, manufacturers.

Mr. Johnston, talked of as a Senatorial possibility from Washington State and also as a key-note speaker at the Republican National Convention, has become the most prominent and active spokesman for American business, is a break for his own particular branch of it, of which the radio industry is an important part.

Mr. Johnston, who is only 45 years old, was the principal speaker before 1000 representatives of the electrical industry and other business executives who attended the 10th Annual Meeting of the Electric Institute of Washington, D. C., recently, the presiding officer of which was George F. Kindley, Vice-President of Edgar Morris, Zenith distributors in the Capital. Shortly after speaking there, Mr. Johnston revealed his plans to visit Russia next May on behalf of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and at the invitation of the Russian Government.

Addressing the Washington Electric Institute, Mr. Johnston said:

"I was very glad to hear Dr. William McClelland, Chairman of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, talk about free enterprise or what he calls 'individual' enterprise. It was a lionhearted man who, even as little as a year or so ago, stood on a public platform and talked about free enterprise. Those who did so did it in hushed tones and didn't wish to be quoted. But now we have a sudden - yest almost an alarming - conversion to free enterprise, or individual enterprise if you wish to call it that. Even Earl Browder is for free enterprise. I am not so sure whether these people have searched their souls or are watching the polls. I am not so sure whether they speak from conviction or from convenience. But even though everyone is for free enterprise today, I think that we should make certain distinctions.

"I am one of those who believes with every fiber of his being that our political freedoms, our unique individualism, our enrichment and expansion as a nation, are dependent upon the job of

preserving individual initiative in America. I do not hold that free enterprise is a goal in itself, but that free enterprise or individual enterprise is merely a means of attaining and preserving a manner of living which, with all of its faults, has given greater happiness, greater contentment, and higher standards than any other system that has so far been devised by man."

Mr. Johnston attaining such an important place in the National Capital is a case of making good in his home town because Washington, D. C. was his birthplace. His father owned a drug store here. At the age of one, the family moved to Montana and a year later to Spokane. While still attending grade school, he sold papers, later did some writing for the Spokane Spokesman-Review and studied law at the University of Seattle. In 1917 he was one of the six seniors at the University recommended by the school's president as officer candidate material for the Marine Corps. He was stationed for a while at Quantico as 2nd Lieutenant, later he went to Peking, China, where he served as Legation Guard and from there moved up as assistant to the Naval Attache. He left the Marine Corps in 1922.

Eric Johnston's entry and rise to prominence in the electrical field reads like a Horatio Alger story. His mother had purchased \$2500 of commercial paper in a company which sold vacuum cleaners and washers. Many purchasers of these machines defaulted in their payments which resulted in the machines being taken back and it was then that Mr. Johnston envisioned his first business opportunity. He took a job as door-to-door salesman and although he didn't make a single sale for the first two weeks, his perseverance was unflinching. The next week he sold four machines and success continued. By this time he had become enthusiastic over the possibilities which this new job offered, so much so that he bought an interest in the company. Later on, he borrowed money and purchased the largest electrical concern in Seattle and paid off the entire loan in a period of six years.

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WOULD END DAYLIGHT TIME; WASTES INSTEAD OF SAVES POWER

Station operators will no doubt be glad to learn that daylight wartime is to be brought to the attention of Congress after the Easter recess.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D), of Missouri, said he would redouble his efforts to abandon war time and put the nation back on standard time.

Charging that "only the golf players want daylight time", Representative Cannon said in an interview that he has had "letters from every State in the Union urging that daylight time be abolished."

"We went into the war time with the idea of saving electric power", he said. "Actually we are wasting it and at the same time undermining the health of the nation.

"By getting up an hour earlier we use the same electric power, that we would have used at night, but we don't necessarily save it at night because no one yet has proved that people are going to bed an hour earlier."

Chairman Lea (D), of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said a subcommittee studying Representative Cannon's bill, is making an investigation and that evidence to date is "10 to 1 in favor of retaining" war time.

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DEADLINE SUSPENDED ON MULTIPLE STATION OWNERSHIP

The Federal Communications Commission, except as provided below, has suspended the effective date of the multiple ownership of stations (Regulation 3.35).

"On or before May 31, 1944, all licensees to whom Regulation 3.35 is or may be applicable will be required to:

- "1. File an application which will effect compliance with Regulation 3.35; or
- "2. Submit a petition for extension of license for such period as may be necessary to complete negotiations for an orderly disposition or otherwise to comply with the terms of the Regulation, provided such petition sets forth:
 - a. The determination of the licensee to proceed in good faith as expeditiously as may be to effectuate compliance with the Regulation; and
 - b. A statement of the steps which petitioner proposes to take in order to effect his compliance with the Regulation, and the specific facts establishing due diligence in the effort to effect a compliance with the terms of the Regulation and the licensee's inability to comply therewith; or
- "3. Submit a petition for a hearing to determine the applicability of Regulation 3.35 to the petitioner, in which case the petition and the license renewal will be set for hearing.

"The license renewals of all affected licensees, who do not take one of the foregoing steps or who are unsuccessful in obtaining an extension of time under sub-paragraph 2 above, will be designated for hearing.

"The Commission will insist upon a speedy determination of any proceeding hereunder and will require an expeditious compliance with its final order thereon within such reasonable time as may be fixed in such final order.

"Upon compliance with Regulation 3.35 the Commission will issue appropriate certificates pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 of the Revenue Act of 1943."

The Commission stated further that upon the granting of applications for consent to assignment of licenses, or for consent to transfer of control of licensee corporations, filed for the purpose of effecting compliance with the Commission policy established in the multiple ownership rule (Section 3.35), the Commission will issue appropriate certificates pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 of the Revenue Act of 1943 relating to gain from sale or exchange of property necessary or appropriate to effectuate the policies of the Commission with respect to the ownership and control of radio broadcasting stations.

The provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943 referred to are as follows:

"(a) In General. Section 112 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(m) Gain from Sale or Exchange to Effectuate Policies of Federal Communications Commission. -- If the sale or exchange of property (including stock in a corporation) is certified by the Federal Communications Commission to be necessary or appropriate to effectuate the policies of the Commission with respect to the ownership and control of radio broadcasting stations, such sale or exchange shall, if the taxpayer so elects, be treated as an involuntary conversion of such property within the meaning of subsection (f) of this section. For the purposes of subsection (f) of this section as made applicable by the provisions of this subsection, stock of a corporation operating a radio broadcasting station, whether or not representing control of such corporation, shall be treated as property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted. The part of the gain, if any, upon such sale or exchange to which subsection (f) of this section is not applied shall nevertheless not be recognized, if the taxpayer so elects, to the extent that it is applied to reduce the basis for determining gain or loss upon sale or exchange of property, of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation under Section 23(1), remaining in the hands of the taxpayer immediately after the sale or exchange, or acquired in the same taxable year. The manner and amount of such reduction shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. Any election made by the taxpayer under this subsection shall be made by a statement to that effect in his return for the taxable year in which the sale or exchange takes place (or, with respect to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1944, by a statement to that effect filed within six months after the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1943 in such manner and form as may be prescribed by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary) and such election shall be binding for the taxable year and all subsequent taxable years."

"(b) Taxable Years to Which Applicable. -- The amendments made by this section shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942."

In the consideration of individual applications under the provisions of the Multiple Ownership Rule, the Commission also stated it will examine the facts in each case. In determining whether or not an overlapping of signal strength results in a standard broadcast station rendering primary service to "a substantial portion of the primary service area of another broadcast station", within the meaning of Section 3.35, the Commission will give consideration to location of centers of population and distribution of population, location of main studios, areas and populations to which services of stations are directed as indicated by commercial business of stations, news broadcasts, sources of programs and talent, coverage claims and listening audience.

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PHILCO SALES UP 70% TO \$116,395,598

Even after voluntary price reductions totaling \$18,803,929 on Army and Navy work, sales of Philco Corporation last year set a new high record in the Company's history by a wide margin, and amounted to \$116,395,598, an increase of 70% over 1942 sales of \$68,505,979, according to the Company's Annual Report signed by John Ballantyne, President, and Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

"We are pleased to announce that renegotiation conferences have been held for 1943 with the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy, and that earnings for 1943 reflect provision for final renegotiation of the Company's income for that year", the report states. Net income for 1943, after renegotiation and after all Federal and State income and excess profits taxes, was \$3,573,569, or \$2.60 per share as compared with \$2,209,992, or \$1.61 per share in 1942."

Throughout last year, the report states, it was the fixed policy of Philco Corporation to reduce prices on Army and Navy equipment as economies in purchasing and production were effected, so as to give the Government the benefit of increased efficiency. These voluntary price reductions totaled \$18,803,929 in 1943.

"All activities of the Company during the past year were directed to the support of the war effort", the report points out. "The principal products which Philco is manufacturing for the Army and Navy are radar equipment, radio communications equipment, walkie-talkie sets, quartz crystals, rocket projectiles for the 'bazooka', shells and fuzes, and industrial storage batteries. Demand for many of these war goods, which Philco is especially well qualified to engineer and produce, continued to increase during the year. The Company's over-all production increased steadily month by month in 1943, and the same situation has prevailed in the early months of 1944."

"One of Philco's most important contributions to the war on the production front has been its research and engineering in those specialized fields of radar and electronics where there has been little or no prior experience in mass production techniques", the reports points out.

"It has been the Company's privilege to be concerned in a number of such projects of vital importance to the progress of the war. Working in close cooperation with the scientific branches of the Government and the Radiation Laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, complex equipments have been developed and refined from the laboratory stage to fully engineered standardized units, ready for mass production.

"Today, the Philco research laboratories are among the largest in the world devoted exclusively to radio and electronic engineering, employing 500 scientists, technicians, and research assistants and devoting in excess of \$2,000,000 a year to research and engineering."

"While Philco is preoccupied with the affairs of war production, it is mindful of the necessity of being prepared for peace", according to the report. "In this spirit, a Produce Development Committee is studying post-war markets and making plans to advance the Company's position after the war in the fields of radio, television, refrigeration, air conditioning and such other products as might fit logically into the Company's merchandising structure."

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McNUTT GETS NEW RADIO INFORMATION CHIEF

D. Thomas Curtin has been appointed to direct the radio activities in the Information Service of the War Manpower Commission, its Chairman, Paul V. McNutt, has announced.

Mr. Curtin is a graduate of Harvard University and a native of Boston. After early experience with The Boston Globe, he traveled extensively in Europe, studying conditions there. He was overseas when the last war began, working as reporter for The London Times and The Daily Mail until the war ended. His book on Germany, "The Land of Deepening Shadow", was a best seller after the last war. He returned to the United States, writing and lecturing on his war experiences and on conditions in Europe.

During the early 30's, Mr. Curtin wrote and produced network dramas. He continued his travels in 1938 and 1939, this time studying economic conditions in South America. Later he became public relations director for the McCann-Erickson Co., New York. Since 1942, Mr. Curtin has been with the Information Service of the U. S. Maritime Commission in Washington. His home is in Fairfax, Virginia.

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EASING FLY UPSTAIRS DISCOUNTED; FCC PROBE OFF MAYBE

The rumor that James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, was to be eased upstairs into a new Federal position was discounted in high official circles as simply another revival of an old report to that effect. More importance, however, was attached to the story that has been going the rounds to the effect that the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission may be terminated after Congress reconvenes.

President Roosevelt has been trying to squelch this hearing from the very start. Working through Speaker Sam Rayburn, he has refused to allow witnesses to testify and with Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, and Eugene Garey, Committee Counsel, two of the moving spirits out of the way, it is believed the President will now make a supreme effort to end the investigation. It was pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt might be aided in this because of what was described as the poor showing the opposition has made.

"The Republicans on the Committee went off the deep end making charges which they couldn't prove", it was said. "Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, was particularly notable in this respect. He went entirely too far and Fly, who believe me is smart no matter what else you may say about him, demanding that Miller substantiate his charges, virtually chased him out of the room."

Chairman Fly being transferred from the FCC at this time was characterized as being more or less "a hope" of the broadcasters. It was pointed out that Mr. Fly represented the left wing of the Administration having done many things for the President and having the latter's confidence would probably stay right where he was. Furthermore, it was argued that Fly had the backing of Vice-President Wallace, who recently went out of his way to attend a testimonial dinner given to the FCC communications czar. Also the endorsement of Harry Hopkins. One observer remarked that the continued presence of Mr. Fly, after his appropriation had been cut \$2,000,000, his fight for Goodwin Watson and Dodd, alleged subversives, etc., was to Congress like waving a red flag at a bull.

"Mark my word, Fly will continue as FCC Chairman just the same", our informant assured us.

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According to a new Crossley, Inc. survey, comparison of set ownership figures in Greater New York, Lancaster, Pa., Waterbury, Conn., and Camden, N. J. with overall United States figures shows that the percentage of radio homes with two or more sets in each of these cities is much higher than the national standard.

The figures were obtained by the Crossley, Inc. personal interviewers in a continuing observation survey of radio homes in cities located in the WOR guaranteed area.

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SENATORS AND COMMENTATORS IN HOT FREE SPEECH DEBATE

It was give and take in the Town Meeting of the Air "Freedom of Speech on the Air" debate from the Taft Auditorium in Cincinnati last night (Thursday), participated in by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota, members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Gilbert Seldes and H. V. Kaltenborn, CBS and NBC commentators respectively. George V. Denny, Jr., Moderator, had quite a job on his hands to keep everybody from talking at once.

Senator Wheeler led off by saying:

"At the recent hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, it was contended that the broadcasting companies should have the right to place whomsoever they saw fit on the air - and to keep anyone off the air - and that this right should be supervised by no one. They contended this constituted free speech. Free speech for whom? Free speech for themselves. What they want is not free speech but controlled speech - controlled by them and them alone. They would become dictators of opinion - of what is good, what is bad for the American people to hear. * * *

"Wave lengths or frequencies on which radio operates belong to all the people. They are licensed to individuals and corporations to be used in the public interest. Licensed by the Federal Communications Commission - an arm of the Congress. It is, then, for the Federal Communications Commission to review the administration of the use of these frequencies. This is in no way an abridgment of freedom of speech. On the contrary - it is a protection against the abuse of that freedom through maladministration by the broadcaster. The broadcaster is fully protected, in turn, against any unjust action the Federal Communications Commission might take through his power of appeal to the courts.

"No one can speak on the radio unless the station owner permits him to do so. This being true, Congress must see that when one side of any public controversy is aired, all sides are aired equally over identical facilities. * * *

"As long as I am in the Senate I am going to raise my voice against any radio station being permitted to put on one side of the question and deny the other side the right to be heard. I am going to oppose the privilege of any radio station to put on a commentator to use innuendos or to lie about somebody and not give that person an opportunity to be heard. That is the most un-American thing that could possibly happen. If you permit it then you could very easily draw this country into a fascist dictatorship - and certainly I am opposed to that - and so are the American people."

Senator Gurney countered with:

"There is not enough actual time on the radio for each and every one of our 130 million people to state their ideas on every question over the radio, so let's be practical about it, and instead

of talking about freedom of speech, let's talk about fairness - fairness from first, the actual operators of the radio stations of the country - fairness of the listening public - and fairness, yes, of the business world that uses radio as medium of advertising.

"It is my sincere judgment, first, that radio -- with a very, very few exceptions -- has handled their radio programs in a mighty fair, clean way. If they had not in, say, the ten year period just past, they would not now be on the air, for our American people have a way of doing away with any concern that does not treat them fairly. They just do not patronize that concern and it goes out of business.

"So, quickly, the complete answer is that radio as a whole has been fair or there would not now be radio, as we know it, in the good old U.S.A.

"I say definitely that the listening public will regulate radio in an American way. They will regulate it by the simple mechanical movement of turning off the dial if they don't like what is offered to them."

Mr. Selde said:

"A few months from now we will be enjoying the great American excitement of a presidential campaign. On the air you will hear the candidates and their partisans - you will expect from them a one-sided story.

"On another kind of program you will get news about all the candidates, interpreted without partisanship.

"As far as the Columbia Broadcasting System goes, you will not get a third kind of program - the program that colors the news in order to influence the election. If all the newscasters at CBS - or for that matter all the officers of the company - favor one candidate, you will never know it from any CBS broadcast, nor will you ever be compelled to listen to the political preferences of any sponsor of a news program. That is the accepted CBS policy - and our news staff would consider it against their professional honor to use a news-analysis period for propaganda purposes.

"We think that a broadcasting system must make available to the public all significant points of view on questions of general interest. In order to do this, and play fair among opponents, we always set aside time for many-sided discussions of controversial subjects. This time is not for sale. We make it available under the only terms we know which prevent the man with a million dollars from blanketing a poorer opponent by the sheer power of money. Bias meets bias on equal terms."

Mr. Kaltenborn concluded with:

"To me freedom of the press and freedom of speech on the air are foundation stones of American political freedom. My instinct is to oppose all laws, edicts, rules or regulations which deny or cripple that freedom.

"Liberty sometimes degenerates into license. But I would rather admit occasional abuse than permit restrictive control. American students of free speech from Thomas Jefferson to Federal Communications Chairman Fly have agreed with this position.* * *

"Having served the Columbia Broadcasting System for ten years as a commentator who expressed uncensored uncontrolled extemporaneous opinions over the Columbia network throughout that time, I know that C.B.S. cannot sterilize competent commentators. Paul White, Columbia's News Editor, has admitted as much. * * *

"Obviously criticism should be expressed with proper restraint and by those who know whereof they speak. Two years ago in an effort to formulate and promote sound standards on the air a group of commentators organized the Association of Radio News Analysts. Last year we formulated a Code of Ethics which governs our members. It requires painstaking accuracy, sound judgment, good taste and the avoidance of sensationalism. * * *

"May I add that a check is made not only by the network but by each station. It is made by the sponsor who pays for the time. He wants to please not offend. It is made by the Federal Communications Commission. It is made by the broadcaster's numerous critics, who are only too eager to catch him in some slip. Best of all it is made by millions of listeners whose continued loyalty is essential if any commentator is to remain on the air.

"Don't imagine that free speech means uncontrolled speech. And don't cripple by dogmatic law the well-tryed system of self-control which has made our free radio the fearless champion of liberty and human rights."

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WQXR BANS SINGING COMMERCIALS

Station WQXR recently acquired by the New York Times, has announced that it would not accept any new advertising contracts calling for "singing commercials" or "singing jingles". For the last six months the station had barred such commercial announcements during the evening hours, the new policy being an extension of the ban to all operating hours.

According to the announcement, the station based its action on the belief that "singing commercials" were apt to create ill-will among listeners and ultimately work to the disadvantage of the advertiser. Existing contracts calling for "singing commercials" will expire within the next few months, it was said.

WQXR's statement emphasized that the new policy did not constitute a ban on all musical transcribed announcements. Where use of music in a so-called "spot announcement" conforms to the station's policy, it was explained, there would be no objection.

