

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1575

November 2, 1943

REPRESENTATIVE KENNEDY ASSAILS RADIO CENSORSHIP

Urging listeners to support a resolution which he recently introduced, Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D), assailed radio censorship in an address he made over the National Broadcasting Company network. He said, in part:

"Until recently, it was generally accepted that the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the Freedom of Speech, applied with full force and effect to speech by radio or wire communication. However, two great discussions of recent origin have jarred the people of America out of this complacency and have righteously caused us apprehension that the radio might be employed as an instrument of oppression rather than an agency of enlightened freedom.

"These disturbing controversies were #1 - the legal case of the Broadcasting chains which was decided by the United States Supreme Court last May, and #2 - the flaming debate now current among radio commentators. Some commentators assert the right to express their personal opinions freely. Others would have the remarks of commentators subject to censorship.* * *

"The language of the Supreme Court decision practically says that Congress authorized a censorship and that the First Amendment does not forbid such censorship. In my opinion, Congress, in 1934, never intended that the standards set up in the act 'public interest, convenience, or necessity' should comprehend a censorship. This recent decision indicates that a censorship could be set up under an Act of the Congress and not be in violation of the Free Speech Amendment of the Constitution.

"Only recently, the Federal Communications Commission withheld a renewal of a license to a certain network until the owners of the network pledged that it, the network, has no intention to and will not broadcast any so-called editorial hereafter.

"Within the past month, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission made a plea for free speech for news commentators when he became critical of a rule, made by a broadcasting company, forbidding expression of personal opinion by their news analysts.

"The opinions expressed by Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission should have permanency. In view of the Supreme Court decision, it is quite evident that the only way we may be sure of Freedom of Speech on the Air is by adopting my resolution which is to be known as the Twenty-second Amendment - Here is the language of my proposed amendment.

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"Amendment 22 - Section 1 - Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech by radio or wire communication.

"Section 2 - The provisions of any law, license, or contract in violation of Section #1 (Hereof) are hereby declared inoperative."

"Section #1, of my amendment, prohibits any Congress, now or in the future, from imposing a censorship on speech by radio or wire communication. According to the Court, there is no present constitutional restraint upon Congress in this respect. The Constitution, in the vital matter of the Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Religious Worship is most emphatic in its restraints on Congress and throughout the years the Constitution has been so construed by the Supreme Court. Because the Supreme Court is not decisive in the application of the First Amendment to speech by radio, the adoption of my amendment will clear the air of legalistic doubts and will place in our written constitution, protection of Freedom of Speech by Radio. * * *

"The radio plays an important part in our social existence, in the lives of our citizens particularly those millions of souls living in our land who are blind, physically disabled, too old to read or unfamiliar with our printed word. * * *

"We cannot hamper liberty of speech in one respect without impairing its safety and its strength at all points. Expediency is a dangerous pretext. Be the infringement ever so tiny, it must, in the end, inevitably undermine the entire structure of our society which was erected at a tremendous cost in blood and sweat and toil and tears.

"This discriminatory censorship springs from fear and the weakness in which that fear is engendered. It distrusts the source and fountain of all democratic government: The God-given right of the people to speak out freely at all times on all topics. Indeed, it threatens the very security it affects to foster. Such unnatural restraints will neither prevent the vigor of opinion nor improve the patience of the people."

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NOW BROADCAST MOST ANYTHING BUT WIND DIRECTION

Weather forecasts of the same type that were issued before the war were resumed by the Weather Bureau for publication in newspapers and for broadcast by radio beginning last Monday (November 1). Restrictions on weather reports have been in force since December, 1941.

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CAPT. KNODE, RADIO'S FIRST HERO RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Capt. Thomas E. Knode, U. S. Army (retired), awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "Extraordinary heroism in action near Buna, New Guinea", is back with WRC-NBC, Washington, as Director of Public Relations in the Washington office, in charge of local and national publicity.

Captain Knode was called to active duty as a reserve Second Lieutenant in March, 1942. He refused an offer from Col. E. M. Kirby for a desk position with the Radio Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations, preferring "to fight this war on the battlefield, not at a desk in Washington".

Tom and his platoon went into battle against the Japs in the now familiar Buna Village area. Two columns, one under Lieutenant Knode, were attempting a "pincer" movement, by opening an avenue to the sea. Knode and his men were successful after two days of hard jungle fighting.

Reaching his objective, Knode turned his attack towards the Japanese pillboxes in Buna Village. He advanced several hundred yards when a Jap sniper wounded him in the leg.

The D.S.C. citation tells the rest of the story. "He disregarded the wound and continued to lead his platoon in the attack. When he was again wounded in the foot, and was unable to go on, he refused to be evacuated until he had given final instructions to his platoon." The second bullet entered through the ankle and shattered the bones of his foot.

Tom Knode is the only radio man to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

To celebrate Tom's return, a party was given at the Statler in Washington for the radio trade press last week and this will be followed by another gathering at the Washington Hotel Roof Garden next Thursday. Presiding at the Statler were Frank M. Russell, NBC Vice-President, Carleton D. Smith, Manager of WRC and Fred Shawn, Program Manager. Out of town guests were John McKay, of New York, head of NBC Press Department, and his assistant, Sid Eigers.

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Ensign Robert Edmund Greene, USNR, former page in NBC's mail room, was killed September 29th in action overseas, according to a telegram received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Greene, 20 Clinton St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Besides his parents he leaves his widow, the former Margaret Thompson of Bronxville, whom he married December 10, 1942.

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DURR GOES TO BAT FOR BLUE AND CBS; COOL TO ADS

There was quite a boost for both the Blue Network and the Columbia Broadcasting System when FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr addressed the Third Free World Congress in New York last week. The speaker, on the other hand, seemed apprehensive that radio had to be supported by commercials fearing that this might interfere with freedom of speech. Commissioner Durr, whose speech was lengthy (7½ typewritten pages single spaced) said, in part:

"The Blue Network has recently changed hands and fortunately the new owner has stated that he will consider all requests for time strictly on their individual merits and without arbitrary discriminations. This policy should result in a real contribution to a freer discussion of public issues and it is to be hoped that his lead will be promptly followed by the independent stations as well as by the other networks.

"Another development which may have an important effect upon the discussion of public issues over the air is the recently adopted program policy of the Columbia Broadcasting System. CBS disclaims for itself all right to an editorial policy, except as to radio (I am not certain that I understand all the implications of the exception). It also requires commentators to eliminate all personal opinion from their comments. A strong argument made in support of this restriction on commentators is that it minimizes the opportunities for business concerns, under the guise of advertising, to buy up time for the exposition of their own philosophies. I will not attempt here to argue the merits or demerits of this policy. The commentators themselves have taken up the cudgels and it looks as if this is an issue that will be adequately aired. CBS should be commended for making its facilities available for the discussion of its own policies.

"The question which immediately arises, however, is, even if the elimination of all editorializing is desirable, is it possible? Editorializing exists in the mere decision as to what is or what is not newsworthy and the emphasis placed on one item of news as against another. For example, the Washington Evening Star, which also happens to own Radio Station WMAL, Washington outlet for the Blue Network, didn't bother to write an editorial in defense of Blue's policies as outlined in the testimony of the official I have been referring to. It was much simpler not to mention the testimony in its news columns.

"Another question is, if public issues are to be discussed only on free time, will a sufficient amount of free time continue to be available? Radio broadcasting has long passed the trial period as an advertising medium. The demand for advertising time is constantly on the increase. Broadcasters can well afford to be generous in making time available for the discussion of public issues when no buyer for the time is in sight. But as advertising demand has increased, the unpaid time available tends more and more to be the poorest time from the standpoint of reaching the widest audience.

We may well reach the point, and in the not far distant future, when broadcasters will be able to find a profitable market for every single minute of the broadcasting day. What, then, will be their policy? Can they be relied on to resist the pressure to make the maximum profits which, after all, is what they are in business for? The Blue Network's time sales in 1942 increased 22.7 per cent over 1941 and the sales for the past six months of 1943 were almost 70 per cent higher than the sales for the corresponding period of 1942. Already, according to its witness, it is seeking a commercial sponsor for its Town Hall program, which would mean that the selection of subjects and speakers would be brought within the influence of the sales and business policies of the sponsor. The increase in the time sales of the other networks has not been as spectacular as that of Blue, which has in the past been at a commercial disadvantage because of its affiliation with NBC, but the general decrease in time left unsold has been rapid and there is no reason to believe that the trend will be reversed after the war, when the large advertisers will have specific goods to sell rather than mere good will.

"Even if we assume that the broadcasters and their sponsors are concerned only with the sale of goods and not the dissemination of any ideas of their own, what does the present trend of radio promise for the future in the way of a positive service in the public interest? We have made our decision that the greatest safety lies in having our radio outlets privately operated. They must rely upon advertising for the money with which to operate. But what will our civilization be like if the culture and ideas which we receive from radio are merely a by-product of the advertising business?

"The problem of freedom of the air is not limited to what shall be said or heard over our domestic broadcasting stations. We also have the problem of what we shall say to and hear from the peoples of the other nations of the world.