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The War Labor Board will hear arguments today (Friday) by the musicians and record manufacturers in the Petrillo case in a session which was postponed from April 4th. The hearing was granted in response to a protest on the part of the American Federation of Musicians against the recent report of the New York WLB panel which in effect found Petrillo's recording ban, in effect, a strike.

The installation of new electric connections, both urban and rural, has been curtailed to protect productive capacity required for the manufacture of radio and radar transformers for direct military use, the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board has announced.

Radio and radar transformers are manufactured with the same facilities and labor as small distribution transformers for electric utilities. The Office of War Utilities recently imposed stringent controls over placement by utilities of purchase orders for all new transformers, sizes five KVA and smaller.

Also, transformers for military radio and radar equipment are made in the same plants as ballasts and transformers for fluorescent lighting equipment. Because of this situation, the increase in requirements for radio and radar transformers, estimated at 50 percent higher this year than in 1943, is conflicting with production of the products for lighting equipment, so that the lighting fixture ballast and transformer industry has voluntarily curtailed production of types and sizes not in general demand.

Loyola University, New Orleans, La., has asked the FCC for a construction permit for a new High Frequency Broadcast Station to be operated on 44,900 kilocycles.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered that its complaint against Thomas Leeming & Company, Inc., New York City, be dismissed. The complaint charged that the respondent disseminated, by means of newspapers, circulars and radio broadcasts, false and deceptive representations concerning the therapeutic properties of its medicinal preparation designated "Baume Ben-Gay", which it recommends for external application in the treatment of various painful conditions of the body.

The St. Lawrence Broadcasting Corporation of Ogdensburg, N.Y. has applied to the FCC for a new FM station construction permit.

The Industrial Instrument Industry Advisory Committee has notified War Production Board representatives that essential commitments of this industry directly and indirectly related to the specified urgent war programs could not be fulfilled unless consideration is accorded irreplaceable skilled technicians and experienced engineers in the industry, WPB said.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Handwritten signature
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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April 11, 1944

PUBLISHERS PLAN FM SESSION; WILL SIZE UP TELEVISION

In a renewed effort to awaken their members to the possibilities of frequency modulation broadcasting, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will devote an entire session of its annual meeting in New York April 27th to a discussion of FM. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric, and Walter J. Damm, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc. have been invited to address the publishers. The General Electric Company will present a movie film on the subject of FM at this meeting.

The day following the FM meeting in New York April 28th, G.E. has invited the publishers to visit Schenectady to witness a special newspaper demonstration in the WRGB television studios, the call letters of which are the initials of Dr. Baker. Already 120 publishers have accepted the invitation.

They will leave New York the morning after the FM session on the Empire State Express arriving in Schenectady at noon. A majority will depart at 6 P.M. for their homes. A few have signified their intentions of remaining for the regular studio television program to be staged that night. The newspaper demonstration will be in the afternoon.

General Electric revealed at a luncheon given in New York last week that the New York Daily News has placed an order for post-war delivery of complete equipment for a 40,000-watt television station, to be located in the Daily News Building. A similar order was placed recently by the Chicago Tribune.

In an effort to stimulate television business, it was announced that General Electric will accept War Bond deposits of \$12,500 for a 40-kilowatt television station or \$5,000 for a 4-kilowatt station, plus additional sums for accessory equipment, to insure early delivery after the war.

G.E. engineers reported development of a new electronic tube, now being used in war applications, which will make possible radio relaying of television and FM radio programs. G.E. is also planning to install an experimental "two-way" television relay network between New York and Schenectady as soon as manpower and materials are available. This will involve four ultra-high frequency radio relay stations which is expected to be the basis for television relay networks throughout the country.

A number of designs for network beamed relay stations were displayed. They comprised high steel towers capped with micro-wave receiver-transmitter equipment in globe-shaped housings, installed to 60 100 miles apart cross country. The tower-top relay stations

would be unattended; turned on or off automatically, or by a signal sent from network headquarters. It was revealed that a two-way television network between New York and Schenectady would be the first such link established when materials and manpower are available.

It was also stated that there are now nine television stations operating in this country with 40 on file with the FCC and planned for post-war construction. It was the G.E. prediction that within five years after the war 100 television studios would be operating serving 67,000,000.

A five-week course in which practical information on television will be offered, began last week at the Dramatic Workshop of the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York. C. L. Menser, Vice President in Charge of NBC programs was the first lecturer.

The FM Broadcasters' Association Directors, like the Newspaper Publishers' Association, will meet in New York City April 25th to 27th.

A model high-power commercial FM broadcast station which will also serve as a laboratory for the Frequency Modulation art is on the post-war horizon. FM Development Foundation, a pre-Pearl Harbor organization composed of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, FM inventor; FMBI Engineering Consultant C. M. Jansky, Jr., and the latter's partner, Stewart L. Bailey, proposes to spend \$150,000 for the erection of such a station at Olney, Md. It would use the 43,900 kilocycle frequency and would cover approximately 18,844 square miles including the Washington, D. C. area. According to Major Armstrong the Foundation, organized to carry on research and foster development of FM, will use the station for experimentation and to solve operational problems which might arise when "hundreds, or even thousands" of FM stations begin operating after the war.

Urging everybody interested in FM and FM promotion to read Ted Leitzell's article in the January issue of Radionics Magazine (110 East South Street, Oak Park, Illinois), the current FMBI Bulletin says:

"It is FM by an FM believer. For example, he says: 'It brings to radio a realism and fidelity of tone far beyond anything that has even been dreamed for other methods of sound transmission and reproduction, together with a freedom from noise, distortion and interference that has never been approached in the standard AM transmission. Imagine hearing music from an adjoining room so clearly that you cannot tell if it is a radio broadcast or the actual instruments. The music ceases, and there is absolute silence. The sky outside may be a pyrotechnic display of lightning; street cars and elevators may be making life miserable for listeners on other radios; but through your FM receiver there will be no whisper of alien sound.'"

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PETRILLO APPEAL NOW UP TO WLB; DECISION DATE UNCERTAIN

Whether the knockout administered to James C. Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians' President by the New York War Labor Board panel is to be sustained or rejected, is now squarely up to the WLB itself. The Board having heard the arguments for and against the panel recommendations last Friday afternoon are expected to reach a decision within the next few weeks though no one would venture a guess as to the exact time.

Already Mr. Petrillo has served notice if the WLB backs up its panel - which in a majority of cases it has done in the past - the only thing besides the Supreme Court that could get his men back to work for RCA and CBS and their auxiliaries would be his own convention or an order from President Roosevelt. It was his contention that the dispute has nothing to do with the war and that if the War Labor Board hadn't "butted in", RCA and CBS would have signed long ago.

Two of the three members of the New York WLB panel recommended that the WLB exercise its power to end the strike; that no instance has been cited where employers have paid money to a union for the benefit of unemployed union members who are not employees of the paying employers. Also that radio has probably not decreased the employment of musicians.

Mr. Petrillo was there in person Friday afternoon and presented his case in his own particular way. With him, as is usual in his Washington appearances, was Joseph A. Padway, American Federal of Labor general counsel, acting as Chief Counsel for AFM and personal adviser to its cock-sure little president. Others in the AFM entourage were Leo Cluesmann, Secretary; Robert A. Wilson, associate to Mr. Padway; Henry A. Friedman, attorney; Clair E. Meeder, Assistant to the President; A. Rex Riccardi, another assistant; Harry J. Steeper, 1st assistant to the president; and Edward Canavan.

Those present for the transcription companies at the hearing were A. Walter Socolow, representing NBC, Associated Music Publishers, Inc., Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc., Standard Radio, and C. P. MacGregor; Robert P. Myers, RCA; Ralph F. Colin, Columbia Recording Corp.; C. Lloyd Egner, NBC Vice-President; Joseph H. McConnell, RCA Victor Division of RCA; James D. Wise, RCA and NBC; Milton Diamond and Jerome H. Adler of Decca Records, Inc.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis presided. With him were members Lloyd K. Garrison and Frank Morley, representing the public; George Batt, Reuben H. Horton and John McWilliams, representing industry; Matthew Woll, George Meany, Louis Lopez and John Brophy, representing labor.

Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the tripartite panel which held hearings on the dispute in New York, and Gilbert S. Fuller, industry member, were also present.

One of the highlights of the Friday session was when Mr. Petrillo declared that David Sarnoff, RCA President and William Paley, head of CBS, had offered him \$200,000 a year to abandon his fight for the special contracts. "They wanted to do through the back door what other companies are doing through the front door", Mr. Petrillo sarcastically commented.

Petrillo offered a compromise to the WLB in the form of agreeing to write the terms of trust to be thrown about the fund to be formed by the royalties in any manner acceptable to the Board.

Mr. Myers, for RCA, told the Board that the Musicians' Union included many thousands of players who, because of quality or the fact that they lived outside of the recording centers, never had worked for, or would work for, the recording companies.

"Here also", he said, "is a device under which a Union, instead of asking for increases for workers in future negotiations, could simply get an unlimited increase for itself and distribute the money to its members."

Mr. Petrillo interjected here his offer to write any acceptable formula safeguarding usage of the money, but Mr. Myers went on to argue that once such a formula were approved for the musicians it probably would enter into negotiations with numerous other unions and creep into other industries.

It was the opinion of one observer that the balance of control in the decision to be rendered by the WLB in this latest phase of the Petrillo case appeared to rest with Chairman Davis and Messrs. Garrison and Morley, the two Board members representing the public.

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WOR SILENT AS MARK OF RESPECT TO PERCY S. STRAUS

In one of the first instances of its kind in this country, Station WOR in New York remained closed until noon last Monday during the time of the funeral of Percy S. Straus, Chairman of the Board of R. H. Macy and Company, who died last week. Mr. Straus was a Director of WOR from January 1930 to October 1933.

"During these important years of WOR's growth his interest in the station's welfare and his encouragement in the forward steps taken by the management were of immeasurable help", a WOR news bulleting stated. "His influence has been a major contribution to WOR's progress and character."

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SAYS SENATE SHOULD ACT OR SHELVE RADIO LEGISLATION

Showing impatience at the delay of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman in considering the Wheeler-White radio bill, Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, said this week the Senate should either dispose of the bill or let it go over to the next session. Senator White said he hoped to have a conference with Senator Wheeler on the subject at an early date and he believed there was still about a 50-50 chance to get together on a bill which could be passed by the Senate this session. He would not venture a prediction as to whether or not the House would likewise be able to pass a bill at this late date. The general opinion seemed to be that it would not, which would mean no radio legislation this session.

Senator White was of the opinion that the Senate should complete its consideration of the White-Wheeler FCC bill which has to do with the domestic situation before undertaking an investigation of the international communications set-up and a merger overseas similar to the Western Union and Postal in this country. The Senate has already appropriated \$5,000 to begin the study of the international situation.

How soon or how actively domestic radio legislation will be considered when Congress reconvenes rests with Chairman Wheeler. Senator White, who in addition to being the ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is also Acting Minority Leader of the Senate, gave every indication that he was ready to go ahead at once if Senator Wheeler would join him. Otherwise Mr. White said he would advise putting off the consideration of radio legislation - a highly controversial issue - until after election.

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ARMY PLANS OWN STATION FOR OUR BOYS IN INDIA

American troops now fighting so desperately in India may soon be further encouraged by having their own radio station.

The Army special services branch has received permission from the Government of India to utilize three frequencies to broadcast to local areas, using non-commercial recordings of hit programs flown from the United States and soldier talent available in India.

Three daily news digests will be included in the ten-hour daily broadcasts, for which the first low-powered transmitters are being established. It is hoped to set up from six to ten local area broadcasts in India. A similar effort to supply radio entertainment for Americans in Egypt is under way.

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ROCK ISLAND TRIES OUT TRAIN-RADIO; McDONALD A PIONEER

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific is the latest railroad to test out the possibilities of radio in conjunction with its signal system in increasing safety of train operation. Ernest A. Dahl, a radio engineer, has been appointed to direct the investigation and experiments. Immediate plans are for the development of radio communication between front and rear ends of trains, in yards between office and switching crews, and ultimately between dispatcher and train crews. Experiments in the use of radar for safety devices will be made.

Drew Pearson, who has been vigorously advocating train radio, in mentioning the fact that Ken G. Howard, Consultant of the Army Signal Corps had tried to interest the New York Central in radio equipment for operation of trains, brought to the surface another train-radio pioneer, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, who writes:

"Karl Hassel and R. H. G. Mathews, who were the original Zenith Company before it became the Zenith Radio Corporation, started to interest the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in radio equipment in 1920 and did sell to them some radio apparatus which they used to advantage.

"I have before me our scrapbook which contains pictures taken in 1926 of the strangest train that ever left the New York Central Station in Chicago or probably any other city. That train was composed of a freight locomotive, a private car, and a caboose. In the private car and caboose were gathered railroad executives from all over the U.S. and Canada, newspaper men and radio men. The locomotive and the caboose were both equipped with radio transmitters and receivers. They operated on a frequency that was then considered shortwave, 115 meters, which sounds to us in these days like longwave.

"Mr. Gustafson, who is now our Vice President in charge of Engineering, was up in the cab of the locomotive with the engineer. When he came off that train he looked like a coal passer. Mr. Hassel, now one of our Directors, was the operator in the caboose.

"This strange train pulled out of the LaSalle Street depot early on the morning of July 5, 1926. When we reached the freight yards the locomotive was detached and between the locomotive, the private car, and the caboose there was placed a train of 125 freight cars.

"When this train was made up in the freight yard and we were ready to go, the engineer in the cab of the locomotive said by radio to the crowd in the caboose, 'I understand that there are a number of railroad men in the caboose and in the private car at the other end of my freight train. I also understand that there are a number of newspaper men and other non-railroad men. I just want to tell you that you are not on a passenger train now. Get ahold of something and hang on tight because that caboose won't start without

a terrific jerk. I am now opening my throttle. The locomotive is starting.' Almost thirty seconds elapsed before the caboose started to move and to me it felt more like a collision than the starting of a train. With all the engineer's warning, some of the newspaper fellows still went flat on the floor.

"This freight train then proceeded to Elkhart with all these observers on board. Constant communication was maintained between the cab and the caboose.

"This, I believe, was the first test ever made from locomotive to caboose, and thus in 1926 radio started on trains. While the railroad officials expressed great interest in the equipment, it was not adopted then, but it won't be long in the post-war period before you will see radio universally used by the railroads."

Throwing further light on the experimental use of radio-telephones for intertrain communication on the Belvidere-Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey, Representative Donald H. McLean (R), of New Jersey, included the following account from the Elizabeth Journal in his remarks in the House:

"Although train telephones making possible communication both ways between moving trains, between trains and wayside stations, and between the ends of trains are still in the experimental stage, tests in actual operation have indicated that they are feasible. Now, it appears, it is only a matter of time and further experimentation before the system can be put into general use.

"It is hard to visualize what this can mean toward safety of operation of both freight and passenger trains, as well as simplifying the work of operators and dispatchers as it is related to train movements. It will supplement block signals in safeguarding lives and railroad property.

"The initial installation for experimental purposes was made on the Belvidere-Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running north from Trenton. Tests have proved the soundness of the plan, as applied to the freight-train service on the branch which is of considerable volume. Crews of freight trains and block operators in wayside towers talk to one another at any time it is necessary to transmit orders, reports, and other matters affecting train operation. In like manner the engineer in the locomotive can talk to the conductor of the train in the cabin car.

"Necessary equipment has been installed in 10 locomotives and 10 cabin cars and in a block station at Frenchtown, 30 miles north of Trenton, for testing and perfecting the system.

"Actually the train telephone is neither radio nor telephone. It incorporates certain features of both types of equipment and eliminates certain features of both. Radio wave bands are limited and use is prescribed and allotted, and transmission must be through paths universally provided by nature - ground and atmosphere. Wires between moving train and stations are impossible. Under the

system worked out, on the other hand, transmission paths are restricted to railroad property.

"Rails offer a desirable communication transmission path. These, together with adjacent communication pole lines are used to make the necessary electrical contact."

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WINCHELL FINALLY SUES HOFFMAN; PIPES DOWN ON DIES

After much threatening on both sides, Walter Winchell, commentator and columnist last Monday filed suit in the New York Federal Court against Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, for \$250,000 damages. The suit, however, was not for anything said over the air but a claim that the Congressman had written a letter to the editor of the Marcellus, (Mich.) News of March 16th, which held the columnist up to "public scorn, hatred, ridicule, contempt, shame and disgrace".

The complaint quoted a suggestion by Mr. Hoffman that the plaintiff be ousted from his position in the Naval Reserve, in which he has inactive status as lieutenant commander, and declared that the article created the impression that the columnist "was guilty of some improper, unbecoming and disgraceful conduct".

Mr. Winchell had previously quoted the letter as saying that Hoffman, through his pressure in the House of Representatives, had had Winchell stripped of his Navy uniform, stripped of his duties and stripped of his pay." He said the letter had been published "very recently, after Hoffman had demanded that the Secretary of the Navy give the House the facts in Winchell's Navy status", and had received those facts.

In the meantime, apparently there is a cooling off period in the name-calling between Walter Winchell and Representative Dies. Mr. Winchell made no further reference to Mr. Dies in his broadcast last Sunday night. Mr. Dies has been in Texas during the Easter Congressional recess. In his absence, Dies Committee investigators are going over the recordings of Mr. Winchell for the past two years. It is believed this may be a forerunner of a study of the broadcasts of other commentators by the Dies Committee.

All this is probably the calm before another storm as it is expected Representative Dies will summon not only Walter Winchell to appear before his Committee after Congress reconvenes but Winchell's sponsor, Andrew Jergens, of Jergens Lotion, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, and others.

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GEORGE C. FURNESS OF FAMOUS OLD EVEREADY HOUR IS DEAD

Supervisor of the Eveready Hour, the first commercial radio program to use a network, George C. Furness, an official of the National Carbon Company, died in New York City Monday after a short illness. Mr. Furness, a native of New Hampshire, was 60 years old. He is survived by a daughter, Betty Furness, screen and radio actress, and a widow, the former Margaret Rogers.

On his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906, Mr. Furness joined the Metallurgical Division of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

In 1913 he was transferred to the corporation's Eveready Division in New York, for which, ten years later, he supervised the Eveready Hour radio program which first went on the air on July 26, 1923. This program was the first sponsored broadcast to enlist a network of stations.

During these early years of radio, Mr. Furness took a prominent part in the meetings of broadcasters and Government officials designed to clarify the confusion that existed during the organization of the industry. To the Eveready Hour have been credited the introduction of several ideas which have become a permanent part of broadcasting technique.

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JOINT ARMY-NAVY ELECTRONICS AGENCY TO BE DISSOLVED

An agreement for liquidation of the Army-Navy Electronics Production Agency is to be announced by Chairman Ramspect of the House Committee investigating the Civil Service. It is estimated that a saving of approximately \$5,000,000 a year will result with vastly improved conditions.

The ANEPA was established as a joint operation of the War and Navy Departments October 23, 1942, to attempt to clarify the situation then existing in the production of procurement of electronic equipment. This agency has had in excess of 1,000 employees, including Army and Navy officers but most are civilians.

Owing to the close association of this agency with the war program and the necessity of making certain that no action was taken adverse to the conduct of the war constant conferences were held by the Ramspect Committee with representatives of the War and Navy Departments, who finally were convinced that ANEPA was no longer required. The functions of ANEPA will be redistributed to appropriate services of the two departments and to the War Production Board. It was specifically charged that ANEPA was duplicating the work of Army and Navy expeditors and to a large extent overlapping the functions of the WPB.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Institute of Radio Engineers, Washington section, met last night (Monday). S. Young White of the General Communication Company in Boston, discussed "High Precision Tunable Receiver Design - 50 to 500 Megacycles."

Leon Pearson, for the past 10 years associated with the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column conducted by his brother, Drew Pearson, has resigned to cover the State Department for International News Service. He will continue to conduct his column and a radio program over WWDC in Washington.

O. F. (Jerry) Achtenhagen, for the past two years General Manager of the Philco Training School, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased the Radio and Appliance Distributing Company of Denver, Colo., a long-established Philco distributor serving the Colorado area, it was announced by Thomas A. Kennally, Vice-President in Charge of Sales for Philco Corporation.

Television Station WCBW, New York, owned and operated by the Columbia Broadcasting System, will resume a limited production of "live" television programs beginning on Friday, May 5th. Temporarily at least, these productions will be limited to two hours a week, replacing the Friday evening transmission of motion picture film.

Organization of an International Division of the Blue Network Company and the appointment of Donald Withycomb as Manager recently took place. The International Division will be responsible for the coordination of all foreign broadcasting activities of the Blue Network, especially as they relate to the exchange of programs with foreign companies.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc. has opened its thirteenth New York City branch office. It is located at 24 State Street and the office call is "SS".

The Hartford Times has purchased a well known land-mark, the Heublein Tower on Talcott Mountain for use of its Station WTHT. The 400-acre property includes, in addition to the tower and main buildings, a number of outbuildings, lookouts, a pavilion, etc. The purchase price was about \$70,000.

The tower, constructed of steel and concrete, rises 65 feet from the mountaintop, which is about 1,000 feet above sea level.

The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp. of Hartford, Conn., which operates WTIC, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a commercial television station.

The Audience Promotion Dept., a Division of the Mutual network's Department of Sales Promotion and Research, has inaugurated a regular weekly newsletter, edited by Harold Coulter, which

contains information vital to the efficient operation of the promotional activities of Mutual affiliates throughout the country.

 Station KRNT, Des Moines, will be the origination point for the Victory Party broadcast of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, in achievement of its 1944 goal of 75,000 members. Station WMT, Cedar Rapids; WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota; KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa; and KGLO, Mason City, Iowa, will also carry the half-hour program on April 12. Township meetings throughout the State coincide with the broadcast.

 In tribute to the invaluable service it has rendered to the American people through 60 years of peace and war, the Metropolitan Opera Association was presented with a silver plaque by the Blue Network on Saturday, April 8th. Making the presentation, broadcast over the Blue during the Opera Forum Quiz feature, was Mark Woods, President of the Blue. George A Sloan, President of the Metropolitan Opera Association, accepted it.

The plaque carried the following legend: "Diamond Jubilee, Metropolitan Opera House, to convey our congratulations on this historic occasion and in appreciation of twelve years of association through which the Metropolitan Operas have been broadcast over the Blue Network to the nation. Presented by the Blue Network."

 Dr. J. M. Coopersmith, Director of the Music Library and Copyright Division of Mutual, has just returned from a three months study of the musical resources of the Dominican Republic. In recognition of his services to the Republic, he was decorated with the order of Juan Pablo Duarte, the country's highest honor.

Dr. Coopersmith visited 22 cities of the Republic, carried with him portable recording equipment and was able to make 78 records of the folk music of the country.

 Speaking before the northern New Jersey council of labor-management committees, Dan D. Halpin of RCA Victor said Vitamin M is a key ingredient of the manpower, music, and morale production triumvirate which is doing an effective job in helping industry meet the nation's urgent call for weapons of victory. About 2500 plants, navy yards and shipbuilding yards throughout the country are now providing their workers with industrial music over internal broadcasting systems, he said.

 Ninety-six affiliates are cooperating with the Blue Network in the national advertising campaign launched in January by running the advertisements in their local newspapers, according to Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations.

The first advertisement released to magazines and newspapers in January marked the beginning of a continuous, year-round campaign, representing the largest amount ever expended by the Blue in advertising. The three advertisements which have appeared lay the foundation for the basic theme and purpose of the drive - to promote radio broadcasting as a whole; secondly, the importance of the Blue Network in the entire picture; and finally, to promote each affiliate to the listeners in its area.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS COMPANY, INC.
30 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

RECEIVED
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1619

RID FILM SEEN AS FCC PROPAGANDA THAT MISSED THE BOAT

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture "Patrolling the Ether" extolling the work of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission in tracking down espionage transmitters which was introduced with such a great ballyhoo by Chairman James L. Fly, really was greeted behind the scenes with quite a laugh. Said to be obviously propaganda for the FCC and its Radio Intelligence Division, the picture was presented about three weeks after the Senate had upheld the House cut of \$1,654,857 in the appropriations of the RID, virtually wrecking it. In addition, the Senate slashed a half a million more from the regular FCC budget.

"The tardy appearance of the film was a lucky break at that" a high official commented. "If members of Congress had seen 'Patrolling the Ether', they would probably have lopped even more off the FCC appropriation."

However that may be, the film had the distinction of being the first motion picture to have its premiere by means of television, Chairman Fly making a special trip to New York where, as he spoke from the NBC television studios of WNBT, he was televised, and the program carried over the country's first television network.

"It is a pleasure to visit with you this evening on NBC's television network", Mr. Fly said. "We continue to marvel at the progress of science and the skill of American engineers who make possible the presentation of this program in your homes, not only in the immediate vicinity of New York City but also in Philadelphia where Station WPTZ of the Philco organization is rebroadcasting this program and in the Schenectady-Albany-Troy area where Station WRGB of the General Electric Company is carrying the program. The transmission of such programs through the air on this first television network is the forerunner of a permanent and indeed better nationwide television service to which we all may look forward.

"One of the greatest potential dangers threatening a nation in time of war is the deadly work of the enemy spy within the gates.

"Always a menace in past wars, the Fifth Columnist of today has become dangerous to an extent hitherto impossible because he is now able to arm himself with a new and powerful weapon - the radio.

"A spy without the means of smuggling out his information is useless. With such means he can be more destructive than whole regiments. He can sink convoys. He can betray troop movements. He can lead enemy bombers to their target.

"In radio, the spy has a veritable death ray - a magic wave which is instantaneous, invisible, silent. It is true that in World War One the radio had already been invented, but the transmitting equipment was cumbersome and conspicuous. Today, the spy can use short wave transmitters which are so compact they can be hidden in hotel rooms, garages, or automobiles without attracting attention. Yet some of them are so powerful they can throw a signal across the Atlantic.

"I have said that this new weapon of espionage is silent and so it is except for certain radio detectives equipped with sensitive devices and using scientific techniques. Such radio detectives are employed by your government in the armed services and the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission. The manner in which these men maintain a relentless, never-ending, around-the-clock surveillance of the air waves to safeguard America from clandestine radio transmission will be dramatized for you in the MGM motion picture 'Patrolling The Ether' which you are about to see.

"The science of radio detection as developed by these men has made it possible for the Federal Communications Commission to hold enemy transmissions in this nation almost to zero.

"As the result of radio patrolling, the Axis agents found North America unhealthful. They then began to operate in South America. But they soon found that even there they were not safe from the surveillance of the American Government's listening network. The RID receivers can pick up radio signals thousands of miles away. Every suspicious signal from South America was promptly reported to the nation in which it originated. In many cases the State Department asked the FCC to send men down to lead the South American authorities to the exact location of the espionage transmitter. As a result of this cooperation the Brazilian authorities were able to round up more than 200 Axis agents in Brazil alone. Brazil and other South American nations were so impressed with the effectiveness of our work that they invited us to send men there to assist them in setting up their own radio intelligence services.

"Today, the Western hemisphere is in large part free of espionage communication.

"The methods so successfully employed by the FCC in frustrating espionage radio during this war were developed in its day-by-day work of running down all types of illegal or improper operation of radio stations and of various types of interferences from such devices as X-Ray machines, diathermy machines, high tension wires. Some of these noises can handicap or obliterate vital communications two thousand miles away.

"To give this nation the protection it needs from illegal operation or espionage communication, the FCC has set up monitoring stations or listening posts from coast to coast and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, and has supplemented them with mobile units that can speed promptly to the source of any suspicious signal.

"Up to date, the FCC's Radio Intelligence Division has furnished emergency bearings to some 400 aircraft - many of them military planes.

"This picture, 'Patrolling The Ether' is one of the important public services being rendered by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the production of their 'Crime Does Not Pay' series. It was made with the cooperation and approval of the Federal Communications Commission. The incidents depicted in the film are, of course, fictional. When the full story of the RID - the Radio Intelligence Division - can be told after the war it will be found that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. The methods of operation shown in this picture are technically correct."

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FCC DEFERMENT BAN REAFFIRMED EXCEPT INTERNATIONAL

At the same time that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, issued the new list of critical activities in which men in the 18-to-26 group may be deferred, the Board of War Communications Inter-Agency Committee on Occupational Deferments reaffirmed its previous decision, i.e., that exceptions to the ban on deferment of men in this age group in the communications industry should be limited to men in the critical occupations employed by international radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and cable carriers at points outside the continental United States.

FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett, Chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee, gave out the following supplementary statement on need for deferments for men in critical occupations in the Common Carrier Communications Industry:

"On March 30, the Inter-Agency Committee on Occupational Deferments decided that of all men in critical occupations in the communications industry only those under 26 years of age employed in international communications outside the United States met the first criterion established by the Committee. In view of the serious effect that this decision will have on international as well as domestic communications services, and in view of the new criteria introduced by the Office of Defense Transportation and accepted for application to the railroad industry, reconsideration of deferments of men in the critical occupations in the communications industry is respectfully requested.

"Although the Board of War Communications is convinced that there is no justification for blanket deferment of men under 26, it proposes for the common carrier communications industry that deferment be considered after screening individual cases for:

"Men in critical occupations as defined in Local Board Memorandum No. 115 with a minimum of 3 years' service who move war traffic, install essential equipment or protect the continuity of service, and whose withdrawal from such employment in a particular

location would result in a serious diminution in the availability or quality of war communications service.

"The application of this definition reduces the number of men in the United States in critical occupations for whom deferments would be requested, as follows: (1) of 31 men under 26 in critical occupations employed in the United States by the international carriers, 20 men meet the requirements of the proposed definition; (2) of 2167 men under 26 employed by the two major domestic carriers, the Bell System and Western Union, 777 men meet the proposed requirements for occupational deferment. It will be noted that the 3-year experience limitation which is part of this definition is superimposed on the requirement that the men be employed in an occupation listed as 'critical' in Local Board Memorandum No. 115.

"In view of these facts and in view of the high standard of qualifications required in the proposed definition, it is believed that this request is reasonable and should be granted.

"The Inter-Agency Committee has, we think, properly defined the critical activities in the railroad industry in terms of 'personnel engaged in railway and motor transport service directly related to the movement of war freight necessary to support the immediate war objectives, the withdrawal of whom would decrease the safety, speed, and volume of the movement so as to affect adversely such war objectives'. The movement of war freight by the railroads and the movement of war traffic by the communications industry are similar in many important respects. The point need not be labored that the communications networks of this country and throughout the world are carrying huge volumes of war traffic. * * *

"With respect to the essentiality of the traffic, it should be noted that at present 60 percent of all traffic carried over international circuits between the United States and Europe is government traffic. In addition, many of the facilities used by our armed forces are manned and maintained by civilian personnel employed by these carriers. For example, certain cable circuits though keyed by the military are actually kept in operation by technicians employed by the companies. The same is true with respect to a number of trans-Atlantic radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits. The situation with respect to the use of leased domestic wire facilities by the military and other war agencies, including private-line teletype, teletypewriter exchange and leased line telephone services, is equally important to that of international services furnished to the Armed Forces by the U. S. carriers engaged in international communications.

"Of the twenty occupations in the communications industry included in the critical list only three are related to the actual movement of traffic; the remaining 17 occupations involve the construction, installation, testing and repair of communications facilities. In my statement of March 30, I mentioned several reasons why the withdrawal of men in these occupations would have a serious effect on vital communications services. I therefore wish to take this opportunity to emphasize two points:

"First, voice communications are of an instantaneous demand nature. Record communications, while not of an instantaneous nature, must be effected within a very short-time interval to meet the needs of essential users. Should any breakdown in facilities occur, men employed in critical occupations must be ready at a moment's notice to switch channels and make repairs so that delays are minimized. The delivery of communications must be prompt or else the entire value of the service is negated. Electricians, engineers, and testing and regulating technicians together with the men directly engaged in transmission form a combination that cannot be separated; the work of one cannot be done without the other.

"Secondly, I wish to invite your attention to the fact that many of the construction programs in the communications industry are directly related to the most important types of war activities. To meet these and similar needs the industry must prepare in advance. Losses of men in critical occupations now engaged in construction, installation and actual and preventative maintenance of communication facilities would jeopardize the performance of the necessary work to be done.

"In the interest of equitable treatment for all essential industries and in the interest of preventing serious breakdowns in the transmission of essential war traffic, it is felt that the industry should be permitted on an individual basis to seek deferments for men in critical occupations directly engaged in the movement of communications traffic regardless of whether they are employed within or outside the United States. We therefore request adoption of the proposed definition of men in critical occupations for whom deferments may be granted."

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EDWARD R. PLACE JOINS RCA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

Edward R. Place, former assistant to the Director General of the War Production Drive, has joined the staff of the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Place has had wide experience in the newspaper, advertising and publicity fields. He formerly was Radio Editor of "The Providence Journal", Managing Editor of "Labor Management News", Editor and Publisher of "Playtime" magazine, and columnist on the old "Boston Transcript". In 1935, he was Publicity Director in New England for N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

Mr. Place was born on May 5, 1902, at Fall River, Mass. Graduated from Brown University in the class of '24, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and nominated for the Rhodes Scholarship.

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RYAN GOES TO NAB WITHOUT CEREMONY; FETZER SUCCEEDS HIM

J. Harold Ryan will take on his new duties Monday, April 17th, as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, in the same unostentatious manner as he has carried on his two years' work as Assistant Director of Censorship in charge of broadcasting. Likewise there will be no formalities or fireworks when John E. Fetzer, owner of Station WKZO at Kalamazoo, succeeds Mr. Ryan at Censorship.

It was a coincidence that last Thursday when Mr. Ryan went down to the Union Station in Washington to meet a member of his family that he bumped into Mr. Fetzer who was just arriving to take up his new duties.

Perhaps what Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said when accepting Mr. Ryan's resignation, is the best appraisal of the latter's official service.

"Mr. Ryan came to us in the first difficult days just after Pearl Harbor, organized and Broadcasting Division, and has given unsparingly ever since of his time and rare ability. Great credit is due him for this patriotic effort to make voluntary censorship of radio a success."

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

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

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STORAGE BATTERY MANUFACTURERS WANT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

The nation's electric storage battery manufacturers, through their representatives on the Battery Industry Advisory Committee, have requested the War Production Board to lift restrictions on the production of batteries by plants located in critical labor areas, WPB reports.

Members of the industry committee, according to WPB, have indicated that they have sufficient manpower and facilities now available, plus adequate supplies of raw materials, to step up production to a point equal to the permissible production figure allowed plants located in less critical labor areas. Plants located in these labor areas are permitted to produce up to 110 percent of their base period. WPB has taken the request under advisement.

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OWI SAYS 32,000 WOMEN ARE NEEDED FOR RADIO AND RADAR

Employment of women in nearly every type of job - in industry, on the farm, in military services and in local activities - must be stepped up sharply before Summer if war production demands and home front needs are to be met, the Office of War Information said in a report on womanpower.

Information for the report was obtained from the War Manpower Commission, the War, Navy and Labor Departments, Federal Security Agency, Federal Works Agency, and Bureau of the Census.

Women now hold one out of every three war jobs in the United States, but the number at work must be increased by one and a half to two million by midyear.

Approximately 32,000 women are needed in the radio and radar industry, OWI states, and 8,100 women could be placed in radar alone in Chicago, where radar workers are being actively recruited.

Radar and other electrical industries will provide the greatest number of new jobs for women, but the opportunities are limited to a few localities. One radar plant would place women in 90 percent of its jobs.

WMC records do not show what proportion of the part-time workers are women but reports that first-line war industries are using them in increasing numbers. The Women's Bureau has found a few plants where some women were working part-time in making aircraft, gun and torpedo parts, carbine rifles, radio tubes and equipment, life rafts and life boats, textiles and many other war products.

More women were hired than quit in ordnance and industries making machinery including electrical. Women hired to make engines and turbines numbered 7.48 out of every 100 on the job, compared to 4.01 who quit. Women hired for communications equipment were 5.47; the smaller number of 4.46 stopped work. To make tanks 10.23 women were hired and 5.94 quit.

Although many industries still pay women beginners less than men starting in the same job, the principle of "equal pay" has been considerably advanced since the beginning of the war program. Both Government and unions advocate "equal pay for equal work".

The National War Labor Board reports that since it announced its policy of equal pay in November, 1942, more than 2,250 firms have reported voluntary equalization of rates for men and women doing work in equal quantity and quality. These voluntary applications of the equal pay principle have increased the rates of approximately 59,500 women workers.

No figures are available as to the number of women workers who have been affected by the Board's decisions in cases involving

the equal pay issue. A recent unanimous decision directed a West Coast aluminum concern to establish rates on the basis of job content, irrespective of the sex of the worker. Decisions have profited women in automotive, lumber, electrical and steel industries among others.

Last year the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers reported it had signed 150 agreements with employers providing equal pay in more than 800 plants. The United Rubber Workers late in 1943 had negotiated 142 contracts and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers had signed 50 contracts, all containing equal pay clauses. American Federation of Labor unions also have reported definite and widespread progress in obtaining wage adjustments for women.