"Prior to the war, international broadcasting from this country was in private hands, but the broadcasting stations were few in number and there was not enough advertising to sustain them. Since the war, they have come under Government operation and the number of stations has been markedly increased. What will our international broadcasting policy be after the war? Will the Government continue to operate these stations, or will they be returned to private hands, or will we have both Government and private stations operating side by side? Whatever alternative we choose, will we recognize that listeners abroad, like listeners at home, are entitled to receive a fair presentation of the news and a well-rounded discussion of the public questions in which they may be interested? Should we have one standard for what we shall hear from our domestic broadcasting stations and another for what we shall beam to the people of other countries? And should we not expect the same standards to be observed in the broadcasts beamed from other nations to this country which we observe in our broadcasts to them? We have never denied to our citizens freedom to listen to all broadcasts, irrespective of the source from which they are beamed. Can there be any freedom of discussion on a world-wide basis unless the other

nations grant the same freedom to their citizens? And, finally, can we afford to let democracy's story remain untold or be misrepresented to the people of any nation merely because it is unprofitable, from a business standpoint, to operate the facilities with which to tell that story?"

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ALSO SEES INDUSTRY ADVISERS AS 4TH TERM BAIT

Agreeing with the opinion expressed by this writer that the industrial and business committee just formed, of which David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, is a member, is a political move, the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper says:

"Creation by F.D.R. of new business advisory committee (like the labor, farm groups he has consulted with) is political tip-off for 1944, Washington thinks. It's the first time Roosevelt has summoned business leaders, arranged regular conferences with them.

"This is the way the insiders here dope it: Roosevelt intends to run again, sees the conservative swing is increasing constantly, intends to swing with it as far as necessary.

"Many business men passing through here indicate they'll take Roosevelt in preference to Willkie. Many assume his re-election, plan on it. But Pew (of Pennsylvania) still hunts for a strong candidate. John D. M. Hamilton is touring the West looking for material."

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IF IKE RETURNS, WILL HARRY BUTCHER COME TOO?

With the report that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army, speculation is raised as to whether or not his Naval aide, Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, would accompany him. There is no precedent for a Navy man serving in such a capacity here on the Army General Staff. However, there was also no precedent for General Eisenhower having a Naval Aide. Nevertheless, as does most everybody else, the General liked Harry Butcher, who was the Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and he asked that Harry be detailed to his staff, and got him.

Commander Butcher has since distinguished himself on several occasions, one of them being when he acted for General Eisenhower and accepted the surrender of the Italian Navy.

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RCA VICTOR PUTS PETRILLO DISPUTE UP TO WLB

RCA Victor struck back in the Petrillo dispute last week by appealing its side of the case to the War Labor Board panel in New York. At the same time J. W. Murray, General Manager of the RCA Victor Record Division sent the following message to RCA Victor recording artists relative to the controversy between the American Federation of Musicians and the recording companies:

"It had been hoped that before this time we would have been able to settle the differences with the American Federation of Musicians, but the Union has remained adamant in demands which we cannot accept.

"The RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America has for a long time been a party to negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians in an endeavor to end the strike which started on August 1, 1942. We have not yet been able to reach a satisfactory solution. Therefore, in order to avoid further delay, we are presenting our case to the appointed panel of the War Labor Board, at formal hearings that will start Wednesday, November 3rd.

"From the very beginning it has been RCA Victor's position that we are willing to negotiate an agreement which has to do with the welfare of the performing musicians employed by the company to make records. The Union states that they have no dissatisfaction with either wages or working conditions which prevailed at the time of the strike.

"However, the Union has demanded that we pay money directly to them for the benefit of unemployed musicians. We are unwilling to pay money either direct to a union or to persons not employed by us and who never have been employed by us. That is the principal point at issue, so far as we are concerned, that is holding up a settlement of the controversy.

"What complicates the situation seriously is that one record company, which was in full accord with RCA Victor and the other record companies on this important principle, dating back to the earliest conferences with the Union, has seen fit to abandon this principle, and has signed a contract which contains other provisions unacceptable to us.

"To protect our eminent position in the record field, and in the best interests of our artists, our dealers, and the millions of music lovers who look to Victor for the newest and best in the world of music, we are sincerely endeavoring to bring to an end the strike which has now been in effect for seventeen months.

"We are ready and anxious to begin recording again, so that the music-loving public will no longer be denied the pleasure and enjoyment of the wealth of music that is new and great and satisfying during these troubled times. It is only through continuous, new recordings that the public as well as the men and women in our

armed services will have the benefit of the matchless artistry and interpretive genius of the greatest living artists in every category of music who are under contract to RCA Victor.

"I want you to know our position in the matter, because we realize you are most anxious to know when we shall be able to start recording again. I will keep you informed of any further important developments."

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HITTING CENSORSHIP, COL McCORMICK QUOTES GEN. HARBORD

Demanding a censorship reform, Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, at a Chicago Association of Commerce luncheon included a letter written by Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, now Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America's Board, when he was Chief of Staff of General Pershing in World War I:

"In the Civil War there was no censorship. The Navy, which was fortunate enough to start the war under command of a naval genius, never had any complaint of the press.

"The Army started out and continued for a long time under the command of incompetents.

"It was newspaper criticism that drove them from office, and permitted the rise of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman to win the war which otherwise would have been lost.

"Naturally the very host of military incompetents hated being exposed.

"In the Spanish-American War, and in the Philippine War, there was no censorship. It was the press that got the Army out of Cuba before it died of fever. It was the press that secured sufficient reinforcements for the Philippines when the true state of affairs was being concealed by the Army in the interest of President McKinley's re-election.

"Censorship came to the World War where our officers at first were anxious to imitate their fashionable European comrades. That the censorship was not successful is shown by a letter which I will now read to you:

"You may be interested in knowing that last week we sent a cablegram to the United States urging that the newspaper correspondents here be permitted to indulge in proper criticisms of supply departments when the criticisms were well founded, on the theory that the public was entitled to the information. The reply from the War Department is not favorable to the idea."

"Yours sincerely,

'J. G. Harbord,
'Maj. Gen., Chief of Staff.'

"That the newspapers have yielded to censorship pressure in the present war is not the fault of the correspondents but of the proprietors and managers of the great news services. No single one of them can resist this coercion alone. It will take the combined demands of all of them to obtain the truth for the American people, now so completely withheld from them."

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EXPANDED STATION RELATIONS DIVISION FOR MUTUAL

A greatly expanded Station Relations Division, geared not only to contact member and affiliated stations on contractual and operational matters, but constantly available to service them on programming, engineering, merchandising, and post-war developments, has been established by Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. McClintock also appointed Richard F. Connor the network's Director of Station Relations, greatly amplifying Mr. Connor's administrative responsibilities. Under the new set-up, station relations, station traffic, and engineering traffic, will be under his direction.

The new Station Relations Division, stated Mr. Connor, will have six key managers, each one having specific duties in relation to stations in various parts of the country. The expanded station relations departmental set-up requires the services of nineteen executives and employees.

Mr. Connor has a background of 16 years in radio. A native of Denver, he attended the University of California. Operating his own advertising agency on the West Coast from 1936 to 1939 and prior to that time managed WMPC, Beverly Hills; in 1940 he broadcast over the Don Lee Network on California State activities. After serving as coordinator for the West Coast Broadcast Associations, Mr. Connor became Chief of the Station Relations Division, Domestic Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information. In May, 1943, he joined Mutual.

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ANOTHER RADIO TUBE FACTORY FOR SYLVANIA

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. has bought an additional plant for the manufacture of radio tubes. The factory is located at Wakefield, Mass., and is already in production. It will augment the Company's existing facilities and help supply the increased demands of the armed forces and vital war industries. The new plant, formerly owned and operated by the Bolt-Winship County, is a four-story structure containing 35,000 square feet of floor space.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Monday declared a year-end cash dividend of 90¢ per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on Dec. 3 to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19, 1943.

 The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to raise the domestic radio, telegraph and cable rates from 15 percent to 25 percent, in place of 20 percent. Additional yield would be \$15,000,000.

 According to Drew Pearson, OWI Elmer Davis is having his troubles with the House Appropriations Committee:

"Inside fact is that the Office of War Information came within a hair's breadth of being abolished entirely. Committee Republicans, led by anti-Roosevelt Representative John Taber of New York, were against giving Elmer Davis' OWI any of his five million dollar request. This would have meant complete demolition of the Government's vital war propoganda program. However, Committee Democrats were firmly opposed and finally won out. A compromise OWI appropriation of about four million dollars is likely."

 Majestic Radio & Television Corp. earned \$679,931 in 12 months ended August 31, after charges but before provision for Federal taxes, in contrast with a new loss of \$36,957 in preceding year.

 The Commercial Telegraphs Union asked Washington District Court yesterday (Monday) for an injunction to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc., from future violations of a bargaining agreement.

Claiming to represent 30,000 employees, the Union states that the telegraph company has violated seniority provisions of the agreement. Suit was filed by Attorneys Hugh C. McKenny, William J. Howder and Charles J. Brandt.

 Niles Trammell and John F. Royal, President and Vice-President respectively of the National Broadcasting Company, have left London for North Africa and Cairo.

 Yale University will offer in the Department of Drama a course in television program production when the Fall term opens. It will be given by Prof. Edward G. Cole.

 Ben S. Fisher, Washington attorney, formerly Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, who recently was elected National President of Sigma Chi Fraternity, will be guest of honor at the fraternity's annual Constantine dinner November 6 at the Statler Hotel. Mr. Fisher is the first Washington man to head the fraternity since 1903.

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VISUAL MICA INSPECTION INSUFFICIENT, STANDARDS FINDS

It is necessary to more than take a look at mica to see if it is O.K. for condenser use, the following report from the National Bureau of Standards reveals:

"Mica is a strategic war material. An investigation of domestic sources by a number of Government agencies has been underway for several years. The best single electrical property indicative of the suitability of mica for use in radio condensers is its power factor, and this is readily determined by using a radio-frequency bridge and other commercial equipment normally available. Small metal foil electrodes are attached to the mica specimen forming a radio condenser, which is tested at 100 and 1,000 kc/s per second. The power factor in percent is indicated on a direct-reading scale.