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PEARSON AGAIN BLASTS REP. COX IN FCC PROBE AFTERMATH

Winner in a \$1,350,000 libel suit brought by John Monroe, who figured in a House Military Affairs Committee investigation, and continuing to hold the national spotlight as the challenger of Vivien Kellems, war contractor who advised business men not to pay their taxes, Drew Pearson, commentator and columnist again turned his attention to Representative Cox, of Georgia, another of his enemies. Mr. Pearson wrote in the Washington Post:

"The Merry-Go-Round recently told how Eugene Garey, ousted Federal Communications Commission Investigating Committee, lived in a fancy suite in the Mayflower Hotel here for eight months at the taxpayers' expense, with the knowledge and approval of the Committee's former Chairman, anti-New Deal Representative Gene Cox of Georgia.

"Here's a second installment to the story:

"Just before Cox resigned the chairmanship under pressure he stole another march on the taxpayers by boosting the salary of his niece, Mildred Cox, a committee stenographer and record clerk, from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year.

"Miss Cox, one of six relatives whom the Georgia Congressman has planted on the Federal Payroll, is continuing in her job at the increased salary under the new Chairman, Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California. Thus Cox, though ousted, has his own personal observer right on the inside to see what is happening.

"Congressman Cox has been famed, ever since he came to Congress, for the army of his kinfolk who ride the gravy train. It is a singular event when a Cox relative is taken off the payroll. But this phenomenon has now happened. Post Office Department records show that last November a brother, Robin Cox, was replaced as Acting Postmaster of Donalsonville, Ga.

"With this omission here's the latest rollcall on the Cox clan:

"Grace Cox, wife, clerk to the Congressman, \$3,120 a year; Rosa Robinson, sister, Cox's secretary, \$3,380; J. Chaney Robinson, brother-in-law, Assistant House disbursing clerk, \$3,120; Mildred Cox, niece, \$3,000 a year; Charles M. Cox, nephew, Agricultural Adjustment Administration official, 5,600; Mrs. Jim Hoggard, sister, Postmistress of Camilla, Ga., \$2,550; Representative Cox \$10,000. Total annual take of Cox and his kin, \$30,770.

"Note: In addition Cox aroused widespread comment and criticism when he received a check for \$2,500 from a Georgia radio station in connection with lobbying activities before the FCC."

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FCC HEAD TO HOLD ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS IN SOUTH

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is on his way South for round-table discussions with broadcasters. Tonight (Friday) Mr. Fly will meet with the broadcasters in the Asheville, N. C., area.

On Monday night (April 17th), Chairman Fly will foregather with the broadcasters in the Jacksonville, Florida, area. Problems of mutual interest will be discussed.

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RADAR CREDITED WITH WIPING OUT DARKNESS IN BATTLE

Alexander P. Seversky writes in the New York Times:

"The main scientific factor in wiping out the differential between daylight and darkness in aerial combat, of course, has been electronics, especially radar. It provides electrical instead of optical detection of targets, thus canceling out fog, clouds, darkness and other visibility elements as barriers; and, of course, it is far more accurate than visual instruments. Even in the daytime and in good weather, cloud masses often block visibility. Thus the radar method becomes more desirable and, indeed is being used right around the clock.

"Battleships today depend on the instantaneous radar mechanism rather than visual means for determining the position of a target and the direction in which it is moving. But in the air radar is even more important than on the surface because speeds are so great.

"Two airplanes flying in opposite directions at maximum speed sometimes pass each other with a speed greater than that of sound. Fire control, to do any good, must therefore be both instantaneous and continuous, which is possible with electronic devices though it was virtually impossible with visual instruments.

"Aerial warfare, in addition, has been revolutionized by the fact that now, through electronic control, artillery concentration in the air has become feasible; that is to say, many guns of many planes can focus their fire on the same moving target, just as naval artillery does on the sea."

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12,000 "WORLD WORDS" TO BE GUIDE TO ANNOUNCERS

"World Words", CBS guide book containing 12,000 recommended pronunciations of names and places in the war is expected off the presses this month. (Columbia University Press, \$3.00).

The book is the work of W. Cabell Greet, CBS Speech Consultant and Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University, and is to be presented to all CBS announcers in New York and copies are to be sent to the network's affiliated stations, as well as to the British Broadcasting Corporation and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"World Words" is an accumulation of the 4,400 words in Professor Greet's CBS book, "War Words" and 48 subsequent mimeographed bulletins issued to CBS announcers since "War Words" was published in February 1943. In "World Words" about 12,000 pronunciations include battle fields, air force objectives, likely places of attack during coming months, and names of important persons.

"Pronunciations for two-thirds or three-quarters of these cannot be found in any other volume of easy access", says the preface of the book. To insure as accurate pronunciations as possible, Professor Greet conferred with several hundred professors, consular agents and foreign correspondents. In all, the book runs over 400 pages.

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Another unit in the worldwide link-up of United States Army radio stations was obtained with acquisition of Station 1ZM in Auckland, New Zealand. Programs from America will be broadcast for the entertainment of troops in that area.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Spring meeting of the Stations Planning and Advisory Committee of the Blue Network will be held Friday, April 21st, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Mark Woods, President of the Blue, announced. Plans for the future will be discussed by the members of the Committee, representing the 181 affiliates of the Blue, with Blue executives.

Carleton D. Smith, of NBC, Carl J. Burkland, of CBS, and Kenneth H. Berkley of the Blue Network, are among the nominees for contributor representation on the Board of Trustees of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

Beginning this week, WOR is using sustaining news periods through the day for promotion messages for WOR's special and regular programs. It is believed this is the first time that news periods have been utilized to carry thirty-second announcements of the station's shows.

The Tower Realty Co., Baltimore, Md., have asked the FCC for a construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kilocycles).

C. W. Sharpe, formerly Comptroller of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has been appointed assistant to John H. MacDonald, NBC Vice President in Charge of Finance. Mr. Sharpe joined the staff of Price, Waterhouse and Company in 1925 as Junior Accountant, resigning in 1934 to become Chief Accountant for Columbia Pictures. He was made Assistant Comptroller in 1936 and Comptroller in 1943.

New York's Municipal Station WNYC has been authorized to reinstate its mobile relay broadcast station WNYG. The mobile station is used for outside pickups and as a standby for emergency for studio-to-transmitter transmission.

Ed Norton, Chairman of the Board of Station WAPI, CBS affiliate in Birmingham, Ala., has been elected to membership of the General Education Board, Rockefeller endowed organization promoting "education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed".

E. F. Pepper, Stockton, Calif., has applied to the FCC for construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 45,900 kilocycles,

Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, West Coast industrialist and Zenith radio distributor, having made an unprecedented record for being nominated for various high offices is now being spoken of to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bone of Washington, recently appointed U. S. Judge.

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No. 1620

April 18, 1944

WHEELER HINTS LEGAL COMEBACK AT COMMENTATORS "WHO LIE"

Due to the fact that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman of the Interstate Committee, which passes on all radio legislation in the Senate, and is co-author of the Wheeler-White Radio Bill, he is acknowledged to be the most powerful figure in Congress, just as Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, would be if the Republicans were in the saddle. The Senate Committee, largely dominated by Senator Wheeler, is at the moment rewriting the White-Wheeler bill. This new legislation may have a great bearing on the future of the broadcasting industry. Therefore it is important particularly at this time to know what Senator Wheeler is thinking about.

The Senator isn't much on interviews but his views on free speech were expressed in the debate on the "Freedom of Speech on the Air" in "America's Town Meeting" broadcast over the Blue Net recently. The others participating were Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota; H. V. Kaltenborn and Gilbert Seldes, NBC and CBS commentators respectively. George V. Denny, as usual, acted as Moderator.

The prepared statements of the speakers were pretty widely printed at the time but now the verbatim report of the questions and answers following the debate, which was the best part of the show, have just come to hand. Here are some spirited exchanges which show how Senator Wheeler's mind was working on that particular night:

Mr. Kaltenborn: What I'm afraid of is that this man - Senator Wheeler, who has had a couple of unhappy experiences with reference to not getting as much time as he wanted - that he should, because of that unhappy experience, feel that freedom of speech is so imperiled that something has got to be done in order to hold it down. That's why I oppose the kind of restrictive law which I believe he has in mind. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: To show you how wrong Mr. Kaltenborn is, I've never complained because I haven't had time on the air. As a matter of fact, I've been offered time many times and refused it. What I do object to is some fellow getting on the air and going out and getting under a Washington date line and making an absolutely false statement about some private individual or some public official, and no one being given an opportunity to answer on that man's time. (Applause). After all, some of these commentators that are on the air are on because of the fact that they've got a pretty voice and that's all. (Applause.)

Mr. Kaltenborn: Senator, I'm afraid you don't know quite as much about the radio business, as you know about the Senate's business, because commentators are notoriously not selected for their

voices, and many of them don't have very good voices. I could name several, but I hate, of course, to reflect even to that extent upon one of my fellows. No, it's not because a commentator has a good voice that he gets on the air or stays on the air. It's because he has information, background, experience, and the ability to summarize a tremendously complicated situation in a few crisp, clear, eloquent sentences. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Of course, I'd expect that from Mr. Kaltenborn - a radio commentator - and I'm not reflecting upon him; but I do make the statement that there are a lot of commentators in this country who overnight become experts on foreign policy, who had never been in a foreign country. They don't know what's going on in Washington, and yet they're constantly giving out information as to what is going on in Washington without knowing the first thing about it. (Applause.)

Senator Gurney: I would like to ask Senator Wheeler if he thinks the only way to correct this is to pass a law about it.

Senator Wheeler: No, of course not. As a matter of fact, what ought to happen is that these radio chains and radio broadcasting companies ought to regulate themselves, but when they don't do it, the only thing to do to protect the public is to pass a law. * * *

Senator Wheeler: Now I agree that, generally, the chain broadcasting companies - Columbia and National and Mutual - have afforded most people an opportunity on the main subjects - an opportunity to be heard. And the Blue, too, yes, that's right. All of them have, so far as I know, generally speaking. But that isn't true of all the broadcasting stations in the country. Now when you pass a law, you don't pass a law because the majority of the people are bad. You pass a law because a small minority are bad. You have to pass laws to protect majorities against the small minorities. (Applause.) The majority of the people of this country aren't criminal but you have to pass laws against stealing, you have to pass laws against murder, you have to pass laws against a lot of other things because a small minority of the people of this country do not act decently in accordance with the best interests of the public. (Applause.)

Mr. Kaltenborn: I wonder whether the Senator (Wheeler) really means to make the analogy stick that because many people, or some people, went to steal, we must have a law against stealing. Well, he draws from that the conclusion that because a few people might, on occasion, abuse the privilege of free speech over the air, therefore we should cripple and hamper free speech for those who don't abuse it by restrictive regulations. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: As a matter of fact, no one is restricting anybody over the air. All you're saying is - and all I propose to say is - that when somebody goes on the air and lies about somebody and makes a false statement, that the man who's lied about or falsified about shall have an opportunity to go on the air and talk to that same audience and correct the false statements that have been made against him. Is there anything wrong about free speech there? (Applause.)

Mr. Kaltenborn: Well, many people say that they have been lied about when the truth has been told about them. (Applause and cheers) There are other means - libel laws, slander laws - which enable a man to recover if we lie about him. Believe me, we're mighty careful not to do that particular thing - that is, those of us who have a sense of responsibility. I don't see why we, all of us, should be restricted and held down and prevented from doing a good job for the American listener, merely because, occasionally, some public official feels offended by something that is said about him. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Why should Mr. Kaltenborn object, if he goes on and makes a false statement about somebody, that that person should have the right, in the American way, to answer that proposition? (Applause.) Now you can say that he has a right to go in and sue him for libel. Where's he going to sue Mr. Kaltenborn if he lies about somebody out here in this audience? Are you going to New York City and sue him? Are you going down here and sue this station? What chance has some poor individual? He tries to put it on public officials. I'm not interested in public officials. I am interested in the average American citizen of this country, whether he's rich or poor - that no commentator has the right to go on and lie about him unless he has a chance to be answered. (Applause.)

Man in Audience: Senator Wheeler. If radio is to be controlled by law, what will prevent the majority power party in Congress from propagandizing the people to the way of thinking of their party?

Senator Wheeler: The best answer to it is this, if we're going to provide in the law - at least I want to provide in the law - if one party in power goes in and propagandizes the people that the opposite party shall have a right to answer them. That's the very thing that I'm contending for - in the law - that both sides shall be heard.

Man in Audience: Mr. Kaltenborn. Will the complaints of the American people always be heard by uncontrolled networks?

Mr. Kaltenborn: I know of no instance where any complaint by any large portion of the American people has failed to receive its proper place on the air.

Man in Audience: Senator Wheeler. Who is to determine when someone has been lied about on the air? (Laughter and applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Well, I want to say that that's an exceedingly good question and an exceedingly difficult one to answer, but somebody's got to judge. I can give you concrete examples where even the President of the United States has said that one commentator was a liar and everybody else in the Senate admits that he was. I can also call attention to numerous statements in recent years that have been made by commentators about public men, about private men, that were absolutely contrary to the facts and absolutely false. Mr. Kaltenborn says that the American people will be the judges and they will cut the broadcasting station off. Well, let us analyze that.

You are probably familiar with Mr. Brinkley out in Kansas, and with Mr. Baker out in Iowa, and with Mr. Schuler, out in Los Angeles. Each one of them carried on propoganda for themselves for their own selfish reasons and to make money out of selling their own particular product. Now, they were doing a good business and making money because they were using that radio and that wave length which belongs not to that broadcasting station, not to Mr. Kaltenborn, but it belongs to you people out here in the audience. They have a duty to perform to use that wave length in the public interest. When they're not using it in the public interest, they are doing a disservice to the people of the United States. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: What is the public interest? Mr. Kaltenborn and these radio stations - they want to say what is in the public interest. The very thing that they are, down in Washington now, asking Congress to do is to stop the Radio Commission from saying when they're operating in the public interest. That's what they're asking for and that's what I'm opposed to. (Applause.)

Senator Gurney: I don't believe the broadcasters are, down in Washington, asking for that kind of a law, stated by Mr. Wheeler. I believe the broadcasters and the listening public are down there because the Supreme Court has decided a radio question entirely contrary to the intent of Congress when the law was passed. In other words, the Supreme Court lately has given to the Federal Communications Commission more power to regulate business practices of broadcasters than was originally intended by Congress.

Senator Wheeler: Well, I can't let that statement go unchallenged because Mr. Trammell, of the National Broadcasting Company, and the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System both testified before my Committee that they wanted no regulation of any kind whatsoever. All they wanted was to have a radio commission that would say whether or not this station was interfering with some other station. That's what they wanted. They have opposed the provision which I have suggested to be put in the bill - that the radio commission should have the power when they renewed a license to say whether or not that station had been operating in the public interest. They are opposed to it.

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NEW OWI OVERSEAS POSTS INCLUDING RADIO ABOUT FILLED

Recruitment of men and women by the Office of War Information for important missions overseas in view of impending military operations is now about two-thirds of current requirements, Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, has announced. As military operations advance, it may be necessary, Mr. Davis, added, to increase this overseas staff for disseminating information overseas even beyond present estimates.

Actions for appointment of 337 of the 450 persons needed for work in connection with the overseas propoganda program have been started, Mr. Davis said, and many more applications are on file.

The response to an appeal for the additional personnel, issued on February 23, 1944, by representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees of the Domestic Branch of OWI, has included 3,953 letters of inquiry from persons interested in overseas assignment. To date, 2,221 applications have been received.

Appointments which have been recommended include: 12 administrative officers and assistants; 59 information specialists of various grades; 16 language specialists; 94 news men; 39 radio program specialists; 69 Morse Code operators, and 48 radio engineers.

Assisting OWI's Overseas Branch in meeting its new obligations was a special committee of representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees, Domestic Branch, Representing broadcasting, newspaper and advertising professions, they are :

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

The new personnel will be engaged in preparing material for distribution in enemy and enemy-occupied territory, and will work in close cooperation with the armed forces. Those going overseas will be stationed either in combat areas or in bases serving these areas. None of the newsmen going abroad will work as war correspondents and they are not "covering" the invasion, Mr. Davis said. Their mission, he explained, is propagandizing the enemy, and bolstering the morale of the people in enemy-occupied countries. Their duties include the writing and distribution of leaflets, publishing newspapers in liberated areas until normal conditions have been re-established, and preparing and broadcasting radio programs. Capacity to speak, read and write foreign languages fluently is an asset some of the new personnel will utilize in their work.

Most of the new OWI personnel will be assigned to the European areas, but some will go to the Mediterranean area, and others to Far Eastern theatres of military operations. A few will be stationed in the New York and San Francisco offices, some replacing previously trained personnel which is now being assigned to overseas tasks. Nearly all of those being appointed will be trained for eventual overseas work.

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LEE STATION MAKES ACROSS-CONTINENT TELEVISION HISTORY

The first time in history of television that such a network has been set up, the Thomas S. Lee Television station W6XAO in Hollywood participated. This was when the across-the-continent preview of the new M-G-M motion picture "Patrolling the Ether", showing the wartime work of the Federal Communications Commission tracking down espionage transmitters, was telecast originating in WNBT in New York. Other stations which picked up the picture a la television were WRGB, Schenectady, WPTZ, Philadelphia, WTZR, Chicago, and KTSL, Hollywood.

Presentation of the film via television was thus made simultaneously across the nation in Los Angeles, New York, Schenectady, Philadelphia and Chicago on what was virtually a nationwide television network created solely for the New York premiere.

Bernard H. Linden, inspector in charge of the 11th District, Federal Communications Commission, which serves Los Angeles, addressed Thomas S. Lee lookers at the same time that James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, was addressing the audience in New York. Inspector Linden read a copy of Mr. Fly's speech to the Los Angeles public.

Test pattern transmission started on W6XAO in Hollywood at 7:00 P.M. PWT. The program was heard at 8:00 P.M. PWT, according to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the station.

The "Patrolling the Ether" picture will not be released to the public until later in the month.

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WBBM MAY HAVE ITS OWN CONGRESSMAN NEXT SESSION

If the Republican tide runs as strong in the Fall elections in Illinois as it did in the recent primaries, Les Atlass, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and head of WBBM, Chicago, will have to get out his silk hat to call on Representative Charles H. Garland in Washington. Mr. Garland, Sales Manager of WBBM, swamped his opponent for the 7th Illinois District Congressional nomination by a 3 to 1 vote.

An old timer in the radio business, Mr. Garland is likewise no novice in Republican politics in which field he has been actively engaged for the past 12 years. He has been Mayor of Des Plaines, Ill., since 1940 and was Alderman during 1937-40. He is Vice-President of the Illinois Municipal League.

Joining WBBM in 1925 as an announcer and program director, Mr. Garland in 1929 transferred to the sales staff, when the station became a CBS affiliate.

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FCC COUNSEL PROTESTS TIME SPENT IN ANSWERING CONGRESS

It seems only a short time ago that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was protesting because he hadn't been given an opportunity to present his side of the case to the House Committee investigating the FCC. Chief Counsel Denny, of the FCC, on the other hand, complained to the Committee yesterday (Monday) that 3,710½ man-days have been spent by Commission employees in answering questions propounded by the Congressional group.

"We have done this despite the fact that we have no appropriation nor special staff to do this work", Mr. Denny said in danying that the FCC has refused to cooperate with the investigation.

"Have you kept count", Committee Investigator Harry S. Barger asked, "of the number of hours your force has spent in resisting efforts of the Committee's staff to get vital information?"

Mr. Denny had told the Committee that 10 pieces of evidence - one an asserted threat emanating from the White House against a Commissioner - were not available Monday.

The threat letter was referred to by Mr. Barger as "probably from the White House, stating what would happen to Commissioner (T.A.M.) Craven" if he gave testimony before the Committee damaging to the FCC. Mr. Denny gave no assurance that the letter would be produced.

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IOWANS FAVOR MOVING CLOCKS BACK AFTER THE WAR

Iowans are not enthusiastic about "war time", 43% considering it "less convenient" and only 17% regarding it as "more convenient", THE IOWA POLL shows. While 40% of the total voted war time "just the same" in convenience compared with central standard time, only 23% approve keeping clocks set ahead after the war.

The farmers showed greatest disfavor, 61% voting it "less convenient", 30% finding no difference, and only 9% finding it "more convenient". Farmers' chief objections were that livestock habits are regulated by the sun, not by the clock and that they cannot begin field work early because of dew.

Though an important objective of setting clocks ahead was to save electric light, 76% did not think that the arrangement resulted in any saving, 17% thought it did and 7% had no opinion.

A bill was recently introduced in Congress to repeal war time. In the 1943 Iowa legislature, a bill to restore standard time passed the House by a vote of 80 to 23 but died in a sifting committee.

The Iowa Poll is conducted by the Des Moines Sunday Register under the same ownership as KRNT and KSO, Des Moines, WMT, Cedar Rapids-Waterloo and affiliated with WNAX, Yankton-Sioux City. These polls are now being reprinted in other newspapers and in Washington, D.C. in particular are attracting much attention.

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DENVER AND RIO GRANDE JOINS RAILROADS TESTING 2-WAY RADIO

The Denver & Rio Grande Western tried out radio last Sunday on a 70 car freight train between Denver and Salt Lake City with apparently satisfactory results. The engineer in the locomotive was almost a half a mile from the trainmen in the caboose but were kept in constant communication with each other.

Trainmen said such a system installed on all trains would save time and money. R. H. Pardew of Grand Junction, brakeman, cited this as just one example: occasionally an emergency application of air is applied by the conductor, in the caboose, when a flagman is accidentally left behind after a switching operation. A "break" in the train sometimes occurs as a result, with a broken drawbar and knuckle and several hours' delay as the result.

"With two-way radio", explained E. H. Musgrove, the railroad's electronics expert from Denver, "the engineer can be notified at once, no rear-end braking is necessary, and time and equipment are saved."

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2500 WAR PLANTS SOUND EQUIPPED; 650 BROADCASTING MUSIC

A group of plant broadcasting system directors from war plants in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania gathered at RCA Victor's Camden headquarters for a two-day conference to discuss newly-developed internal broadcasting techniques that are being utilized to produce an effective blending of manpower, music, and morale.

Discussing the rapid growth of plant broadcasting in the United States, David J. Finn, Sales Manager of RCA's Industrial and Sound Department, told visiting plant broadcast directors that some 2,500 industrial plants are now equipped with sound systems and that more than 650 are broadcasting music.

"A new vitamin has been added to the war worker's diet", said Dan H. Halpin, Manager of RCA's Industrial Music Service. "It's Vitamin M - for music."

The conference was rounded out with a motion picture film entitled "Manpower, Music and Morale", open forum discussions and inspections of industrial sound installations in Camden and Philadelphia.

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SAFEGUARD AUDIENCE GOODWILL AND CONFIDENCE, SAYS MULLEN

Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has urged all NBC officials to "maintain ethical standards of program content and commercial copy in order to retain now and in the future the goodwill and confidence of the listening audience."

Pointing out that "the National Broadcasting Company has always endeavored to maintain the highest possible standards", Mr. Mullen added that "it is more imperative than ever that these standards be maintained and strengthened, not only in respect to network programs but likewise national spot and local announcements."

Mr. Mullen instructed the Continuity Acceptance Department "to follow without deviation the acceptance policies of the company and without being arbitrary or unreasonable about it to insist that the copy which we put on the air conform to all of our standards of good taste, proper programming and ethical advertising."

One source of criticism, he said, "is the spot announcement which oftentimes, due to time limits, does not permit inclusion of proper qualification of claims made."

"While we must make every effort", he continued, "to maintain harmonious relations with our clients and the advertising agencies, these relationships will be improved and not impaired if we insist on proper commercial copy with due attention to the proprieties, matters of good taste, and the elimination of unwarranted or doubtful claims."

Concluding the memorandum, Mr. Mullen said, "We must constantly improve our broadcasting practices to retain now and in the future the complete goodwill and confidence of the listening audience, and the acceptance by them of not only the programs that we send them but also the products which our clients sell."

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NEW RMA MEMBERS DOUBLE ITS ROSTER

Fourteen new member companies of the Radio Manufacturers' Association have brought the membership total to the 200 mark, virtually doubling the Association's membership during the last two years. The new members are:

Continental Electric Company, Geneva, Ill., Electronic Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; Electronic Specialty Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey-Wells Communications, Inc., Southbridge, Mass.; Industrial and Commercial Electronics, Belmont, Calif.; Kegron Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Kuthe Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Libbey Glass, Division of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio; Meissner Manufacturing Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Packard Manufacturing Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; Precision Specialties, Los Angeles, Calif.; Telicon Corp., New York, N.Y.; The Ward Products Corp., Cleveland, Ohio and Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

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MAKE LIFE MISERABLE FOR GERMAN ERSATZ RADIO LISTENERS

Hollanders, according to the Netherlands Information Bureau, so frequently disturb the German system of providing an "ersatz" radio service over telephone connections to subscribers that reception is often impossible. The German newspaper in Holland, Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlander, disclosed that the police have imposed a number of heavy fines for disturbances of the system, which was extended following the confiscation last May of all privately-owned radio sets in occupied Holland.

"Investigation proved that many inhabitants of Utrecht, for instance, established a connection with the relay system which badly damaged transmitters and the entire transmission of programs sent from Utrecht were disturbed", the newspaper said.

This manner of disseminating "news" and music consists of piping a service from German-controlled Netherlands and German transmitting stations to the subscriber's home through his telephone connection. Resourceful patriots could disturb it in a number of ways, such as overloading the line, shortcircuiting transmission wires, or by creating static.

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KEN-RAD TUBE CORPORATION SEEKS TO END ARMY CONTROL

The Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation, whose two plants at Owensboro, Ky., were placed under armed control last Friday by order of President Roosevelt, filed suit in Federal Court at Louisville asking an injunction to restrain the Army from operating the plants, the Associated Press reports.

Earlier, Col. Carroll Badeau, who was assigned by the War Department to take charge of the plants, said he had been told by Roy Burlew, company president, that the Ken-Rad management had "not receded from its position".

Army control was ordered by the President after the Ken-Rad firm refused to comply with a War Labor Board order issued last July allowing the 3,200 workers a wage boost of 3 cents an hour retro-active to Sept. 4, 1942. The company says it cannot afford to pay the increase.

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On the few occasions President Roosevelt has been persuaded to talk campaign, Marquis Childs writes in the Washington Post, Mr. Roosevelt has mentioned eight weeks at the most with all campaigning to be confined to the radio.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, will be among those to assist in dedicating the plaque to be placed in the Capitol May 24th to observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of telegraph.

Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia University School of Journalism in his annual report wrote:

"The future of journalism is in the air, literally, not figuratively. Scientific developments, in aviation and electronics, via the airways and the airwaves, will have such a profound influence upon the press, radio, television, facsimile and other instrumentalities of communication after this war that they will determine the extent and the content of public education in politics, social and economic relationships and foreign affairs."

RCA's new radio program, "The Music America Loves Best", Saturday nights over the Blue network, is serving not only as institutional advertising vehicle, but also as a continuous promotion for Victor and Bluebird phonograph records through its recording artists. The program name itself is the title of Victor's famous catalogue, "The Music America Loves Best".

Mutual gross billings for the month of March reached the all time figure of \$1,807,031, an increase of 91.9 percent over the figure reached in March, 1943, when the billings totalled \$941,533.

Cumulative gross billings for the months of Jan., Feb. and March, 1944, totalled \$5,173,169, which represents an increase of 87.4 percent over the figure for the same period in 1943, which was \$2,759,722.

Ben Feiner, Jr., for the past six months Assistant in Charge of Program Planning for CBS' Shortwave Department, is transferring to the network's Television Department as General Programming Assistant and director-writer. Mr. Feiner will be succeeded by Dan Russell, formerly CBS Shortwave Production Supervisor and later with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Approximately 40,000 hand-wound portable phonographs, which the United States Government will sell as surplus commodities, were given specific dollars-and-cents prices at wholesale and retail levels by the Office of Price Administration.

For the sale of a Model No. 64 Special (with Swiss Motor), a consumer may be charged a maximum price of \$14.25, and for the sale of Model R (rebuilt with American Motor), \$12.75. At wholesale the maximum prices are set at \$8.50 f.o.b. sellers point of shipment for a Model No. 64 Special, and \$7.00 f.o.b. sellers point of shipment for a Model R. These prices are in line with the level of prices in effect during March, 1942, for comparable phonographs.

The provision also requires the retailer to attach a tag to the phonograph showing the model number and ceiling price.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(ACX)
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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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FRANK S. ULLER

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No. 1621

BROADCASTERS GAVE \$200,000,000 TIME TO 1943 WAR EFFORT

The value of radio's contribution to the war effort in 1943, as estimated by the National Association of Broadcasters, was \$202,150,500. The NAB calculation follows:

<u>Government Agency</u>	<u>Network Spot & Special Assignment</u>	<u>Station Contribution</u>	<u>Total</u>
Treasury Department.....	\$ 26,323,900	\$23,374,500	\$ 49,698,400
Department of Agriculture - WFA.	12,281,200	9,905,900	22,187,100
War Production Board.....	8,429,100	1,147,700	9,576,800
War Department.....	8,385,400	4,733,900	13,119,300
War Manpower Commission.....	6,282,200	5,737,000	12,019,200
Office of Price Administration..	4,501,000	6,099,300	10,600,300
Navy Department.....	4,466,700	3,332,400	7,799,100
Office of Economic Stabilization	4,371,400	2,179,400	6,550,800
Federal Security Agency (Public Health).....	3,216,600	4,288,200	7,504,800
American Red Cross.....	3,181,200	5,721,200	8,902,400
Office of Defense Transportation	2,748,000	3,907,900	6,655,900
National War Fund.....	2,102,300	4,620,600	6,722,900
Petroleum Administration for War	1,910,200	633,400	2,543,600
Rubber Administration.....	819,300	53,500	872,800
United Service Organizations (Books).....	546,800	801,400	1,348,200
Social Security Board.....	417,000	1,209,500	1,626,500
War Shipping Administration.....	389,700	2,044,600	2,434,300
Office of Civilian Defense.....	202,400	1,033,100	1,235,500
Federal Bureau of Investigation.	75,300	78,400	153,700
Office of Lend-Lease Administration.....	37,400	37,400
*Miscellaneous Campaigns.....	<u>14,957,400</u>	<u>15,604,100</u>	<u>30,561,500</u>
Total.....	\$105,644,500	\$96,506,000	\$202,150,500

*Campaigns not emanating from any particular government agency.

The figures above are estimates of gross values (one time rates before discounts and commissions). Network originations were calculated from OWI allocation schedules and utilized the OWI estimates of net values based on 1942 revenue. Station originations were estimated from monthly war effort report submitted by stations to NAB.

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COHEN RESIGNS AS OWI RADIO CHIEF; SUCCEEDED BY LUDLAM

George W. Healy, Jr., Director of the Domestic Branch, Office of War Information, Wednesday announced the resignation of Philip H. Cohen as Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau. When he assumed the position of Chief in November, 1943, after more than two years' service with OWI and its predecessor, Office of Facts and Figures, Mr. Cohen did so with the understanding that he would accept for a term of six months.

The new Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau will be George P. Ludlam who for the past four months has been Deputy Chief in charge of the Bureau's New York office. Mr. Ludlam came to the Radio Bureau in February, 1943, as Chief of the Bureau's Special Assignment Division. He transferred the main work of that Division to New York in September and assumed the additional duties of Deputy Chief two months later.

The new Chief came to OWI after 14 years in radio, including experience as a free lance writer and producer, as head of his own program building agency and as a member of NBC's Program Department.

Jack Mullen, former Vice President of Benton & Bowles, who is now Chief of the Radio Bureau's Editorial and Production Division, will for the present assume additional duties as Deputy Chief in charge of the New York office.

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RYAN, NEW NAB PRESIDENT, URGES WARTIME STAFF TO DO UTMOST

At his first official meeting with the staff of the National Association of Broadcasters last Monday, Harold Ryan, President, urged the headquarters personnel to give to the NAB membership the best of services in their power and present capacities in the many important problems confronting broadcasting. The meeting was marked by a brief discussion to staff functions which are scheduled for review by the NAB Board of Directors in Washington, May 8-10.

The NAB executive personnel is as follows:

C. E. Arney, Secretary-Treasurer; Willard D. Egolf, Assistant to the President; Lewis H. Avery, Director of the Department of Broadcast Advertising; Robert Bartley, War Director; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Howard Frazier, Director of Engineering; Arthur Stringer, Director of Promotion and Circulation and Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity, New York City.

All are serving now in virtually full time war capacities.

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350 - 200 TO 500-WATT STATIONS INCREASE BUSINESS 24%

Business is exceptionally good for the 200 to 500-watt broadcasting stations. The Federal Communications Commission states that 358 out of the 435 stations in the 200-500 watt bracket have filed revenue reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, reporting "net time sales" amounting to \$22,230,000, and the same stations reported \$17,922,000 for the year 1942, an increase of \$4,308,000, or 24%.

Fifty-six of the 358 stations, the FCC reports, showed a decrease in net time sales and the remaining 302 showed increases ranging from \$58 to \$85,182, and may be grouped as follows:

56	stations reporting decreases of \$71 to \$10,948
15	stations reporting increases of \$58 to \$1,000
69	stations reporting increases of \$1,000 to \$5,000
74	stations reporting increases of \$5,000 to \$10,000
93	stations reporting increases of \$10,000 to \$25,000
40	stations reporting increases of \$25,000 to \$50,000
11	stations reporting increases of \$50,000 to \$85,182
<u>358</u>	total stations

Two hundred and sixty of the 431 commercial stations serve as outlets for the four major networks as follows:

Blue	64 stations
Blue and Mutual	24 stations
Columbia	28 stations
Mutual	105 stations
National	35 stations
National and Mutual	4 stations
Total	<u>260</u> stations

The FCC advises further that of the 435 standard broadcast stations with power of 200 to 500 watts, 9 operated with reduced power at night. One of these stations was located in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, two in Hawaii, two in the District of Columbia, and 429 were in 46 of the States. There are no stations operating with this power in the States of Rhode Island and Vermont. Included in the 435 stations are 4 non-commercial stations. Seventeen of these stations operate on regional frequencies and 418 on local frequencies, and may be grouped as follows:

<u>Number of Stations</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Time</u>
4	500w	Unlimited
6	500w	Part Time
4	500w	Limited
397	250w	Unlimited
1	250w	Limited
13	250w	Part Time
9	100w-N- 500w-D	Unlimited
<u>1</u>	200w	Part Time
435		

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NO CIVILIAN RADIO SETS BEFORE 1945; CHICAGO RMA PLANS

Action to press the war radio program, now increased one-third over 1943; measures to meet present manpower difficulties and new services for RMA members, including a wide industry-publicity promotion project, were arranged at the two-day RMA "Spring Conference" in New York City.

The stepped-up electronic program was canvassed and opinion was general that it would require the entire effort and resources of the industry throughout 1944 with no prospect of any civilian production, except limited replacement tubes and parts, before 1945.

The program for the annual RMA industry meeting in Chicago, June 6 and 7, the second annual RMA War Conference and its twentieth annual convention, also was approved by the Association's Board of Directors. President Paul Galvin, who has served virtually three years, appointed a Committee to nominate his successor

Addition of seven Directors to the Association's governing board, two more each to represent the Set and also the Transmitter Division, and three additional Directors from the Parts Division also was arranged at the New York meeting by the Board of Directors following the large increase in RMA membership, almost doubled during the past two years.

War production will be the keynote of the Chicago meeting, including all RMA Divisions and Committees, streamlined to meet war conditions. There will be no exhibits or meetings for jobbers or dealers, and no banquet or other social features.

The industry publicity-promotion project submitted by the RMA Advertising Committee and for which a substantial appropriation was made by the Association's governing board, will give wide publicity to many industry interests, including public information on the vital part played by the industry in the war program, promoting employment and morale, and also inform the public regarding postwar radio products which will be available, to stimulate postwar sales. The project will correct erroneous impressions that "magical" radio developments will be available immediately on "V Day".

The Contract Terminations Committee, with Vice Chairman Ray F. Sparrow presiding, held a meeting at the New York Conference and appointed a subcommittee to present RMA recommendations on termination procedure to various Government officials. The Committee endorsed the pending plan for overall, horizontal company settlements which has been recommended to Congress by a subcommittee of the Baruch agency.

The RMA Board at the New York Conference also authorized an industry survey on postwar employment. Manufacturers soon will receive a brief questionnaire prepared by the Employment and Personnel Committee, headed by Chairman A. H. Gardner of Buffalo.

The survey and questionnaire will develop estimates on postwar employment, both for present and new employees, with comparative data for 1940, and develop information on both men and women workers who will probably retain their present jobs and also on former employees now in the armed services. Information on reemployment of discharged servicemen, also on seniority procedures, was received by the RMA Committee and will be distributed in the near future to RMA members.

Postwar industry production statistics on sets, tubes, transmitting equipment and parts also were planned by the Industry Statistics Committee.

Other RMA services planned at the New York meetings included a survey on distribution costs, now being completed by the Distribution Costs Committee. Information on postwar financing of sales by manufacturers, distributors and dealers through financing organizations, is another project to be taken up.

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CBS TELEVISION STATION STAFF ENLARGED

WCBW, New York City television station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has taken on new life and its staff has been greatly enlarged.

Frances Buss returns in the triple capacity of Assistant Director of Programs, Researcher, and Mistress of Ceremonies on the forthcoming "live" shows, scheduled to begin Friday, May 5th. She was formerly with CBS television as a director and emcee.