"E. L. Hall of the Bureau's Radio Section, who has made tests upon several hundred mica specimens, has found that visual inspection is not a satisfactory means of selection for condenser use. Although mica that is clear or of a uniform color usually will be suitable for this purpose, many such samples have been found to have large power factors. Again, although mica samples with spots and stains are usually unsuitable for use in condensers, many spotted samples have been found with low losses. Attempts to find a simpler method of selection have not been successful."

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BLUE NET XMAS STARTS EARLY; LIFE SAVERS IN STOCKINGS

Christmas arrived early this year at the Blue Network which is in the thick of preparations to play Santa Claus to its 128 employees now in the armed services. The new owner of the Blue being E. J. Noble, candy manufacturer, his famous product, Life Savers, will be found in every Christmas stocking.

Packages to those in the Army overseas have already been mailed, the Navy's are being packed and the boys and girls still in this country will be getting theirs soon. While the Blue is footing the bill for the gifts, employees from various departments are wrapping the packages on their own time and many have contributed cookies.

Here's what the Blue's sons and daughters will find in their stockings on Christmas morning: chewing gum, cookies, Life Savers, a pound of chocolates, one-half pound of hard candy, an indelible marking set, one year's subscription to the Reader's Digest, cigars and razor blades for the boys and Revlon lipstick and nail polish for the girls, and a check for ten dollars.

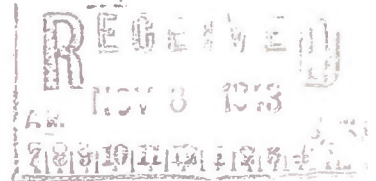
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No. 1576

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COMMANDER CRAVEN DISCUSSES "A FREE RADIO"

In a speech delivered before a section on Administrative Law of the District Bar Association last Tuesday night, Federal Communications Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, discussed "A Free Radio" and the following are some of the salient points which he brought out.

"After nearly 25 years of splendid service to the nation, broadcasters are again faced with controversy concerning free speech over the radio. This controversy centers upon rights of minorities to be heard, as well as upon other radio aspects of free speech. Many persons fear that the power of the purse will control the dissemination of facts and opinions to such an extent that the views of minorities cannot be presented adequately to the public and hence, that the public will be deprived of the benefits of all facts and opinions. Others fear potential abuse of power by broadcasters, while still others fear that radio will become solely the Voice of Government. Some demand that radio be free of Government control; and these are opposed by groups advocating more extensive Government regulation.

"Various panaceas are offered, such as "Freedom to Listen", "Freedom of Access to the Microphone", "Freedom to Hear and be Heard", "Needed: A Code of Radio Good Behavior", "Free Speech - An Exploration of the Broadcaster's Duty", and "A Free Radio".

"Many of the philosophical panaceas for radio are influenced by the present-day dearth of radio facilities. It is alleged that this scarcity is the principal cause of some of our most difficult radio problems. In spite of the fact that in most cities today there are more radio stations than newspapers and that less capital investment is required to establish a radio station than a modern newspaper, emphasis is laid upon the alleged lack of opportunity to enter the radio field as compared with the so-called free opportunities to establish a newspaper.

"While it may be true that today there does not exist the same 'free' opportunity to establish a radio station as there is to establish a newspaper, the ultra short wave frequency modulation radio developments of the war have made it possible to expand radio's opportunities to a considerable degree. Thus, the day need not be far removed when there will be sufficient opportunity for any number of persons with sound business judgment to establish a radio broadcasting enterprise in any community in this country. Thus, the future opportunities may even favor radio in comparison with newspapers. * * *

"The doctrine "Freedom to Listen" has been advocated recently as a cure for today's radio troubles. This doctrine indicates a misconception of present radio problems insofar as it

implies that listeners do not have the freedom to listen and that a person desiring to use radio for the dissemination of his philosophies to the public has the right to compel listeners to make the choice of either listening to a specific speaker or else 'turning the dial off' or to another station. 'Freedom to listen' should not be so confused. 'Freedom to listen' was established centuries ago, both in America and in England. Thus this right was already the listeners' right when radio was discovered. The people of the United States of America have always had the right to read or to listen to anything they desire, whether by the papers, by radio or by any other means. They have always had the right to listen to the voice of minorities. This is a part of our democracy. This does not mean, however, that anyone has the right to compel people to listen. Therefore, from 'freedom to listen' does not follow an inalienable right to be heard, or in modern parlance, 'freedom to listen' does not convey of itself 'freedom of access' to the microphone.

"Many persons advocate the doctrine of 'Freedom of Access' to the microphone as the solution of today's radio problem. This doctrine likewise indicates certain misconceptions of radio, because without equal opportunity of access for everyone in the country, we cannot achieve freedom of access. For example, if every individual in the country operated his own radio station, his station would be valueless to the public as well as to himself. The public would be confronted with a veritable 'Babel' of radio orators. None of these orators could compel persons to listen. * * *

"There are persons who advocate that the broadcast licensee should have the sole responsibility for curing today's radio evils. While this doctrine has much merit, it is possible that it alone will not solve the problems. Under this doctrine the licensee would be required to adjudicate whatever rights any person may have to use the microphone* * *It is impossible for a radio broadcast licensee to exercise his responsibility in accordance with the concepts of all the proponents of these ideals, because each proponent has a conflicting concept of what rights should be conferred upon any one desiring to use radio and some do not even understand the practicalities of radio. * * *

"We now come to those who advocate that radio licensees must be regulated by the Government with respect to the composition of their radio traffic.

"Proponents of this doctrine advocate that rights of 'freedom of access', 'freedom to listen', and 'free speech' should be adjudicated by the Federal Communications Commission which is likewise charged with licensing radio stations. The advocates of this doctrine fervently believe that this will solve the alleged evils of today's radio. In my opinion, this so-called solution of the problem is probably founded upon the worse conception of radio yet advanced. This solution 'jumps from the frying pan into the fire' and nullifies all freedoms, including whatever rights may be transmitted to radio from the 'freedom of the press'.

"Everyone familiar with the reasons underlying the Bill of Rights knows that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are, in simple terms, merely freedom from fear of Government reprisals for what is said or printed, or for what is not said or printed. In other words, the real freedom of the press guaranteed by the Bill of

Rights is freedom in the true sense to criticize Government without fear of reprisal. Thus, if this Bill of Rights is to mean anything for radio, it should mean, first of all, freedom from fear of Government reprisals or pressures administered by the radio licensing authority, namely, the Federal Communications Commission. * * *

"There are differences between the media of radio and the press, but these differences are not sufficient to warrant the assumption that the principles of freedom of the press should not be extended to radio, in spite of the fact that radio must operate on channels which belong to the people. The principal differences between the two media are due to the difference between the eye and the ear. Radio of today utilizes aural methods, and consequently there is no record of what is said, and in addition, the presentation at any particular time by a radio station must be consecutive rather than simultaneous, as is the case with newspapers. Consequently, the lack of time available to a station or network during the day is a factor which gives rise to many of the radio problems today. However, we should not over-emphasize this difference between radio and newspapers as a justification for denying to radio the principles of a free press. Neither is the fact that in the early days of our history the pamphleteer had certain advantages which radio does not afford today a valid reason for refusing to extend to radio the principles of the Bill of Rights. * * *

"Experience has taught us that radio must be licensed so that technical chaos caused by radio interference between stations may be obviated. This licensing in itself need not constitute an encroachment upon a free radio. Such coordination is essential before an effective medium for the dissemination of facts and opinions can be obtained.

"No one desires monopoly in broadcasting. There is no curtailment of a free radio in requiring radio licensees to comply with the laws of the land in exactly the same manner as the press or any one else is required to adhere to the law. Moreover, in the future more radio channels can be allocated to broadcasting. The very fact that there will be more opportunity for competition will contribute greatly to a 'free radio'. The ever present threat of competition can be an automatic weapon in the hands of minorities to correct abuses by radio licensees.

"On the other hand, after having provided an effective radio medium by licensing applicants for radio stations, the regulation of the composition of the traffic or the business affairs of those licensees by the Federal Communications Commission could very easily become a curtailment of a free radio. Consequently, such a concentration of power may be contrary to public interest for the simple reason that such regulation must inevitably delve into the realm of 'freedom of speech'. It must be obvious that when the radio licensing agency also regulates the business affairs and the composition of the radio traffic of licensees, radio can no longer be free in the sense of 'freedom of the press'. * * * The combination of licensing power with the authority to regulate the composition of traffic and the business affairs of licensees into a single bureau of Government, could spell the doom of a free radio regardless of what men constitute the Communications Commission and this, in spite of the fact

that Commissioners will be imbued as they are now, with the best of intentions in behalf of the public.

"Above all things, the public will demand a 'Free Radio'. The only way this can be secured is for the public to retain 'control of the dial' and demand that its representatives in Congress refuse to delegate this power to any one. This power, combined with free opportunity to compete, is the most effective control yet devised to correct abuses of privilege in radio.* * *

"We should approach the solution of radio's problem in the atmosphere of our Constitution. It seems clear that we cannot solve the difficulties of radio until we first agree to make radio free in the full sense of the Bill of Rights. Until this is done, radio cannot become truly useful to the public! It is only after having made this concession, can we think of steps tending to eliminate potential abuses arising out of the inherent limitations of radio.