Paul Belanger and Elwell Cobb join WCBW as writer, and technician-Floor Manager respectively. Mr. Belanger for several recent months was a producer for WMAL, Washington. Previously he was with the Overseas Branch of the OWI as director in charge of French Broadcasts. Mr. Cobb was with the Display Stage Lighting Company, New York.

Harold Doane joins WCBW as Assistant Supervisor of Motion Picture News Film and Television Technician. For the past three years he was producer-director for Spotlight Productions, Inc.

Howard Hayes, formerly of WAIU, Columbus, Ohio, is the new television technician.

Two new technician's assistants are Robert White and Edward Leftwich. Both were recently in CBS' Construction and Building Operations Department.

Frances Harrison is Production Assistant and Researcher. Previously she has been on the production staff of the Theater Guild. Amy Chandler of CBS Casting Division will be assistant in casting for WCBW.

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A. F. M. PUTS HEX ON WJJD; PETRILLO REBUKED BY GREEN

A strike ordered by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to force Station WJJD, Chicago, to hire additional musicians has resulted in a sharp rebuke to Mr. Petrillo from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Ralph L. Atlass, President of WJJD, deciding to go direct to headquarters, had telegraphed Mr. Green asking him how he could reconcile the musicians' walkout with the no-strike guarantee. Mr. Green replied:

"Regret to learn of strike of musicians employed in your radio station. Such strike cannot be authorized by the American Federation of Labor. It is in violation of the no-strike pledge. Grievances should be taken up for settlement through agencies created for settling controversies which may arise between employer and employee. Will call upon officers of the musicians' international union to instruct musicians to return to work and settle grievance as herein suggested."

Here is the statement of Mr. Atlass regarding the strike:

"On Tuesday, April 11, we were informed by one of our musicians that all musicians employed by our station were being directed by their Union not to report for work after April 13th. There had been no strike threat, or no strike vote by our musicians. There is now no dispute over pay or working conditions. Our men now receive a minimum of \$75.00 per week for a maximum five-hour, five-day week. They now work, exclusive of turning records, an average of less than 7½ hours per week per man. The Union is now demanding that we employ twenty men to do the same work that is now being done by ten. Chicago is a critical manpower area. We consider this demand an unpatriotic waste of manpower. It is economically impossible.

"We regret that the Chicago Federation of Musicians has seen fit to call a strike that was not voted by their members in our employ, a strike called when no dispute over wages or working conditions exists, a 'make work' strike aimed to force the employment of twice as many men to do the same work as is now being done by the present staff that is now working less than 25 hours a week. This demand has not been made of other Chicago stations whose contracts have expired. The station requested conciliation by governmental authority. The Union has refused the services of the U. S. Conciliator.

"We cannot in good conscience accept such an unprecedented, unpatriotic demand. We shall continue to endeavor to operate to the best of our ability in the public interest under such handicaps as we may be forced to meet."

In a front page story in the New York Times this (Friday) morning, Jack Gould writes:

"In what was said to be the first criticism by a prominent labor figure of Mr. Petrillo's tactics in increasing the number of employed musicians, Mr. Green declared flatly that the wartime walkout, which was called last week at Station WJJD, Chicago, constituted a violation of the AFL no-strike pledge.

"William J. Friedman, counsel to Mr. Atlass, expressed the belief that the union was seeking an increase in the number of men because apparently there was no governmental barrier to such a move, whereas straight wage demands were subject to review by the War Labor Board.

"Mr. Friedman said the union had decreed that Station WIND, Gary, Ind., also owned by Mr. Atlass, had been warned not to feed 'live' music to WJJD under pain of having its staff musicians go on strike. Mr. Atlass recently sold WJJD to Marshall Field, publisher of The Chicago Sun, but the transaction has not been confirmed formally by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Mr. Petrillo denied that the union sought the employment of ten extra men, claiming jobs for only three were sought. He explained that WJJD had enjoyed for some years a 'concession' rate of pay scales because it was an independent station which, he said, contended that it needed time to become established. The station was now a proved success, he added, and the union believed it was entitled to withdraw the 'concession' rate.

"The three extra men, Mr. Petrillo indicated, would be installed at the station as 'pancake turners', the union jargon for those who put on and take off transcriptions played on turntables. According to Mr. Petrillo, the union has now made it an established policy that all 'pancake turners' be union members, though originally the practice was confined to Chicago.

"Meanwhile, another musicians' dispute occurred at Station KSTP, St. Paul-Minneapolis. Stanley E. Hubbard, president of the station, issued a statement asserting that 'we are tired of being sandbagged by the musicians' union in agreeing to hire men we do not need.'"

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RADIO REPAIR SERVICES NOT UTILIZING WPB ADVANTAGES

Repair services for many domestic appliances are being greatly handicapped, the War Production Board said this week because many electrical and mechanical repair shops are not taking advantage of a WPB regulation designed especially to aid them in more readily obtaining parts and materials for their operations. These items of civilian equipment include radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical appliances, etc.

Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 9-A provides that these shops may purchase in each calendar quarter up to twenty tons of carbon and alloy steel, 500 pounds of copper base alloy and brass mill and foundry products, and 200 pounds of aluminum in specified forms and shapes. In addition, electrical contractors, electricians, and repairmen of electrical appliances, radios and household refrigerators may purchase in a calendar quarter up to \$150 of copper wire, or one-eighth of what they used in making repairs during 1941. Under this regulation, a repairman may also buy as much other material and repair parts as he needs for his maintenance and repair work.

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RADIO AND RADAR MICA REQUIREMENTS CAUSE APPREHENSION

Needs of radio and radar production will lead to a serious shortage of high-grade mica unless workers can be found, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said today (Friday). Requirements for 1944 will be higher than in 1943 and, it is feared, will be greater than the supply. The main reliance will be on imports but domestic operations in North Carolina, New England and elsewhere in the United States must be stepped up. A few hundred additional workers, said Mr. McNutt, would fill the single shift labor needs of the more productive mines, but the location of the mines is making recruitment difficult.

Forty per cent of the total additional workers needed, said Mr. McNutt, are for the North Carolina mines. The special mica recruitment program which has been under way for a number of months in that State is largely responsible for the present relatively satisfactory conditions but operations could be expanded considerably if the labor needs were met.

The greatest increase in labor needs for the mica mines is in New England where, WMC has found, second and third shifts could be added if the men were available. The majority of the New England mines are producing below capacity. Mr. McNutt said that recruitment of workers has been complicated by the isolated location of the mines and resulting conditions. WMC is negotiating with the State Department and War Department to bring in workers from Newfoundland for underground work in the larger New England mines, this source of labor being resorted to only after all other methods of obtaining the workers through normal channels have failed.

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Says Variety: "Transcribed show was cut for a sponsor at WOR, N.Y. Into the studio marched 15 musicians, a chorus of 12, two announcers, the president and v.p. of the sponsor company and its advertising manager. All this for a 15-second jingle show."

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CHARGES WHITE HOUSE, FCC PLAYED POLITICS WITH LICENSE

Eugene L. Garey, of New York, former counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission still nursing bruises from his recent contact with Chairman James L Fly and others on the Commission who opposed him, told the National Economic Council at luncheon in New York the following story:

"Two groups in Watertown, N.Y. applied for a radio station license. Black River Broadcasts, Inc. got the FCC okay. B.R.B. spent \$16,000 erecting a tower and constructing a studio.

"The White House forwarded to the FCC a letter from a Watertown citizen. . . pointed out that several of the Black River stockholders were Republicans", said Mr. Garey. He quoted the letter:

"What will that mean to the future of the Democratic Party in northern New York? Your seaway and utility program has been fought from the very start by these same birds to whom you are now giving this radio station. . ."

"And the next day after this letter was received by the FCC December 3, 1936, the Black River people had their permit revoked", Mr. Garey declared.

"A license has since been given to the rival applicant, the Watertown Broadcasting Company, of whom the FCC examiners had first reported 'the record does not justify a finding that the applicant is legally qualified'", Mr. Garey concluded.

Mr. Garey said further : "The nefarious activities of the FCC have kept the broadcasting industry in constant fear of its life. Mr. Fly will tolerate no investigation of his stewardship and he resents the very idea of any accountability to Congress, whose creature he is. The FCC's performance sums up to harassing radio management, doing administrative hatchet work on the political front and now moving toward reduction of radio to the last stages or regulation before outright censorship and Government ownership."

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SIDNEY HILLMAN HIRES CIO 4TH TERM RADIO MAN

Going into the campaign to elect President Roosevelt for President in earnest, Sidney Hillman, National Chairman, has appointed Emil Corwin to handle the radio activities of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Mr. Corwin resigned from the Department of Agriculture, where he was in charge of special radio activities, to accept the CIO post. He is a veteran newspaperman, having worked for the Springfield Republican, the United Press and the Newspaper Enterprise Association in New York and Cleveland. He also served with the Press division of the National Broadcasting Co. and Blue Net.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is due back Monday after his 10-day early Spring vacation in the South when he will take part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the invention of the telegraph at the Capitol in Washington.

In the divorce case of Col. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, Judge Bruce Young of Forth Worth was quoted as saying that, while it was not in the record, he was informed Colonel Roosevelt would deed his share of the community property to his former wife in trust for the children. Included in the property is the 1300-acre Dutch Branch ranch, and capital stock in the Alamo Broadcasting Co., Tarrant Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth Broadcasting Co., and Texas State Network.

The House of Representatives passed and sent to the White House a bill (S. 1676) to pay Sergt. Major Richard Shaker, USMC, \$85 for a radio stolen at Quantico, Va.

The all-important subject of employment will be discussed by James S. Knowlson, former Assistant Director of the War Production Board, during the Opera Victory Rally to be broadcast from the Chicago Opera House on Saturday, April 22, at 4:20 P.M. EWT over the Blue Network. The speaker, who is Chairman of the Board of Stewart Warner Corporation and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will have as his topic "Employment and Lasting Peace".

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and Subsidiaries - Thirteen weeks to April 1: Net income, \$1,165,347, equivalent to 68 cents each on 1,717,076 shares of common stock, compared with \$1,031,671, or 60 cents a share in the thirteen weeks to April 3, 1943. In the two periods, Federal income and excess profits taxes were, respectively \$2,280,000, after a post-war refund of \$186,000 and \$1,240,000, after a credit of \$70,000.

WOR and the Mutual network will present a regular series of international symphonic concerts featuring the world-famed Mexican Symphony Orchestra of 100 pieces, every Sunday evening, from 9 to 10 P.M., beginning Sunday, April 30th. The concerts, to be heard throughout the Summer here and in Mexico, will be conducted by Carlos Chavez, founder and organizer of the sixteen-year-old Mexican Symphony.

The War Department Wednesday took over four Indiana and Kentucky feeder plants of the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation at Owensboro, Ky. The parent plant was seized last Friday on orders from President Roosevelt after the company defied a War Labor Board order for payment of retroactive wage increases. The four plants seized Wednesday are located at Bowling Green, Ky., and Tell City, Huntingburg and Rockport, Ind.

Consolidated net income of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries aggregated \$5,528,939 in 1943, compared with \$2,142,545 in 1942, an improvement of \$3,386,394, or 158 per cent, Sosthenes Behn, President, disclosed Thursday in his annual report to stockholders. The improvement, Mr. Behn said, was due mainly to an increase of \$2,734,025 in the net income of the corporation's manufacturing subsidiary in this country and to the higher United States dollar value of the net income of Argentine subsidiaries.

 Station KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted a construction permit by the FCC subject to policy of January 26, 1944, to move transmitter to intersection of Rodeo Road and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and install new antenna.

 The first series of recorded programs sent from the South African Broadcasting Corp., to the United States has arrived at the WOR Recording Studios, New York. The series - 13 episodes in the life of the Union of South Africa's Premier, Jan Christiaan Smuts - was recorded in the Johannesburg studios, then the recordings were packed in seven crates and flown to New York.

Minister from the Union of South Africa, Dr. S. F. N. Gie and Mrs. Gie, will meet representatives of the radio and press tonight in New York (Friday) where a brief synopsis of the series will be presented.

 South Bend Broadcasting Corp., South Bend, Ind., has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to Commission's policy of January 26, 1944.

 J. B. McGeachy, BBC commentator, was heard in/a series of news commentaries on WOR which began last Sunday (April 16) direct from London at 1:20 P.M. and are especially prepared for WOR by the BBC. They will be heard every Sunday at 1:20 for five minutes.

Mr. McGeachy declined the Rhodes Scholarship for a career in journalism. For three years he served as correspondent and commentator in Washington, D. C. for the Winnipeg Free Press and the Associated Papers of Canada. He is a contributor to The New York Times and The Manchester Guardian.

 Immediately following the world premier broadcast of the Roy Harris Sixth Symphony by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, on Saturday, April 15, over the Blue Network, the Office of War Information made arrangements to beam the new work throughout the world.

Commissioned by the Blue Network as a service to the advancement of American culture, the Sixth Symphony, based on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, will be heard throughout the Americas, Europe, and wherever an American fighting force is gathered.

The British Broadcast Company has also made arrangements to air the new symphony to its wide-spread audience, and the Society of Composers of the Soviet Union plans to perform it soon.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1622

April 25, 1944

"WASHINGTON POST" TO HAVE STATION IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

Following the present trend for newspapers to acquire broadcasting stations and the example most recently set by the New York Times, The Washington Post, the publisher of which is Eugene Meyer, is to have its own station. This was made known when the Post announced that subject to the approval of the Federal Communications Commission it had agreed to purchase all of the capital stock of the WINX Broadcasting Co., owner and operator of Station WINX, Washington.

WINX was started about three years ago by Lawrence J. Heller, a Washington attorney, who since then has been operating it. As was the case of WQXR, purchased by the New York Times, WINX is one of the smaller stations of the city. With a frequency of 1340, it operates on 250 watts power. With the exception of WWDC, another station started about the same time also on 250 watts, the wattage of the other local broadcasting stations is considerably higher and no doubt the plan will be to step up the power of WINX considerably. The other Washington stations are WTOP, CBS, 50,000 watts; WMAL, Blue, 5000 watts; WOL, MBS, 1000 watts; and WRC, NBC, 1000 watts.

There are four newspapers in Washington, the Star, Post, Times-Herald and the News. The Star for many years has had an interest in WMAL and sometime ago acquired the station outright. The Post, therefore, is the second paper to enter the field still leaving the News, which is a Scripps-Howard paper, and the Times-Herald, owned by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of the famous Patterson-McCormick newspaper family, without radio stations.

WINX has no network affiliation but it is probably Mr. Meyer's idea to develop it as a strong local station for which there is unquestionably an opportunity. Also there is every reason to believe that Mr. Meyer will lose no time filing an FM application and will watch the development of television closely. It is likewise reasonable to suppose there may be a change of call letters to WPOS or something like that.

Mr. Meyer has made a big success of the Post which was badly run down when he took it over and it is safe to say he will do the same with his newly acquired broadcasting station.

Mr. Meyer, the latest publisher to enter the ranks of the broadcasters, was born in Los Angeles in 1875. After making a success in the business world, he entered the Government service in 1917. He served first on the Council of National Defense and later with the War Industries Board; also a member of the National Commission on War Savings. President Wilson appointed him a Director of the War

Finance Corporation in 1918, to which he was elected Managing Director, and he was reappointed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He was appointed by President Hoover and designated Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in 1930, also served as Chairman of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the National Defense Mediation Board in 1941.

Mr. Meyer last week was the first of those named on a Committee of seven members selected by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson to aid him in "laying down the strategy and policies which will guide the nation's economy through the readjustment and reconversion period". Among the others appointed were Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Philip Murray, President of CIO, and William Green, President of American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Meyer should also be a welcome addition to the broadcasters due to the fact that he is undoubtedly in the good graces of the Federal Communications Commission, having defended Chairman James L. Fly and the Commission in the Washington Post in several instances when brickbats were being thrown at them from other directions, notably during the House investigation of the FCC when Mr. Meyer and the Post editorials almost more than anything else forced the resignation of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, who started the investigation. The Post also stood by the FCC in defending Dr. Goodwin Watson et al.

As has been the case in his successful development of the Washington Post, it is believed Mr. Meyer will be materially assisted in building up WINX by his wife, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, who has contributed several series of articles to the Washington Post that have attracted national attention. Before her marriage, Mrs. Meyer had the distinction of being the first woman ever to be employed on the editorial staff of the famous old New York Sun.

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PHILCO 55% AHEAD OF 1ST QUARTER LAST YEAR

Sales of Philco Corporation in the first quarter of 1944 were 55% ahead of the corresponding period last year, John Ballantyne, President, stated following the annual meeting of stockholders last Friday. Output in the month of March set a new high record in the Company's history by a wide margin.

Mr. Ballantyne also announced that the final renegotiation agreement with the Navy Price Adjustment Board covering 1943 war production had been formally signed last Thursday. Philco is one of the first large companies in the United States to complete 1943 renegotiation.

Shareholders approved the proposed amendment to the Company's incentive compensation plan, and also authorized contributions to the Company's profit-sharing plan, both of which had been recommended by the Board of Directors.

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WOULD AMEND CONSTITUTION TO SAFEGUARD PRESS AND RADIO

So apprehensive were the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington last week that they not only passed resolutions calling for worldwide freedom of the press and radio and to insure unrestricted use of communications but one of their number proposed a new constitutional amendment to further safeguard press and radio freedom.

David Lawrence, newspaper columnist, in an address to the editors proposed the new amendment to protect more explicitly the freedom of the press, radio, television or any other medium of public expression. Mr. Lawrence said the present constitutional clause has been nullified by the courts.

Mr. Lawrence suggested this language for an amendment:

"The grant, sale or lease of any facilities, licenses or privileges by the United States to the press, to radio broadcasting, to television, or to any other medium of public expression shall not vest in the Congress or in any executive agency or in the several States the power to limit, restrict or regulate the contents of any printed publication, radio program or creative work emanating from any medium of public expression except as any of these media may offend against the common law governing fraud, obscenity or libel, or except as acts of treason are committed and punishable under Article III, Section 3."

Mr. Lawrence asserted that under the postal power "the rights of the press have been gradually curtailed by a process of judicial attrition that has escaped general notice."

He said, no doubt referring among other things to the "radio program content" decision that the most recent Supreme Court decisions "have utterly disregarded the abuses in delegation of legislative power and have tended to support executive agencies in their unqualified rights to prescribe their own standards or yardsticks for the interpretation of congressional acts."

The resolution on communications urged international agreements permitting direct communication between all nations wherever feasible, eliminating conventions and customs hampering use of scientific advances in communications, removing restrictions imposed for commercial or political advantage, and giving correspondents of all nations equitable use of available facilities.

The resolution on maintenance of union membership as a threat to freedom of the press was the only one not approved by a unanimous vote. An objection was raised that the question was one for individual papers, but a motion for indefinite postponement was lost and the resolution was adopted by vote of 67 to 26.

The resolution said the society "regards the enforced maintenance of membership clause in labor union contracts as applying

to news and editorial employees as a threat to unbiased reporting of the news and as such affirms it to be repugnant to a basic principle of free American journalism."

Lowell Mellett, former presidential secretary, now writing a column in the Washington Star and other newspapers, also turned his attention to the press and radio freedom which incidentally defends Walter Winchell, press and radio commentator who in turn is one of the most aggressive defenders of President Roosevelt.

"This is not only the anniversary week of Paul Revere's ride", Mr. Mellett wrote, addressing the American Society of Editors, "but this is a moment when freedom of the press is actually in danger. The newspapers of the country, it seems to me, have been slow to recognize the danger, having in mind how sensitive they normally are on the subject. This can be accounted for only by the fact that the threat is all wrapped around a chap whom some of them do not like, one Walter Winchell.

"I've read somewhere that a lot of people didn't like Paul Revere either. In any case, Paul Revere did a great job in his day, and Walter Winchell is doing a great job in his, for one of America's important freedoms.

"I've never been one to worry much about the freedom of the press in this country, but if the ineffable Mr. Dies of Texas gets away with his present effort to throttle the Winchells of journalism - along with the advertisers who pay the freight - the day is not far away when the editors of the land really will have to equip themselves with fifes and drums if they want to be heard.

"Make no mistake about it, Martin Dies and his methods have ceased to be funny. We know that in Washington. A complacent Congress is in a fair way to let him set up his own government - government by nuisance. Through this complacency on the part of some and connivance on the part of others, he has come to have the power to coerce."

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FIGHT RESUMPTION OF CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

The American Communications Association (CIO) Union of Telegraph Workers this week made public a protest to the Board of War Communications against a Western Union Telegraph Co. request for permission to resume transmission of congratulatory telegrams.

The protest was echoed in a letter by Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL, N. Y.), to Board Chairman James L. Fly.

Joseph P. Selly, President of the Union, said the telegraph company's wartime service would be impeded if the request, pending before the Federal Communications Commission, is granted.

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FCC COUNSEL DENIES POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN RADIO ACTION

There was a sharp retort by Charles R. Denny, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission to the charge made by Eugene L. Garey, in New York, former counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, that the White House and the FCC had played politics in granting a license to a Watertown, N.Y., station. Mr. Denny's reply was backed up by a similar testimony from Miss Fanny Neyman, FCC attorney.

Mr. Denny stated that with respect to the application of the Black River Valley Broadcasts, Inc. (WNNY) for a Watertown station:

"Former Committee Counsel Garey has painted an engaging picture of political chicanery."

Mr. Garey had charged that the FCC illegally revoked one permit for a radio station at Watertown and granted a competing application when it learned that the initial permit had been given to opponents of water-power policies of the administration.

Transfer of the permit actually was made, Mr. Denny testified, because FCC had made "a bad mistake of law" and wanted to correct it.

An application to build the station, made by the Watertown Broadcasting Corp. in 1936, was denied, Mr. Denny stated, on the sole ground that the Commission's record did not show that two officers of the corporation were United States citizens. When both officers actually were found to be citizens, Mr. Denny explained, the Commission granted an application for rehearing by the Watertown Corp. to correct the FCC's "error of law".

Black River Broadcasts, Inc., to which a permit for the station originally had been granted, was asked to allow its case to be reconsidered at the rehearing, Mr. Denny said, but "elected to resort to a series of petitions and to litigation."

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NEW INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF TELEVISION DISCLOSED

Disclosure of potentialities of television as a new and effective aid to industry after the war enlivened a meeting in Detroit at which Ralph R. Beal, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, told members of the Engineering Society of Detroit of the imminent expansion of "radio sight".

Mr. Beal envisaged television as the coming "eyes" of factories, the "means of coordinating activities in giant manufacturing plants, such as those in Detroit, and the means also of peering into places and situations that might be inaccessible or extremely hazardous to man."

"Television cameras at strategic points can be connected by wire to receivers where production experts, foremen and supervisors can follow the flow of fabricated or raw materials and watch the progress of the work", the speaker said. "Such setups will be particularly valuable in mass production assembly lines, and they may be extended to include loading platforms and shipping rooms."

According to Mr. Beal, television cameras may be used in connection with chemical reaction chambers, making visible to the operator without personal risk the chain of events occurring in complicated chemical production units. He said specially-built cameras may be used in furnaces to observe steps in the formation of alloys.

"In addition", Mr. Beal declared, "television equipment may facilitate port movements of ships. The cameras located fore and aft, and on port and starboard sides of vessels, could lessen the hazards of docking and insure safety in crowded shipping lanes.

"We likewise foresee the use of television in metropolitan traffic control and along congested motor routes."

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NEWS-RADIO GROUP PLANS TO DISSOLVE

Its purpose accomplished with the decision in January of the Federal Communications Commission to take no stand on joint ownership of newspapers and radio, the Newspaper-Radio Committee is expected to disband today (Tuesday) at a meeting to be held in New York where this week the members of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers are foregathering.

The Committee represents newspapers owning radio stations or interested in applying for licenses to operate stations on April 20, 1941, following action of the FCC in March of that year to half all issuance of licenses to persons owning a majority interest in any newspaper until the question of joint ownership of radio and newspapers could be considered.

The announced purposes of the Committee were to gather evidence of the performance of newspapers controlling radio stations, provide counsel and perhaps to propose legislation in the field. Unless a decision is made to perpetuate the Committee to propose such legislation, the steering committee plans to vote to disband.

Members of the steering committee are Harold Hough, Chairman, Ft. Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram; Walter J. Damm, Vice-Chairman, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., Milwaukee Journal; Dean Fitzer, Treasurer, Kansas City Star; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines (Ia) Register and Tribune; John E. Person, Williamsport (Pa.) Sun; Col. Harry M. Ayers, Anniston (Ala.) Star; A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo News; Maj. E. M. Stoer, Hearst Newspapers, and Truman Green, Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.

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WLB HITS PETRILLO KSTP STRIKE; ALSO BACKS WJJD

As in the WJJD strike in Chicago, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, ran afoul of both the War Labor Board and his own American Federation of Labor in calling a similar strike on Station KSTP in St. Paul. It is believed there may be real trouble ahead for him in these cases due to the fact that the Government was so prompt in backing up William Green, AFL president's rebuke to Mr. Petrillo in calling off the strikes at both WJJD and KSTP.

The latest move in connection with the two strikes was Monday when the War Labor Board sent telegrams to the St. Paul musicians union that the strike on KSTP "must be terminated immediately".

"This strike is contrary to the national policy and is in violation of the no-strike pledge of your organization. You are directed to take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the strike and restore station KSTP to normal operation."

The dispute arose two weeks ago over the number of musicians to be employed by KSTP at its Radio City studios in Minneapolis, the union maintaining that eight should be used while Stanley Hubbard, president of the station, held that six men were ample. Mr. Hubbard issued a statement in which he said:

"To carry out our firm determination of supporting the war effort 100 per cent, we would rather suffer the inconvenience of this strike than be forced to employ men we do not need at a time when the Government is scraping the bottom of the barrel in search of manpower."

As was the case with Ralph Atlass, President of WJJD, Chicago, Mr. Hubbard had previously received a telegram from William Green, President of AFL, saying the St. Paul strike was contrary to the wartime no-strike pledge and assuring him that he would "exercise all possible effort to get the men back to work".

In the meantime, WJJD has been certified to the War Labor Board by Secretary of Labor Perkins and the United States Conciliation Board. Prior to this the Labor Board addressed the following telegram to the secretary of the Chicago Musicians Union:

"This work stoppage is in violation of labor's pledge to the President and the national policy of the government that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war. You are directed to convey to your members the request of the National War Labor Board that they return to their jobs immediately and follow the orderly procedures set up by the government for the disposition of labor disputes in war times."

The musicians, Mr. Atlass said, were taken off the job when the station refused to meet union demands that it hire ten more men. Since the strike, office girls have performed the work of the musicians, which consists of playing recording discs.

It was said at the War Labor Board in Washington that the WJJD case was at present being considered by the "New Cases Committee" which might recommend that the WLB hold a hearing on the dispute in Chicago or that the Board retain the case in Washington. Then the question would be considered as to whether the case would be heard by a three-man panel or if those involved in the dispute could agree on a single officer. Following this, each side would be instructed to send in its arguments.

It was also said the proceeding would be the same in the case of KSTP which was said "to be in the process of certification".

Ownership of the stock of WJJD was transferred last month, subject to approval of the Federal Communications Commission, from Ralph Atlass, his brother, H. Leslie Atlass, Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, and Philip K. Wrigley, to Marshall Field, Chicago and New York newspaper publisher. The FCC has not yet passed on the deal but is expected to do so at an early date.

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MULLEN TELLS D.A.R. CONTROLLED RADIO WILL POSE PROBLEMS

Because broadcasting does not observe political frontiers, America must contemplate and appraise the kind of international broadcasting we are to have after this war, Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice President and General Manager, said in an address before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Commodore.

"It is almost obvious", Mr. Mullen said, "that a controlled radio in other lands will present problems in the interchange of news, information and education between the countries of the world. While we cannot pretend to advise others as to the political systems they should follow, or as to what kind of a broadcasting operation they should conduct, it is self evident that an unrestricted interchange of freely expressed opinion is necessary if we are to have a democratic world, wherein the citizens of every land enjoy the priceless freedoms that we possess."

Compared to the problems of war, he added, the problems of peace will be even more tangled and perplexing.

"In our land", he said, "radio broadcasting is an instrument of democracy as are the other freedoms: of speech, of press and of worship."

"Nowhere in the world where radio is enslaved will you find free speech or a free press. The three stand or fall together, together with freedom of religious worship and of peaceable assembly. In each country seized by the dictators of Europe, the capture and control of radio facilities has been the first act of aggression. Suppression of the other freedoms has followed swiftly and inevitably."

4/25/44

Conceding that the broadcasting industry as a form of enterprise licensed by the government is subject to a certain amount of government control, Mr. Mullen warned that "broadcasting in this country must never be allowed to become either the voice or the tool of Government. It must remain the voice of the people."

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RADIO INSTITUTE OPENS MAY 5 AT OHIO STATE

"Radio - Sword and Ploughshare!" is the theme chosen for the fifteenth annual Institute for Education by Radio, to be held May 5-8 in Columbus, under the sponsorship of Ohio State University.

Dr. I. Keith Tyler of Ohio State is Director of the Institute, established in 1930 by the University, "to provide an annual meeting for joint discussion by broadcasters, educators, and civic leaders of the problems of educational broadcasting."

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will be the speaker at the annual dinner the evening of May 7th.

The conference program includes general and special sessions, emphasizing the role of radio in the war and in the peace; work-study groups; and round-tables.

General sessions include a symposium on "How Free is Radio?", H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator, presiding, with representatives of Canadian and U. S. Chains, the Federal Communications Commission, and other agencies participating. There will also be symposiums on "Combat Reporting", "Radio's Role in Understanding", with discussions of labor, race and international relations; and a closing summary session on "Radio and Postwar Problems".

Two special sessions are scheduled, one on "Regional Station International Broadcasting", the other on "Morale on the Fighting Fronts". In the first of these the British Broadcasting Corporation in London will originate program material for WLW Cincinnati. The Institute audience will hear the entire procedure, including preliminary cueing on the transatlantic channels, the program material from Cincinnati and the material from London.

The night before the Institute opening, on May 4, America's Town Meeting of the Air will originate from Columbus, on "Does Youth Want Social Security from the Cradle to the Grave?" George V. Denny, Jr., will be moderator of this broadcast and will also preside at a pre-conference meeting on "Developing Democracy through Radio Discussions", a cooperative venture of local radio stations and the schools.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Pat Campbell, Director of Stations Relations and Public Relations for the Don Lee Broadcasting System, will take over the duties of Executive Assistant to Willet H. Brown, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the network, effective May 1st. Mr. Campbell has been affiliated with Don Lee since October 1, 1943, when he came to the network as Public Relations Director. He organized the West Coast offices of the World Broadcasting System and until joining Don Lee had direct charge of all World Broadcasting activities in the 11 Western States.

Effective May 1, 1944, Stations WEST, Easton, Pa., and WAZL, Hazelton, Pa., will join the NBC network as Basic Supplementary outlets.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, in an address before the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, predicted as great an advance for television in the post-war world as there has been for the automotive industry. Mr. McClintock foresaw widespread use of television not only in the home but in theatres, schools, business offices and in churches.

Allen Campbell, of Station WXYZ, Detroit, was elected Chairman of the Stations Planning and Advisory Committee of the Blue Network at a meeting held in New York City. Henry Johnston, of Station WSGN, Birmingham, Ala., Secretary of the Committee, was elected to the new post of Vice-Chairman.

Plans for the future were discussed by members of the Committee, representing the 181 Blue affiliates, with network executives including Mark Woods, President, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President.

Station WAYX, Waycross, Georgia, has joined the Mutual network as a full time outlet. Service will begin to WAYX following installation of line facilities. It operates on 250 watts, 1230 kc. Mutual also announced institution of full time service to WCNC, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, effective May 1.

The Blue Network has just had printed "A Tribute to Journalists and Commentators" by Raymond Gram Swing, winner of the Alfred I. duPont 1943 Radio Award for a commentator.

George P. Adair, recently appointed Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, has been named a member of the Radio Technical Planning Board, replacing E. K. Jett, who became a Commissioner of the FCC a short time ago.

Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican, said that because of travel restrictions, candidates will probably make greater use of radio this year than in any past campaign.

Members of the NBC Station Planning and Advisory Committee have concluded a two day session in New York conferring with Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and other network officials.

Mr. Trammell discussed with members of the Committee plans for coverage of the Republican and Democratic conventions, and William Brooks, Manager of the News and Special Events Department, outlined plans for NBC's coverage of the invasion, pointing out the probable necessity of cancelling commercial programs when the invasion gets under way.

Creation of the Edward L. Bernays Radio Award of \$1,000 to be given the person making the greatest contribution during 1944 to democracy through the medium of radio is announced by Ohio State University.

"However foggy and unsound his views, Vice-President Wallace is generally conceded to be more than averagely high-minded", Frank R. Kent, columnist writes. "Yet recently he performed in a way extremely typical of the ordinary politician seeking to hold on to his job. In an unprecedented attempt to reach the widest possible audience, he personally sent cards to all radio stations asking if they wanted free records of the speech he was to deliver to the American Business Congress in New York last Friday. About 570 of the 800 stations accepted. Not all of these used these records but many did."

Richard Hooper, RCA representative in the Middle West, told members of the Advertisers Club of Cincinnati recently, that television's output in the first five years after production starts is estimated at 2,500,000 sets annually, and will reach 3,500,000 sets annually after that. He said it was estimated that 80 per cent of American families will own television sets in a 10-year period (Radio-Television Weekly).

Station WSPR, WSPR, Inc., Springfield, Mass., was recently granted a construction permit by the FCC, subject to January 26 policy, to increase daytime power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt, employing directional antenna.

Restrictions on the use of metal in fluorescent lighting fixtures were further relaxed recently by the War Production Board. Order L-78, as amended and effective April 21st, removes former prohibitions on the use of metal to close the ends of reflectors, and in shields, louvers, and baffles.

Prohibition of manufacture of certain types of fixtures except upon specific WPB authorization has been extended to include several types formerly permitted. Prohibited types of fixtures are those designed for: (1) one tube of any wattage, unless the fixture is an industrial portable or an industrial attachable model; (2) a continuous row of single tubes of any wattage; (3) two tubes rated 30 watts per tube or less, unless the fixture is an industrial portable or an industrial attachable model; (4) three or more tubes rated 30 watts per tube or less; (5) five or more rows of tubes of any wattage in either an individual fixture or in a continuous row section.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1623

April 28, 1944

NUMBER OF 100 WATTS FALLING OFF; TIME SALES INCREASE

A survey just made by the Federal Communications Commission reveals that during the year 1943 there were 39 standard broadcast stations operating with 100 watt power compared with 152 stations operating with this power and 3 stations operating with 50 watt power during the year 1938. Five of the 39 are non-commercial stations. These stations were located as follows:

Location	Number of stations		Location	Number of Stations	
	1938	1943		1938	1943
Alabama	4	1	Nebraska	1	0
Alaska	1	0	New Hampshire	1	0
Arizona	1	0	New Jersey	2	0
Arkansas	5	0	New Mexico	4	3
California	12	4	New York	<u>1/</u> 8	2
Colorado	5	1	North Carolina	5	0
Connecticut	3	0	North Dakota	2	0
Delaware	1	0	Ohio	5	0
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	Oklahoma	6	1
Florida	4	0	Oregon	5	2
Georgia	3	1	Pennsylvania	10	4
Illinois	8	2	Puerto Rico	1	0
Indiana	4	1	South Carolina	2	0
Iowa	3	1	South Dakota	4	1
Kansas	5	2	Tennessee	2	0
Louisiana	3	0	Texas	8	5
Maine	2	2	Utah	2	1
Michigan	<u>1/</u> 5	0	Vermont	1	0
Minnesota	2	0	Virginia	2	1
Mississippi	2	0	Washington	<u>1/</u> 6	0
Missouri	2	0	West Virginia	2	1
Montana	1	1	Wisconsin	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
			Total	155	39

1/ Includes one 50-watt station.

This is a decrease of 76% in the number of stations operating with this power at the end of 1943 compared with the number operating with power of 50 to 100 watts at the close of 1938.

Thirty-four of the 39 stations were licensed prior to 1938, 5 of which are non-commercial.

Twenty-nine of these stations have filed revenue reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, reporting net time sales

amounting to \$861,000, and the same stations reported \$708,000 for the year 1942, an increase of 21.5%.

Eight of the 29 commercial stations showed a decrease in net time sales and the remaining 21 showed increases ranging from \$22 to \$60,934, and may be grouped as follows:

8 stations reporting decreases of \$3 to \$5,091
 5 stations reporting increases of \$22 to \$1,000
 8 stations reporting increases of \$1,000 to \$5,000
 5 stations reporting increases of \$5,000 to \$10,000
3 stations reporting increases of \$10,000 or more

29 total stations

Twelve of the 34 commercial stations serve as outlets for the major networks as follows:

Blue	1 station
Columbia	2 stations
Mutual	7 stations
National	<u>2</u> stations

Total 12 stations

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WOULD PUT CONGRESS ON THE AIR

A resolution was received by Representative Will Rogers, Jr. (D), of California, passed by the Santa Monica Bay District Central Labor Council which urged the enactment of necessary measures to establish a nationwide broadcast of the proceedings of Congress.