"Another constructive contribution to a free radio can be achieved by providing more opportunities to establish radio stations. This can be accomplished by allocating more radio frequency channels to the service of broadcasting. The radio developments of the war will make this possible * * *

"Legislation may be required to serve as guideposts to insure a free radio in the fullest sense and at the same time, constitute a protection against potential abuses. * * * The present law already prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from censoring programs but a recent Supreme Court decision seems to imply that the Commission has power to regulate the composition of traffic as well as to make certain rules and regulations governing the contractual and business relations of broadcast licensees. This situation should be clarified by legislation which prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from regulating the composition of radio traffic or in any other way, directly or indirectly, promulgating any regulation or fixing any condition which would interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communications. * * * *

"The criticism of some aspects of broadcasting is to persistent today that Congress may feel compelled to specify what steps broadcasters may or may not adopt in meeting the demands for access to the microphone. Nevertheless, it is difficult for me to visualize how positive equal rights of access to the microphone could be exercised in practice, even though a new law should accord such rights to all the people. The best that could be achieved in practice in this respect is to make more opportunities to establish competitive radio stations and the enactment of legislation prohibiting broadcasters from imposing harsher conditions upon 'opponents' than upon 'proponents'. Extreme care must be taken that any new legislation does not give advantages to 'proponents' with large cash reserves to the disadvantage of minority groups having little money to spend. Moreover, if the broadcaster is to be prohibited from censorship, he should be relieved from responsibility for libel or for other violations of ethics which he is not empowered to control. If we desire to hold the licensee responsible for what is uttered over his station, we must concede that he should have the right to control such utterances. On the other hand, if it is desired to limit such control, it would seem only fair that the licensee's responsibility be limited in proportion.

"I believe the time has come for Congress to settle these controversies. No one else can adjust the matter without either usurping power or else invading the realm of free speech, or both.

"As both a member of the Federal Communications Commission and a citizen of the United States, I urge the Congress to enact legislation which guarantees to the people of this country a 'Free Radio'.

Senator George asked that Commander Craven's "very informative address" be printed in the Congressional Record and it appears in the November 3rd issue.

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RADIO AND RADAR SPECIALISTS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

The accelerated program of electronics production being followed by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board will be explained in detail to fifty field service representatives of the Division at a special three-day conference in Washington, November 8 to 10.

Forty radio and radar specialists and 10 production service men from the 13 WPB Regional Offices have been invited to the conference by Frank S. Horning, Chief of the Field Service Branch of the Radio and Radar Division. The conference will be held in the Social Security Building.

The field service representatives are the Division's direct contact with electronics equipment manufacturers throughout the United States who are producing the huge wartime volume of military radio supplies and essential civilian output. They are in touch with 200 end product manufacturers, approximately 1,000 makers of electronic components and 6,000 suppliers of parts for the electronics program. The field service men render required services to the manufacturers relating to supplies of materials, machines, services and manpower and assist in filling out necessary forms.

The Field Service Branch conference will consist of a series of talks by Washington officials of the Radio and Radar Division describing the operations of the Division. The purpose of the meetings is to bring about the highest production efficiency in the electronics program through cooperation of the Washington and Regional Offices.

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The first television transmitting and receiving sets to be operated in Argentina were exhibited September 22 by the Instituto Experimental de Television, a private organization. All materials used in constructing the sets, with the exception of tubes, were obtained in Argentina.

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"STANDING ROOM" ONLY FOR ADVERTISING ON LOCAL STATIONS

At his press conference last Monday, Chairman James L. Fly was confronted with Senator Bankhead's assertion that he understood there was "standing room only" for advertising on the radio, and the Chairman was asked if any such situation existed. His reply was that he imagined there were a number of such stations being mostly true of the big networks but perhaps particularly true of a considerable number of smaller, local stations. When queried as to whether the squeeze on news print would bring such a result, the Chairman replied that it was "just conceivable that the news print shortage would tend toward radio advertising, particularly local radio advertising".

Upon being questioned as to whether stations are being deleted because they are "loser stations", the Chairman replied that he felt the score was extremely low as to this. He added "You know the networks are making more money than ever before, and I think this is true to a great extent with the individual stations. I think radio advertising has had better results from the war than any of us ever contemplated. I doubt if the deletions are more than normal. I think all of us have been quite pleased with the operating results in general."

Mr. Fly in answer to a question as to whether there was anything new on the domestic telegraph merger replied that there had been several complaints from employee representatives (mostly unions) with respect to seniority and the moving of Postal employees into comparable positions in the Western Union set up, and vice versa, and there seemed to be some conflict. He said he was hopeful that after a few weeks all the difficulties will be cleared up, despite the fact that it was known at the time the merger was permitted that it would not be an easy matter for either management or employees.

This may be Chairman Fly's last press conference for awhile as he announced that he was calling them off because they were "so dull and a waste of his time and time of those attending". According to Variety, "he made the generous promise, however, that if the boys and girls would liven things up a little by asking 'intelligent' questions, he would reconsider the decision. After denying authorship, the Chairman read a memo suggesting that he was expected to carry the ball once in awhile and give a little info with direct quotes. It went on to say that some of the reporters covering FCC are lacking in background and that those with proper backgrounds refused to ask their best questions at the conferences, preferring to hold them back to get exclusive answers."

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There was some mystification as to what communications have got to do with skirts when this dispatch was received from London:

"Women cyclists in Bucharest, Romania, must wear skirts extending at least four inches below their knees 'in order to secure communications and public order', Radio Bucharest said."

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MUTUAL PRESENTS PRAYER BOOK TO CHIEF SERVICE CHAPLAINS

In the presence of religious leaders of all faiths, Chief of Army Chaplains William R. Arnold and Chief of Navy Chaplains Robert D. Workman received the first copies of the book "A Minute of Prayer", based on the Mutual network's radio program of the same title, at a luncheon held today at the Hotel Statler in Washington. Miller McClintock, President of Mutual, made the presentation.

Royalties from the book, published by the Garden City Publishing Company, which will sell for \$1.00, will be donated to the United Service Organizations, Inc. Chester I. Barnard, President of the USO, wrote the forward to the book - a collection of prayers by Ministers, Priests, Rabbis and Christian Scientists. The publication of "A Minute of Prayer" marks the first time that the prayers of Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Christian Scientists have been printed in one book.

Speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Vice-Chairman of the Civilian Defense Voluntary Organization, who represented the USO; Frank C. Goodman, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rabbi Ahron Opher, the Synagogue Council of America; Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Christian Science Committee on Publications for the District of Columbia; and Van H. Cartmell, the Garden City Publishing Company. Both Chaplain Arnold and Chaplain Workman spoke inspiringly in acknowledging the receipt of "A Minute of Prayer" and paid high praise to the Mutual Broadcasting System for being the radio company who initiated the devotional "Minute of Prayer" and the compilation of these prayers used during the past year into book form - three hundred and sixty-five prayers of all faiths.

"The radio program 'Minute of Prayer' was born two weeks after Pearl Harbor when President Roosevelt issued a proclamation marshalling for victory the great power of prayer. Ever since this daily, one-minute program has been one of Mutual's most popular programs", Mr. McClintock said. "The publication of this book makes me very happy. It is further proof of the power of radio to bring the strength and guidance of religion to a troubled world."

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DOUGLAS COULTER ELECTED CBS V-P IN CHARGE OF PROGRAMS

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday elected Douglas Coulter, Director of Broadcasts, to the position of Vice President in Charge of Programs. Mr. Coulter has been with CBS since April, 1936, joining them as Assistant Director of Broadcasts. He was named Director of Broadcasts in Spring of 1941. He had previously been connected with the Radio Department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. for 11 years.

Mr. Coulter was born in Baltimore and attended Johns Hopkins University from which he received an A. B. degree in the Class of '21. After a period of post graduate study devoted to geology, he went abroad for further study and to teach. He taught for a period at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. It was on his return to the United States in 1925 that Mr. Coulter joined the Ayer agency, later becoming Vice-President in Charge of Radio.

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MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO TUBES TO PUBLIC

Plans whereby the present and future output of non-military radio receiving tubes would be made available from manufacturers to distributors on an equitable basis and thus receive wider distribution among owners of household radio sets for maintenance and repair were discussed by the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee meeting in Washington yesterday (Thursday). A plan proposed by Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Radio Branch of the Radio and Radar Division, War Production Board, who was Government Presiding Officer, was recommended by the Committee.

Under this plan, each of the half dozen manufacturers first would offer for sale to the other manufacturers a certain minimum percentage of each type of tube he manufactures, in order that all manufacturers would have a supply of all types of tubes. The manufacturers then would offer to the electronics distributors with whom they deal a supply of tubes based on a percentage of the amount of tubes by type which the distributors purchased in 1941. In this way, the distributors would have a more balanced stock with which to supply their dealers who attempt to keep the public's radio sets functioning.

The plan would not necessarily bring about any additional supply of radio tubes for civilians, Mr. McIntosh emphasized, but would result in a more balanced distribution based on distributors' business in 1941. Some manufacturers have been following this practice voluntarily, but others have been filling orders for tubes on the basis of precedence of orders, members of the Electronics Distributors Industry Committee said.

The Radio and Radar Division's proposal also provides that manufacturers would set aside a suitable quantity of their production for export purposes.

Although supplies of receiving tubes for household sets are still short of demand because of military requirements, the program seeks to correct unbalanced situations in which on distributor or a dealer has a large stock of one type of tube and one of others or another lacks minimum supplies of any type. It is expected to permit the average owner of a radio set to obtain a replacement tube at the first store to which he applies, instead of having to shop over an entire city for the required tube.

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FCC GRANTS APPLICATION OF WGAR, CLEVELAND

The Federal Communications Commission announces the adoption of its Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order granting the application of The WGAR Broadcasting Co., WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, for construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 1220 kilocycles, increase nighttime power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use, and move transmitter site locally. This grant is subject to the condition that (a) applicant shall take whatever steps are necessary to improve the signal of WGAR over the

Cleveland business district to comply with the Commission's Rules and Regulations when materials and equipment again become available for construction of broadcast facilities; and (b) that applicant shall submit proof that the proposed radiating system is capable of producing a minimum effective field of 175 millivolts per meter at one mile for 1 kilowatt power (or 392 millivolts per meter for 5 kilowatts power).

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

In the same action, the Commission denied the application of Allen T. Simmons, WADC, Talmadge, Ohio, for construction permit to install new transmitting equipment and a directional antenna for both day and night use, change transmitter location, and to change the operating assignment from 1350 kilocycles with 5 kilowatts power, unlimited time, using a directional antenna, to 1220 kilocycles with 50 kilowatts power, unlimited time, using a directional antenna.

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KESTEN RESTATES CBS POLICY RE NEWS BROADCASTS

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System restated yesterday (Thursday) the policies of CBS regarding the selling of time for controversial discussion and the broadcasting of unbiased news and news analyses by its commentators. He spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Radio Executives Club in New York City.

"CBS has always been able to achieve unbiased news reports and news analyses", he said. "We utterly reject the idea that free speech means free bias on the air for a few people. We grant no one the right to distort the news in order to further any private interest.

"We will keep factional opinion and crusading fanaticism out of the news, and we will make room, as we always have made room, for special pleading and controversy in their appropriate place - which is not, according to our policies, on news programs."

At a meeting of the same group a month ago, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, urged the sale of time for presentation of controversies and solicitation of memberships in such groups as labor unions and cooperatives. He disapproved of commercial sponsorship of debates of forums and condemned the policy of CBS against "opinionated" commentaries.

Without replying specifically to Mr. Fly, Mr. Kesten said the watchword of CBS on putting controversial matter on the air is to bring it fully and fairly to the public. He declared that it had been proved it could be done on a non-commercial basis, but expressed doubt that it could be done as well on a commercial basis.

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OWI GRANTED ADDITIONAL \$5,000,000 FOR FOREIGN BRANCH

Cutting a \$1,196,428,749 Appropriations Bill down to \$215,368,444, the House Appropriations Committee still left intact the Office of War Information's request for an additional \$5,000,000 after top-ranking military chiefs (Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton and Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers) highly praised its war work. In the 1,600 printed page transcript of hearings and from the formal report of the Committee itself, the matter was brought out that the Office of War Information "was a large factor in the delivery of the Italian fleet into Allied hands practically intact * * * More than 80 percent of the German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily admit being impelled to give up by propaganda leaflets and broadcasts"

"The Committee is not willing to assume any responsibility for delaying, hampering or impeding the war effort or failing to provide any instrumentality or funds that will save the lives of American soldiers or sailors, shorten the war and lessen its cost. Failure to provide these funds would have that effect."

Some Congressional disapproval of OWI is expected to bring on a battle over its allotment when the Bill reaches the House floor.

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A.F.M. HINTS AT NETWORK STRIKE AT RCA-CBS-WLB HEARING

At Wednesday's opening hearing of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Broadcasting System before a War Labor Board panel meeting in New York in connection with the American Federation of Musicians' demand that the transcription companies pay fees directly to the Federation's headquarters rather than to the musicians actually engaged by an employer, the WLB panel upheld the AFM. Ralph F. Colin, counsel for NBC and CBS revealed that his clients had asked to appear before the WLB in Washington to fight the principle of direct payments.

Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the Union, objected to any intervention by the RCA and CBS subsidiaries, declaring that they merely wanted to undo contracts already signed (22 companies have signed such contracts) and that their actions were "very detrimental to the Union's interests".

Mr. Colin agreed that they were detrimental and said that they had just begun to fight. He said, "The principle of direct payments goes far beyond radio or transcriptions. It affects all of industry in the United States. We are going to fight it until somebody tells us we're wrong."

Mr. Padway replied that both William S. Paley, President of CBS, and David Sarnoff, President of RCA, had shown a willingness to negotiate and charged that it was the National Association of Broadcasters that precipitated the new row and "always wants to fight".

At the same time James C. Petrillo hinted that the Federation might ask the Federal Government "to take over a good deal of the nation's networks and stations" if it becomes involved in a dispute with the broadcasting industry, as counsel for both RCA and CBS had indicated that a serious controversy was in the offing.

Petrillo contended "We have the biggest club that any labor organization ever had and we could use it against NBC and Columbia. We have never once mentioned it and we don't intend to use it." However, it was acknowledged by the Union outside the hearing that Mr. Petrillo's office would not revoke his ban on locals of the Union negotiating new network agreements, one official explaining "we've got to hold on to our chief weapon now".

Closed sessions have been held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at which time Mr. Sarnoff and Mr. Paley testified, and this (Friday) afternoon it is understood they are scheduled to meet with Mr. Petrillo at the Union's office.

At yesterday morning's session, Mr. Padway contended that RCA and CBS had failed to make out a case in their petition for a WLB order directing the musicians to resume work. Also the proposal by RCA and CBS that their record subsidiaries collect fees on disks used by radio stations was rejected flatly by the National Association of Broadcasters, it became known.

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FLY ASSAILS BILL TO CURB FCC RULE; SENATORS DIFFER

The proposed amendment of the 1934 Communications Act to circumscribe the powers of the Federal Communications Commission and to reorganize some of its proceedings, was opposed by James L. Fly, FCC Chairman, at the opening hearing Wednesday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the Wheeler-White Radio Bill.

The first effect of such legislation, he told the Committee, would be to restore to the major networks "monopolistic control" of the broadcasting industry previously exercised by them. He said they had been trying to recover this control with the aid of the National Association of Broadcasters, which he characterized as a "stooge" organization. The NAB was accused by the witness of "stirring up small stations" and otherwise aiding the networks to "create a deluge of 'public opinion' against the regulations and in favor of the Bill. Whenever NBC and CBS are needled in any way, a cry goes up from Neville Miller, President of NAB."

Extension of the right of appeal would serve no useful purpose, according to Mr. Fly, nor would the proposed reorganization of Commission procedure, especially the limitation placed on the powers of the Chairman which the witness argued would leave him in a position of responsibility without authority.

At yesterday's (Thursday) hearing both Senator Wheeler and Senator White, authors of the Wheeler-White Bill, took exception to the contention advanced by Mr. Fly that the effect of the proposed legislation would be to restore to the major networks "monopolistic control" of the broadcasting industry. They contended that no provision in the pending bill, nor any action contemplated by the Committee, would relieve the networks from the necessity of compliance with the anti-trust laws, nor in any way change existing law with respect to the applicability to them of these laws.

"The point is, you never had, under the present law, the power to do what you have done", Senator Wheeler told Mr. Fly. "What we are looking for is regulation in the public interest, not complete control of radio stations. And the Supreme Court decision now turns over to the Commission regulation of every detail."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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G.E. GIVES IMPRESSION TELEVISION MAY BE MUCH NEARER

One of the best examples of concrete post-war planning is that of the General Electric Company on television. As a matter of fact after what the delegation of 50 newspaper and magazine representatives saw and heard at Schenectady last Friday most of them seemed to think that television was here and simply awaiting the end of the war to make its formal entrance. Dr. W. G. R. Baker, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, told the visitors that the engineers had learned to make many television devices that couldn't have been manufactured on a production basis before the war. He also told the press that the development of television today is about equal to the state of radio in 1928 or 1929.

The highlight of Friday's demonstration was showing how closely television could follow the news. This was done by televising a ten-page edition of the Albany Times-Union. First the printed page was televised; then the events described were enacted by television. It was just like a sound picture based upon newspaper headlines. For instance, in the televising of an editorial by Bugs Baer you first were shown the editorial page, then you saw Bugs Baer in his shirt sleeves (wearing a pair of bright red suspenders) writing his daily editorial. Finally, you heard Bugs, who came to Schenectady especially for the showing, read the editorial, "How the 'a la' got before the carte'" - the real thing which appeared in the Albany paper the next day.

At the conclusion of the program, the visitors were presented with a "Television Edition" of the Times-Union printed in honor of the occasion. One thing that wasn't televised in this paper which would have been very pat was an article by Edgar S. Van Olinda which read, in part:

"'Drums Along the Mohawk' beat with a strange, new modern rhythm last night for the Fourth Estate at Schenectady. There was a curious analogy with what transpired in the television studio of WRGB on the east bank of the Mohawk river with that of the earlier stages of Indian communication. The sound sequences, emanating from the studio correspond to the beat of the aborigines' drums, while its co-efficient, visibility was simply the scientific development of the Mohawk Indians' smoke signals. And the occasion was not unlike the early alerts of the red-skinned warriors, since it was an attempt to warn the top flight newspapermen present of the possibilities in the not too distant future of into what television may develop as a competitive factor in placing world events and local happenings, by way of the home-owned television sets, within the range of the family circle, formerly dedicated to the perusal of the family newspaper."