The arguments advanced in favor of the resolution were:

"The affairs of Congress and of Government in general are vital to every citizen; and

"No present method exists to provide full information to the average citizen about the real happenings in our Congress; and

"Radio is the simplest and most effective medium for communicating with every American in every part of the country; and

"New Zealand adopted a program of short-wave broadcasts of the proceedings of its parliament, and has successfully demonstrated that full knowledge by citizens of the affairs of government stimulates and strengthens the democratic system; and

"Our Congress could lease radio time from one or more networks, several important and powerful stations, or broadcast by short wave all important debates, excepting such matters as might jeopardize national security during this war.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Vice President Wallace, to members of Congress and Representative Rogers had it printed in the Congressional Record.

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McKELLAR ABUSE RAISES QUESTION OF COMMENTATORS' RIGHTS

There has been a growing demand from Capitol Hill for the right of a member of Congress to reply in a commentator's time to an attack made over the radio. The abuse heaped upon Commentator Drew Pearson by Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee last Tuesday, the like of which this writer has never heard in Washington from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, however, raises the question as to what the commentator's rights are when he is so viciously assailed.

Senator McKellar, as is invariably the case in such exchanges, spoke in the Senate where the sky is the limit.

Senator McKellar worked himself up to such a pitch abusing Drew Pearson that it became laughable. In fact laughter frequently punctuated the debate (See Congressional Record April 25, pp. 3751-56).

Denying an allegation made by Mr. Pearson that he had drawn a knife on a Senator in a row on the Senate floor, also that he had numerous members of his family on the Government payroll, and that he was stronger in regard to patronage than any other Senator, Senator McKellar began what was captioned in the Congressional Record as a "personal statement about a lying human skunk". That was only the beginning. Among the other references were "ignorant, blundering, lying ass who makes a living by jumping on Senators and other public men", "ignorant liar, a pusillanimous liar, a peewee liar, even if he is a paid liar", a revolving liar", and "it is remarkable when a man is a liar, a natural-born liar, a day-and-night liar - it's remarkable how he can lie."

As to his ever pulling a knife on a Senator, Mr. McKellar said that statement is "a willful, deliberate, malicious, dishonest, intensely cowardly, low, degrading, filthy lie." And, of course, Senator McKellar is protected from any legal comebacks. Mr. Pearson in a reply either over the radio or in his newspaper columns would be restricted by the libel laws. It is the old story of a Congressman being able to say what he wants to say and the radio commentator and newspaper writer being personally accountable and therefore having to watch his step. The Congressman, as always, doesn't have to be hampered by facts and can make any charge he pleases and get away with it.

Also Mr. Pearson was subjected to further attacks in another quarter in connection with the censorship investigation that was prompted by the airing of excerpts from the private correspondence of Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut businesswoman, with a German engineer in Argentina. Pearson read them on his radio program and Representative Coffee (D), of Washington, spread them in the Congressional Record.

In connection with this, Senator Reed (R), of Kansas, said "We're going to hear some plain and fancy lying and I may ask the Committee to get a lie detector."

Walter Winchell came back into the Capitol Hill picture when Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, blocked an attempt by Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D), of New York, to insert in the Congressional Record Winchell's April 2 radio reply to Chairman Martin Dies (D), of Texas. Mr. Kennedy sought to place Winchell's reply and a speech by New York State Democratic Chairman James A. Farley in the Record but Rankin protested that Mr. Farley would not be accorded proper treatment by having his speech linked with a Winchell "scavenger broadcast".

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CBS TO SCRAP TELEVISION INVESTMENT TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE

At a luncheon given by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York Thursday, Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President, declared that CBS will support post-war television improvements at a cost of scrapping its pre-war investment and advocated earliest possible support of known opportunities for improvement in television, at the same time acknowledging that such a stand will create problems which Government, manufacturer, broadcaster and the public must face. "But", the announcement stated, "we see even more clearly the serious predicament which delay would create."

To facilitate an early FCC decision in favor of the higher frequencies required for improved television, a report made by Mr. Kesten urges immediate concentration of effort by all television laboratories to complete experiments on which "CBS knows that 80 percent, perhaps 90 percent has already been done - and has been tested in the crucible of war."

When experiments have proved the feasibility of better and larger pictures - including full color - the way would be cleared for the immediate production of improved sets. This would avert the danger of sudden worthlessness and huge public loss which might follow a continuance of present pre-war standards in post-war sets. The report states that only 7,000 homes now possess these pre-war standard sets.

"If new television standards are inevitable (CBS believes they are)", says the report, "then the quicker they come, the better for the manufacturer."

"For pre-war sets can never receive pictures broadcast on higher frequencies and wider channels."

"The public has invested perhaps \$2,000,000 to date in television sets. But by the time the first million sets are sold, the public investment in receivers alone will probably top \$200,000,000 - a hundred times as great as it is now. Manufacturers and broadcasters have probably invested \$20,000,000. But before the first 100 broadcasters have completed their first two years of television broadcasting, their investment will probably represent another \$50,000,000."

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"Thus the total investment to date in television on the old standards is trivial compared with the billions of dollars which must go into television in the next ten years, if it achieves its full potential.

"Delay, itself, may prove decisive. If sets are sold for four or five years on pre-war standards - a later change to higher standards might go by default, for fear of jeopardizing too large a public investment. And American homes might be indefinitely deprived of brilliant, detailed television pictures.

"If on the other hand the interval is shortened to the utmost by a concert of purpose and effort between Government and industry, if pictures on the new and higher standards can be demonstrated in a year, if receiving sets can roll off the line in another year, then the public should be told and told fully.

"Under such plan, present broadcasters could continue broadcasting on the low standards until the high standards are ready. They could close down the old transmitters when they open up the new. Families which can afford receiving sets which may be useless in a year or two could be encouraged to buy, with full knowledge of the probable impending change.

"This is the hard road for present television broadcasters, but the road of good faith with the public. To broadcasters, it may mean millions of dollars of interim broadcasting to provide continued program service to a handful of pre-war sets. It also means scrapping several million dollars worth of transmitter and studio equipment.

"But to manufacturers, such frankness should pay handsome dividends. The higher standards, once achieved, should compress into three or four years set-buying which might otherwise lag over five to ten years."

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C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

It was incorrectly stated in the article in our last release, April 25th, "Washington Post' To Have Station In National Capital" that the power of WRC, NBC station in Washington was only 1,000 watts. It is 5,000 watts, and Carleton D. Smith, WRC's alert General Manager, informs us "has the best coverage in the city."

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GENE PULLIAM OF WIRE BUYS INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Another radio-newspaper tie-up was the purchase of the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star by Eugene C. Pulliam, well-known Indiana broadcaster and publisher. Mr. Pulliam is the President of Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., owners of Station WIRE, Vincennes Sun-Commercial and Station WAOV, Huntington Herald-Press and the Lebanon Reporter.

The Indianapolis Star, the only morning newspaper in Indiana's capital, has statewide prestige and importance in that part of the country.

Ben F. Lawrence, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star, and Walter Brewer, co-trustee with Mr. Lawrence of the estate of John C. Shaffer of Chicago, owner and publisher of the papers prior to his death a few months ago, said the sale was made "to meet a tax situation in the settlement" of the Shaffer estate.

Mr. Pulliam was born in Grant County, Kansas, in 1889, and began newspaper work on the Kansas City Star and afterwards was editor of the Atchison (Kans.) Champion and Franklin (Ind.) Reporter. He is President of Central Newspapers, Inc., and Network Affiliates.

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PETRILLO SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON FOR WJJD-KSTP SHOWDOWN

Coming at a time when the Montgomery Ward case in Chicago is the country's biggest domestic topic of discussion, much significance is attached to the War Labor Board's directing James C. Petrillo, president, and officials of locals of the American Federation of Musicians in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul to appear before the WLB in Washington Monday afternoon (May 1st) to show cause why penalties should not be visited upon them for refusing to call off strikes of musicians at Stations WJJD in Chicago and KSTP in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Telegrams sent by the Labor Board to the Chicago local on April 21 and to the Minneapolis local on April 24 and to Mr. Petrillo as well have been ignored, according to the Board.

The union officials had been ordered to terminate the strikes at once in accordance with the "no strike" pledge made by organized labor after Pearl Harbor.

Comparing the Montgomery Ward strike to those called by Petrillo in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul, the question has been raised as to why WLB if it is trying to play fair hasn't cracked down on Mr. Petrillo long ago as it so spectacularly did on Montgomery Ward.

Bringing this question to the attention of officials high and low in the Capital and to members of Congress and numerous others who regularly read the paper, the Washington Evening Star said editorially in comparing the Montgomery War and radio station cases:

"If there was a disposition for the government through the War Labor Board to apply its policy of firmness equally in all cases there would be small reason for concern. But it is not applied equally. The Government has shown, and properly so, that it will not tolerate defiance from employers, and that it is prepared to use the necessary force to suppress it. When it is confronted with comparable defiance from unions, however, its determination to assert authority evaporates and disappears.

"The record in this respect is too well known to require recitation. But it may be pointed out that at this moment the Government is confronted with a defiant strike of musicians under the leadership of James C. Petrillo for the unwarlike purpose of compelling a radio station to hire employees that it does not need. The WLB has said that the strike is contrary to national policy and has demanded that it be called off. Yet it has not been called off, and nothing is being done about it.

"It is this two-sided aspect of the Government's approach to labor difficulties - entirely aside from the legalities of the Government's action - which tends to qualify public indorsement of what has been done with respect to Montgomery Ward."

The New York Times had this to say:

"The War Labor Board has telegraphed to the leaders of a Minneapolis local of Mr. Petrillo's musicians' union that the strike at radio station KSTP 'must be terminated immediately'. 'This strike is contrary to the national policy', says the Board, 'and is in violation of the no-strike pledge of your organization.' William Green, President of the A. F. of L., has also condemned the strike. The strike is for the least defensible of all reasons. In a time of national labor shortage its aim is to force the employment of men that are not needed.

"But the strike is on and Mr. Petrillo is not accustomed to defeats. After all, he is only acting under the powers conferred upon him by Congress. Under those powers he can force practically every musician in the country into his union. He can boycott any musician or the employer of any musician who refuses to join. Mr. Petrillo's powers to force the employment of unneeded men in wartime are securely protected by Federal laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

In the meantime it was reported from Chicago that at WJJD, five office girls in their spare time are doing the work of the 10 platter turners out on strike, the same duties Petrillo wants 20 men to do.

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ABSIE U.S. STATION SOON TO BE HEARD FROM BRITAIN

A battery of transmitters known as the American Broadcasting Station in Europe will go on the air for the first time at 1:30 P.M., EWT, Sunday, April 30, broadcasting direct from Great Britain to the countries across the English Channel and the North Sea, the Office of War Information announced on Wednesday. At present, all Voice of America broadcasts from Britain are programs originating in OWI's studios in New York and relayed to Europe by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Sunday's broadcast will include transmission in the languages of France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, and Germany, in addition to English which is the secondary language of many Europeans.

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe will be programmed and operated at its own studios by the Overseas Branch of OWI

Programs on ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) will be carried on both medium and shortwave. American broadcasts originating in Europe will total eight and one-quarter hours daily. Six and three-quarters hours will be devoted to OWI programs and one and one-half hours to programs prepared by BBC for OWI broadcast.

Inauguration of this broadcasting service culminates plans and arrangements begun about two years ago by Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch of OWI, and representatives of the British Government and the BBC, with whose operations those of ABSIE are coordinated.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the new American station, the number of Voice of America broadcasts relayed to continental Europe by BBC transmitters will be increased. In recent months Voice of America programs originating in OWI's New York studios and relayed to the continent by BBC have numbered 107 weekly. On April 23, 64 more OWI relays were added to the BBC schedule bringing the total to 171. The addition of 42 more relay programs via BBC on April 30 will increase to a total of 213 the number of Voice of America broadcasts over BBC facilities.

Mr. Sherwood, who is now in England, reports:

"The installation of a new American broadcasting station would have been impossible had we not received wholehearted cooperation from BBC right down the line.

"Within a month after Pearl Harbor, BBC had arranged to give time on its European transmission for the relay of American programs originated by OWI in New York. That time has been steadily increased until it has now reached the impressive total of nearly eight hours daily.

"BBC programs will be carried on the new American transmitters which will also be used during many hours of the day to supplement the powerful BBC broadcasting facilities. Thus broadcasting to Europe becomes one more joint Allied operation in support of our joint military operations.

"All of us in OWI have ample reason to know and appreciate what a superb job BBC has done in helping keep alive the fire of hope in the darkness of the past few years in German occupied Europe."

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FCC COMMISSIONER DURR TO ADDRESS OHIO RADIO INSTITUTE

FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr will attend and address the Institute for Education by Radio convention at Columbus, Ohio, May 5-8. On May 9th, Commissioner Durr will speak at a meeting of the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland.

Chairman James L. Fly, still away on vacation, has been invited to participate in the "freedom of speech" debate at Columbus but as yet has not given a definite reply.

An idea of the importance of the Columbus gathering is the increasing size of the delegations the networks are sending to attend. The Columbia Broadcasting System will have something like 25 people there, including a group from New York, among whom will be William C. Ackerman, Reference Department Director, and representatives of CBS stations WBBM, Chicago, WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, WEEL, Boston, WTOP, Washington, KMOX, St. Louis, and KNX, Los Angeles.

The Mutual Broadcasting System will likewise have about 25 people at Columbus and no doubt NBC and the Blue Network will be equally well represented.

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27 D.C. HOTELS ASK STAY OF PHONE CHARGE ORDER

Counsel for 27 Washington hotels yesterday (Thursday) asked for a stay of the injunction granted to the Federal Communications Commission earlier in the day which would prohibit collection of surcharges by the hotels on long distance telephone calls.

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue granted the injunction following a two-day hearing on the FCC suit, naming the 27 hotels, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as defendants, which was filed in February.

Joseph C. McGarraghy, attorney for the hotels, said he did not know what the hotels intended to do about the extra charges in the time intervening between the decision, and the effective date of the court order, which has not yet been set.

At the time of his oral decision, Justice O'Donoghue reserved judgment on the injunction asked against the telephone companies, indicating that the hotels are considered subscribers, and that the decision on the suit against the companies would hinge on the observance by the hotels of the injunction, once it becomes effective. The justice said he would rule on the application for the stay asked by the hotels at the time when the injunction is formally entered.

Witnesses for the hotels and the A. T. & T. testified at Thursday's session. Thomas E. Carson, President of Washington Properties, Inc., owners of Wardman Park Hotel and the Carlton, said the accounts of his corporation showed a net loss in telephone revenue during 1943. This loss, he said, resulted when guests, formerly accustomed to paying hotel charges for long distance telephone service to out-of-town home offices, began reversing the charges.

Appearing for the A. T. & T., John J. Hanselman, rate engineer for the company, said A. T. & T. had never approved collection by the hotels of the surcharge on long-distance tolls.

Final arguments for the FCC were presented by Assistant General Counsel Harry M. Plotkin, who said he would confer with defense attorneys Spencer Gordon (representing the C. & P. Telephone Co.), T. Brook Price (for the A. T. & T. Co.), and Mr. McGarraghy, following which findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a decree would be submitted to the court for its adoption.

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WPB MODIFICATIONS FOR RADIO REPAIRMEN

Recent modifications of the War Production Board regulation CMP-9A were pointed out by Radio and Radar Division representatives at a meeting of the Electronic Distributors Industry Advisory Committee, WPB reported today (Friday). The amended regulation provides that a repairman may not use the AA-3 rating assigned by CMP-9A to buy certain electronic equipment items. These items are made available to repairmen and retailers on a pro-rata basis without the use of ratings, and a repairman does not need a rating to get his fair share, WPB representatives said. The pro-rated radio repair items are capacitors, microphones and loudspeakers, resistors, transformers and tubes.

Shipments of radio receiving tubes to civilian channels in the first quarter of 1944, when production of civilian tubes was scheduled for the first time, totalled more than 4,000,000 the Committee was told by WPB officials. This was slightly under scheduled civilian tube production for the quarter, but second quarter shipments probably will be higher as the result of carry-overs of tubes, WPB representatives indicated. Civilian tube production in the first quarter of 1944 approximately equalled the output for civilians in the last quarter of 1943. However, the 1944 production schedule stressed the critical or "hard-to-get" tubes.

An official of the Office of Price Administration discussed with the Committee members a proposed new schedule of list prices for tubes for wholesalers and retailers.

Committee members were of the opinion that methods by which distributors have been allocating tubes to dealers have permitted all dealers to obtain their fair share.

The desirability of a "code of ethics" for the guidance of all electronics distributors was discussed at the meeting and a Task Committee will be appointed to draft a suggested code.

The next meeting of the Electronic Distributors Industry Advisory Committee is scheduled for June 22.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A resolution (S. Res. 285) was introduced by Senator Downey (D), of California, "to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the present state of telegraph service with a view to determining its adequacy for the war effort and the reasons why the telegraph company petitioned the Board of War Communications for permission to add additional unnecessary strains upon our domestic telegraph system."

Harold M. Winters has been named Manager of a newly-created sales region for the RCA Viceot Division of the Radio Corporation of America, covering the Eastern Central States, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. The boundaries of the new region will include Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and the western portion of Pennsylvania.

Top honors in the Raymond F. Clapper safety contest, conducted during March in shipyards building Liberty ships for the honor of having the name of the late newspaper man and radio commentator assigned to a hull, were won by the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company, Jacksonville, Florida, the Maritime Commission has announced

The date for launching of the RAYMOND F. CLAPPER will be announced by the St. Johns yard later. Mrs. Raymond F. Clapper will sponsor the ship.

Columbia's Network of the Americas (Cadena de las Americas) reaches a total of 102 affiliates throughout Latin America with the addition of three new stations. They are HCBI and HCBS, longwave and short-wave transmitters, respectively, of Radio Bolivar, Quito, Ecuador, and Radio Sucre in Cumana, Venezuela.

The Network of the Americas began full time operations on May 19, 1942, with 76 affiliates. Since that time, an uninterrupted daily schedule has been beamed to the audiences of Latin America through the powerful shortwave transmitters of CBS.

A sharp reduction in press rates on radiotelegraph traffic between the United States and Australia, effective May 1, which is expected to result almost immediately in a much greater exchange of news and information between the two countries, was announced by William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Worked out by RCAC in collaboration with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, Ltd., of Australia, the reductions are:
 Between New York and Australia, from 14½ cents a word to 9 cents;
 Between San Francisco and Australia, from 12 cents a word to 5 cents.

Congratulations on their 64 percent increase in production of airborne electronic equipment during March, have been received by the men and women of Philco Corporation from Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, U.S. Navy. "The manner in which your organization increased its production of airborne electronic equipment by 64 per cent during March merits the highest commendation of the Bureau of Ships", Admiral Cochrane said by telegram.

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