However, George O. Williams, Managing Editor of the Times-Union, was quick to say that he didn't believe television would ever supplant the printed word.

Following the showing at luncheon of a motion picture film on "How Television Operates", the visitors on last Friday were driven to the G. E. television relay station to the top of the Helderberg Mountains 25 miles from Schenectady. This relay station is located 129 air line miles from New York City and stands 1700 feet above sea level, with the rhombic antenna 128 feet above. The main transmitter is at an altitude of 1520 feet with 60-foot antennas above. While there, a special program originating at NBC's television station in New York was transmitted to show how pictures were received without intermediate relays or boosters from the top of the Empire State Building 129 miles distant. To this non-technical writer, the quality of these pictures was surprisingly good.

The programs transmitted from New York City are received at the relay station on the 44-50 megacycle band by means of a rhombic antenna that resembles two diamonds placed end to end and supported by four 128-foot towers. The programs then pass through an amplifier, a part of the antenna structure, that increases the signal strength about 20 times before entering a wire line leading to the relay receiving station located beneath the antenna. Here the radio signals from New York are changed to sound and picture signals. The sound part of the program is relayed from the receiving station to the main transmitter by wire line. There it modulates a standard 10-kilowatt ultra-high-frequency transmitter, and the programs are then broadcast from two antennas above the transmitter to listeners in the Capital District.

By means of a low-power 10-watt transmitter the picture part of the programs is then relayed on a carrier wave of 156-162 megacycles from a small transmitting antenna to the main Helderberg station. This transmitter is similar to the diamond-shaped one used to pick up the programs from New York but is only 10 feet across as compared with the 400 feet of the receiving antenna. In sending a picture electric impulses are transmitted at the rate of 10,000,000 a second.

Later the visitors were taken to the 40 KW. transmitter 10 miles away, the most powerful television station in operation in the United States.

That night at the dinner, C. D. Wagoner ("Wag"), head of the G. E. News Bureau, who had made a hit with the newspaper people by the brevity of his remarks and genial manner, further pleased those who hate long drawn out speaking. "Wag" introduced R. S. Peare, Manager of Broadcasting and Publicity, in a single sentence - such an introduction as only a President of the United States rates. Nor did Mr. Peare detain the boys long.

"We could throw a party at G. E. every night for sixteen nights and have a different Vice-President. We have thirteen Vice-Presidents in New York and an effort was made to deliver them to the

Republicans in a bloc at the recent election", said Mr. Peare, who looks like Wendell Willkie, who hails from Indiana, and who likewise hands out the same brand of Hoosier humor.

"However, we have here tonight Dr. W. R. G. Baker, the only Vice-President who ever had a television station named after him. When we hit upon the idea of using the call letters of WRGB, we found they were assigned to a police station in a small town in Ohio which said it would be glad to relinquish them to us. Later someone heard the Chief of Police explaining the change by saying that the call letters were the initials of somebody who had died at G. E."

"After that introduction", Dr. Baker responded, "I shouldn't make a speech, only sit up here and let you look at me."

When the newspaper was being televised, the onlooker in a balcony of the WRGB studio had the novel experience of seeing the actors and then by slightly turning his head, seeing and hearing a television set in the corner of the balcony reproduce the scene. There were also receiving sets across the street in the Van Curler Hotel.

The pictures shown were 8½ x 11 inches and were as good, if not better than, any home movies this writer has ever seen and far superior to any he saw before the war. There was no flicker and not the slightest suggestion of eyestrain. Because of the present size of the picture (11 x 18 inches was said to be the ideal size), single figures such as "Believe-It-Or-Not" Ripley, who journeyed to Schenectady for the program, came out best though the famous cartoonists, Otto Soglow, creator of "The Little King" and Russ Westover "Tillie the Toller" working at boards side-by-side were splendid, especially during the hilarious moments when they began to draw caricatures of each other and the remarks they made while doing it.

On the other hand, a motion picture film of a football game previously televised was just about as good and the plays and the numbers on the backs of the players almost as readily recognized as in an ordinary movie and, as has been said, certainly as good as in a home movie.

There were two types of receiving sets shown. Both types were about twice as wide as an ordinary radio cabinet but in one the picture was seen in the half-raised lid and in the other on the front of the set. One guess was that when the industry went into production these sets might sell as low as \$150.

It seemed to the writer that television offered the most serious challenge to the sound movie theatres. Next to that the broadcasters who offer sound without sight. It was said, however, that the two industries might work together on it - Hollywood furnish the talent and radio the distribution.

WRGB now televises live talent programs three nights a week and motion pictures two afternoons a week and has been doing so for sometime.

Among those attending the television demonstration were:

Harold Fleming, Christian Science Monitor; William Meenam, WGY, General Electric Co.; Charles F. Monef, Boston Globe; L. B. Wood, N. Y. World-Telegram; N. S. Macneish, New York World Telegram; William Kostka, Look Magazine; S. P. McMinn, Electronic Industries, New York City; W. B. Potter, Eastman Kodak Co, Rochester, N.Y.; J. Raymond Hutchinson, American Television Society; Arthur T. Brush, Manchester Union-Leader, New Hampshire; Henry Matteo, United Press; Kirt King, United Press; Harold W. Cassill, New York, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Edgar S. Van Olinda, Albany Times-Union; George O. Williams, Albany Times-Union; Ed Maher, Paul Hunter, Liberty Magazine; J. M. Guilfoyle, Wall St. Journal; Lewis Winner, Communications, N.Y. City; Joe Marty, Jr., Radio News; S. I. Newhouse, Newark Star Ledger; Robert Stivack, New York Post; Robert U. Brown, Arthur T. Robb, Editor & Publisher; Judy Dupuy, PM Newspaper; Arleen Paul, Broadcasting Magazine; Cy Kneller, Radio & Television Weekly; Bob Conly, Newsweek; Lewis Haney, King Features; Seymour Berkson, International News Service; J. P. Quitter, Cincinnati Post; W. Norris Paxton, AP.

Among those in the receiving line at G.E. in addition to Dr. Baker, Mr. Peare, and Mr. Wagoner were:

R. L. Gibson, Assistant to Mr. Peare, Dr. E. F. W. Alexander, Irving Langmuir, C. H. Lang, Kolin Hager of WGY, Bill Meenam of WGY, E. L. Robinson, and numerous others.

Typical G.E. hospitality was extended and a grand time was had by all.

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SAYS BASIS OF NATIONAL TELEVISION SYSTEM IS HERE

Addressing General Electric's television press party last Friday, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President in Charge of its Electronics Department, revealed that the war has resulted in a vast new storehouse of knowledge and the ability and tools to work in parts of the television frequency spectrum never before possible.

"The fundamentals of a national system of television are here for anyone to see", Dr. Baker declared. "The working out of the complete structure and the infinite number of details will take time. The problems of economics are, to a large extent, still to be resolved. That solutions for the technical problems and the problems of economics will be found is best evidenced by a look at our present system of sound broadcasting."

"Assuming an optimistic viewpoint, we might guess that new transmitters would go into operation not more than two years after complete Government approval.

"Prior to 1929, several rather feeble attempts had been made to bring forth various systems, almost all of which were based on the use of rotating or scanning discs at both pickup and reproducing locations. These attempts did not bear fruit for several reasons -

"1 - The resolution was such that it was generally difficult to determine whether one was looking at a man or a mouse and,

"2 - It required at least one and generally two scientists to run the gadget, and

"3 - The color was something between a washed-out grey and a discouraged neon sign.

"In the 1930's, great advances began to take form in the application of the cathode ray tube as the reproducer of the picture and in new types of electronic tubes at the pick-up location.

"Now we were beginning to get some place. A mouse looked like a mouse and a man looked like a man though he needed a shave.

"As to the magnitude of our future national television system, as to whether it will be chained and whether it will produce programs acceptable to the public, let me make one more comment.

"You gentlemen of the press have an imagination equal to or better than the television engineers. You have told the public that television is possible and practical. The engineers backed you up and produced a system. You told the public they could have pickups from baseball, football, and wrestling matches and again the engineers proved you were right. You told the public television stations could be chained and at least in principle the engineers have justified your statements as evidenced by the New York-Schenectady link. So far so good. But please don't put television on a world-wide basis until at least the next decade. Your engineers have sufficient problems at home."

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FRANK RUSSELL, NBC V-P, ILL WITH PNEUMONIA

Frank M. Russell, resident Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, has just had a hard tussle with pneumonia. It developed from a cold and for a time was serious as it was the second attack of pneumonia that he has suffered.

Mr. Russell is now reported to be much better. He is at the Doctor's Hospital in Washington.

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FLY TO BE "CITED" FOR FREE SPEECH SPEECHES

Quick to get on the bandwagon, the National Lawyers Guild meeting in Washington Friday, November 19th, will "cite" James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, "for his outstanding efforts on preserving free speech", at the dinner in connection with their meeting.

There was a report several weeks ago that Vice-President Wallace would also attend the dinner and let loose one of the blasts for which he has become so famous. If so, it is just possible the results of the recent election may have caused him to change his plans.

Mr. Fly will discuss "Communications in War Time", and will be introduced by Robert W. Kenny, Attorney-General of California and National President of the Lawyers Guild.

The dinner will be given in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, and will be broadcast from 10:30 to 11 P.M. by the Blue Network.

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RMA ADVERTISING COMMITTEE RESURRECTED

The special Committee on Advertising of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed by John S. Garceau of the Farnsworth Corporation at Fort Wayne, Indiana, as Chairman, has been re-established. It was originally created in 1940 for voluntary cooperation on receiving set advertising but was suspended when war began.

An immediate project of the Advertising Committee will be to consider publicity and other plans for the promotion of better public understanding of the radio industry's contribution to the war program. Advertising practices and problems of set manufacturers also will be under the Committee's jurisdiction. Another function of the Committee will be presentations to the public regarding the increased cost of receivers, due to rising labor and material costs, when commercial peacetime production is resumed.

The Committee members recently appointed by Chairman R. C. Cosgrove of the RMA Set Division are:

James H. Carmine, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Deines, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; E. I. Eger, Continental Radio & Television Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; P. G. Gillig, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; Ed. Herrmann, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Victor A. Irvine, Galvin Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Thomas F. Joyce, RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J.; Stanley Manson, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N.Y., and Ellis Travers, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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EDGAR BILL WANTS BETTER TEAMWORK ON NAB PUBLICITY

Station managers are being asked to recognize their responsibility in the conduct of public relations by "signing up" with the Public Relations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, Edgar Bill, Chairman, announced last week.

A printed pamphlet entitled: "There Is an Indispensable Man!" has been mailed to the personal attention of each station manager. The return card requests the signature of the manager as the party primarily responsible for the conduct of public relations at his station. This, the pamphlet points out, is not only a pledge but provides a personal contact for the NAB Public Relations Committee and District Public Relations Chairmen, seventeen in number.

"We know", said Mr. Bill, "that some stations have full time directors of public relations, but they are not many. These men are doing a fine job and are perhaps several years ahead of the industry. We are already working with them and will expect their names to come back to us on the return cards. The great majority of stations, however, do not have such people on a full time basis and cannot be asked to provide them in these times. That's where the manager comes in; because he has been actually responsible for public relations, delegating authority to various members of the staff, as required."

The pamphlet asks station managers to acknowledge their responsibility for the following basic reasons: (1) Because he controls station policy, (2) Because he can commit the station to cooperation in public projects, (3) Because he can direct the expenditure of funds for staff memberships in civic and social clubs and other organizations, (4) Because he can delegate responsibility, (5) Because he is a "public symbol" of the station itself, (6) Because he is permanent.

"Many public relations projects are in the mill for local action", Mr. Bill concluded, "awaiting the returns from station managers throughout the industry."

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WHITE-WHEELER HEARINGS BEGIN SECOND WEEK

The hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the White-Wheeler radio bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission will begin their second week at the Capitol today (Tuesday).

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who stirred up the animals considerably last week, will again take the witness stand at today's session.

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"MIRACLE AERIAL" LOOKS LIKE ANY OTHER WIRE TO FTC

William Wheeler, trading as Miracle Manufacturing Co., Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturing and selling mechanical devices designed as attachments for radio receiving sets, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentations of the devices designated "Miracle Radio Control" and "Miracle Aerial Loop".

In advertisements in periodicals and other media, the Commission finds, the respondent has represented that the use of his devices will result in greatly improved radio reception; enable one to hear clearly both foreign and domestic broadcasts which otherwise would be unobtainable, and that the results obtained from the use of the devices are marvelous and unbelievable. Tests disclose, the findings state, that the Miracle Radio Control has no effect whatever upon a receiving set and is wholly without value in improving radio reception, and that the Miracle Aerial Loop is nothing more than a length of insulated copper wire, attached to a wire loop, capable of serving as an ordinary aerial, but is no more effective for that purpose than a length of ordinary copper wire.

The respondent has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that the device Miracle Radio Control has any beneficial effect upon a radio receiving set, or that Miracle Aerial Loop has any beneficial effect upon a receiving set in excess of that of an ordinary aerial or aerial extension.

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SEEK \$75,000 TO CONTINUE FCC PROBE; COMMITTEE BROKE

Whether the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, started by Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, and now headed by Representative Lea (D), of California, is to continue depends upon whether more funds are forthcoming from Congress.

The Committee will ask a House appropriation of \$75,000 to round out the investigation. Of the \$60,000 already appropriated, only about \$2,000 remained unspent.

Representative Lea, who announced a completely revised Committee procedure following the Cox resignation, said the Committee is trying to "iron out all of the snags and get this thing on an even keel".

Asked whether Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel of the Committee under Cox's chairmanship, and like Cox criticized for his conduct of the investigation, would be retained, Representative Lea said the Committee "has made no determination".

Unquestionably the retention of Mr. Garey will arouse considerable discussion if the appropriation is granted.

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SHOUSE GOES TO LONDON FOR OWI

Following in the footsteps of William S. Paley, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Niles Trammell of the National Broadcasting Company, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Radio Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, will undertake a special overseas mission for the Office of War Information. It is at the invitation of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Mr. Shouse will leave for England soon.

A pioneer broadcast executive, Mr. Shouse has served on the OWI Radio Bureau consulting staff since its creation two years ago. He also has been identified with overseas operations, in view of the Crosley ownership of WLWO, international broadcasting station at Cincinnati.

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RCA ENGINEERS PREDICT RADIO WEATHER

A telephone rings in the Communications Research office of RCA Laboratories at 66 Broad Street, New York City. The engineer answering gets the query:

"What are radio conditions going to be between now and the end of the month?" He refers to a chart on his desk, and replies:

"The 17th will be moderately disturbed, the 26th and 27th severely disturbed, but otherwise quiet."

"Simple?" queries Henry E. Hallborg, of RCA Laboratories in Radio Age. "Yes, but the development of means that enables such forecasts, which have become practical aids to the international communications services of RCA, and of other organizations is another story.

"Radio weather must not be confused with rain, fog, pressure and temperature at the earth's surface. It pertains to the condition of electrified layers far above the earth.

"It was found desirable to have an immediately available reference source for radio weather. This was provided at the R.C.A. Communications Research Department Receiving Section, at Riverhead, L.I., N.Y. It consists of a six-mile-long long wave receiving antenna, abandoned when short waves supplanted long waves for South American communications. This loop is grounded at both ends. The currents circulated by magnetic disturbances are continuously registered on an earth current recorder. These 'earthograms' provide a direct source of information on radio conditions.

"These methods are the ones adopted by Communications Research, RCA Laboratories to follow and to forecast radio weather. They provide a clue to the logic which the engineer could apply when

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he answered the query 'What are radio conditions going to be between now and the end of the month?'

"The solar-created electrified layers enshroud the earth like onion skins. Those which affect radio weather exist at altitudes ranging normally from seventy-five to 250 miles, in the form of free ions in a vacuum as perfect as the finest radio tube. Atmospheric air and storms, on the other hand, occur in the 'troposphere' extending not more than ten miles above sea level. It is the outermost of the earth's layers, the 'ionosphere', that determines radio weather. Solar radiation activity is the generator of conditions prevailing in this 'radio roof'.

"The sun sends us light and heat. It also sends us radiations of many wavelengths, ranging from deadly actinic rays, which are fortunately dissipated in the 'ozonosphere' at about thirty miles up, to the slower rays which are manifested by terrestrial magnetic disturbances. Actinic and light rays take 8-1/3 minutes to travel from sun to earth. The rays creating magnetic disturbances may require from one to three days to bridge the 93 million-mile gap. These slower rays originate in spot group areas on the sun."

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ROBERT P. MYERS NEW RCA ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

Robert P. Myers, a senior attorney in the Legal Department of the National Broadcasting Company since 1935, has been appointed an Assistant General Counsel of the Radio Corporation of America, John T. Cahill, General Counsel, announced last week.

Mr. Myers first joined RCA in 1928, working in the field of world-wide radio communications. He became Assistant General Counsel of the old Radio Victor Corporation of America in 1929, retaining the same position with its successor, the RCA Victor Company, Inc. (now the RCA Victor Division) in 1930. In 1934 and 1935 he served as Assistant General Counsel of the theater companies of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

Mr. Myers is a native of Pasadena, Calif., and a graduate of Leland Stanford University, where he was awarded A.B. and J.D. degrees. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the FCC Bar Association. He and his wife, Mrs. Rowena Mason Myers, with their two children, live at Rye, N. Y.

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 :::TRADE NOTES:::
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The tenth anniversary of the opening of the NBC studios in New York's Radio City will be observed on Armistice Day, November 11. No special broadcast or ceremony is planned - the event will be marked by "broadcasting goes on as usual".

Billings of the Mutual Broadcasting System for October, 1943, hit \$1,407,787, a new monthly high in the network's history. This is an increase of 85.8 per cent over that for October 1942, when billings totalled \$773,221. Billings for the first ten months of 1943 total \$10,758,264, an increase of 36.8 per cent over the same period for 1942, when the total came to \$7,865,138. The total for 1943 ten-months passes the 1942 annual figure of \$9,636,122.49, which up to this year was the highest figure ever attained by Mutual.

General Electric Credit Corporation, an investment company organized under the New York State Banking Law, has been formed by the General Electric Company to broaden the scope of activities carried on since 1933 by the G.E. Contracts Corporation, and will include the business of the latter company which was principally financing the sale of consumer goods.

Management of the new company will be the same as that of the General Electric Contracts Corporation of which G. F. Mosher is President. The main office of the new corporation will be at 570 Lexington Ave., New York City, and branches will be operated in other principal cities.

Free advertising by radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising, and car-card space for the Government has aggregated more than \$200,000,000 in value since May 1, 1941, Representative Cannon of Missouri told the House last week.

Robert R. Ferry has been appointed an Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information. Mr. Ferry replaces Stephen E. Fitzgerald, who has resigned to become Public Relations Director of the Bell Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Ferry has been Chief of the Office of Program Coordination of OWI. In his new post he will be responsible for the supervision and direction of planned information campaigns on the various homefront war programs. Mr. Ferry, former New York advertising man, came to OWI from the War Production Board.

Radio Corporation of America earned \$2,516,231 or 12 cents a common share in the September quarter, compared with a revised net of \$2,003,110 or 9 cents a share a year ago. In nine months ended September 30, net was \$7,435,025 or 36 cents a share against \$6,999,127 or 33 cents a share in the same 1942 period.

Beginning the week of November 8th, the National Broadcasting Company will inaugurate an extensive newspaper advertising campaign for Station WEAf, using space for 12 weeks in all Manhattan daily papers.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1578

PALEY MAKES DRAMATIC PLEA TO CONGRESS TO CURB FCC

"The danger is here and the time is late. The broadcasters ask your help. The whole public needs and deserves it." Thus William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, concluded one of the most forceful and dramatic appeals yet made to Congress to reverse the effect of the Supreme Court's decision and restrain the Federal Communications Commission from "exercising absolute dictatorship" over the broadcasting industry. Mr. Paley, soon to go overseas on an important mission for the Office of War Information, was a star witness at a Senate hearing of the Wheeler-White Bill to reorganize and limit the powers of the FCC.

Mr. Paley said the bill goes a very long way in giving radio the protection it needs and should have.

"The one fundamental safeguard which is paramount if we are to avoid complete government control of radio is a straightforward prohibition by Congress against the Commission concerning itself with the program policies or business practices of radio stations", Mr. Paley declared.

"The Supreme Court said, in effect, that the power of the Commission under the present law are without discernible limits; that it can do whatever it wants in regulating the business practices of broadcasters and in regulating the programs which they put on the air - so long as the FCC makes its own determination that such regulation is in the public interest.

"Thus the court, in one stroke, granted the Commission unlimited authority over every aspect of this great medium of mass communication.

"The concept of absolute government-dictatorship over broadcasting, to whatever extent the Commission wishes to assert it, is plainly set forth in the opinion of Justice Frankfurter in such terms as these:

'The Act does not restrict the Commission merely to supervision of the traffic. It puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic.'

"I hardly need to add that the composition of that traffic in radio means the programs which go over the airways, and can mean nothing else.

"We think that the regulations are unsound and destructive; but the core of the problem lies much deeper than that. The

question raised by the Supreme Court decision and the question which is squarely before Congress today is simply this: Do the American people want the government to have the power to tell them what they can hear on the air? I am firmly convinced that Congress never intended any such result.

"Nor do I believe that the American people want a radio system which in all its elements is under the ultimate control of a small bureau of men with seven-year appointments. The American people want the kind of radio they have known. And this can be assured only by the free and competitive play of the program judgments of hundreds of broadcasters throughout the country. Certainly, government must perform the necessary role of technical supervision over frequency assignments. But any crevice or cranny through which even the best intentioned board could extend its control into the program field is wide enough to let through the flood of government control over thought. We know from bitter experience how destructively this weapon of government control has been wielded by the Axis tyrannies.

"In short, the real question now before you is whether we are to have the American or European system of radio broadcasting. Let me add that we can have the European system of broadcasting without government ownership. Government control is enough. The American system has proceeded on the assumption that while private enterprise, like democracy itself, does not always function perfectly, its advantages far and away make up for any disadvantages. And right here and now let me meet head-on a question which is bound to be raised:

"What would I do about a licensee whose programs violated the law or the canons of good taste? Violation of laws entails its own penalty in broadcasting as in any other field. As to bad taste or lack of good programming, I answer flatly that I would much rather have two, three or a dozen stations misuse their facilities than have a single man or a single Commission tell 900 stations what they should broadcast and what the American public should hear.

"This does not mean that I wish to see either Mr. Fly or the Commission silenced. I think it a wholesome thing for our administrative officers to express their positions clearly and openly. What makes Mr. Fly's views harmful is neither their content nor that they are his views. It is only that he now has such authority that his mere expression of opinion will, in many quarters, be taken as a mandate. It has been said, 'Whoever can do as he pleases, commands when he entreats.' Certainly by re-establishing the principle that the Commission cannot do as it pleases, the Commission's arguments and suggestions can be received and considered on their merits. This will remove the Commission from the pedestal of dictation to the platform of debate.

"For fifteen years radio has served one master - the public. Public needs and public desires have been, inevitably, the guiding principle of every successful radio operation. Since the May 10 decision we have learned we have a second master - the Commission."

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NEWSTYLE FCC PRESS CONFERENCE ATTRACTS RECORD CROWD

If the way the boys turned out for the first one is any indication, and if Mr. Fly can come through each time with some real news, the new type of press conference adopted by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will prove quite an improvement over the past "dull" (as Mr. Fly himself put it) routine weekly affairs, the agony of which the Chairman and the press had to go through with whether there was any news or not. The principle of the newstyle conferences is very simple - it is, call in the boys only when there seems to be worthwhile news to give them.

A record breaking crowd responded to the first call.

Mr. Fly, who had with him FCC Chief Engineer E. K. Jett, told those assembled press representatives that the FCC had called a meeting in Washington for next Wednesday, November 17, of Government officials and the Radio Technical Planning Board as a preliminary step to post war allocation of radio frequencies.

What Chairman Fly and Mr. Jett had to say at the press conference, together with the answers to questions, covered 12 single-spaced typewritten pages, so those who responded to the call had plenty to write about - if indeed, not too much was handed to them at one time - and if the subject was not too technical for some of them to understand.

Speaking on the general subject of post war allocations, Mr. Fly said:

"I want to tell you that it is not a short job, and it is not an easy job. It is very difficult and it is one of those ever-enduring things. I think all of you have seen some of the stories regarding the many varied and significant uses of radio. Those uses, both actual and potential, spread across a very broad field. The Government makes extensive use of radio. The naval and military forces have far-flung and very extensive radio communications systems, and in addition to that, of course, radio is used in various other ways in the war effort. Television, frequency modulation, and the cathode-ray tube, to take some of the more common of those, are put to various uses by our forces. The various radio location devices and related devices are used extensively.

"Now, we have come to a juncture where two important things have happened; one is, that with the research during recent years, including tremendous expansion of wartime research, different uses of radio have been developed. Then, too, improved methods in the use of radio have been developed. The practical utility of radio, not only in the communications field but in other fields, has tended to broaden.* * *

"The Commission has invited the various Government bodies and the industry representatives who are concerned with this work to join in an informal conference here on November 17th for the purpose

of discussing organization and procedural matters with respect to plans for the technical future of radio. And particularly participating in that meeting will be the Board of War Communications and the members of one of its committees; that is, the very significant committee known as Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, sometimes called IRAC.

"Joining with those various Government representatives in this conference will be the representatives of the Radio Technical Planning Board and its Panel Chairman, which is the industry group which was recently organized to make studies in the field of radio and lay plans for the most effective standards for various uses and to study the matter of radio frequency allocation and assignments in cooperation with the Government authorities. * * *

"The Radio Technical Planning Board is organized under the leadership of the Institute of Radio Engineering and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. That was accomplished recently. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President of General Electric, is Chairman of that Planning Board."

Chief Engineer Jett was questioned about the future of FM and television, as follows:

"Q: Does it look as though the post-war radio manufacturer is going to make an FM radio instead of the present type? What are the possibilities going to be?

"Jett: I think there will be various types; for example, a combination television, FM and standard band receiver. I think, too, that we will be able to buy individual television, FM and standard band receiving equipment; and, too, some sets will combine only FM and television. There will be all types.

"Q: What price? Will it be reasonable?

"Jett: "Of course, like anything else, the more you want the more you will have to pay. Prices for television sets will vary depending upon the size of screen and the quality of the instrument. Those people who will be content with the smaller screen, say 8 by 10 inches, will be able to buy a set cheaper than one with the 20 inch screen. The 20 inch or larger screen will be available; it has been developed. And I am told that a screen about that size when used in the average home will give about the same viewing possibilities as you get in the middle of a theatre orchestra when looking at a large screen.

"Q: What about theatre television?

"Jett: In all probability we will have theatre television after the war, but how soon I don't know.

"Q: Will it replace motion pictures?

"Jett: No, I think television will first come on the theatre screen for special events; football games, for example, where the stadium can not accommodate all the people who could see it on the screen. Also, for people in other cities who would prefer to see it on the screen rather than travel a considerable distance to a crowded

stadium. That type of thing will appeal to the public. Those programs will also be available for the home set.

"Q: The possibility of combining those facilities for the one set was discussed rather extensively before. That possibility has been mentioned already.

"Jett: Yes, but I don't think they have been sold. To my knowledge, television receivers marketed prior to Pearl Harbor were merely for television, including the synchronous sound channel. I don't believe many were manufactured which included the standard band or FM broadcasting band. Only about ten thousand television sets were sold - at least that seems to be the opinion of responsible people with whom I have discussed the matter.

"Q: But the feasibility of it is there, isn't it?

"Jett: It has been feasible from the time television was first marketed to incorporate the standard and FM, but production did not get started in this direction before the war. The cost factor is something to consider but the scientific phase of this thing is also very important because of wartime developments. In other words, there have been many new developments in the electronic art and as a result of this research the type of television that the public will get after the war will be much better than was possible before the war. But we must remember that that information is still secret, that is, with respect to electronic devices developed during the war, and can't be handed down to the committees at this time. However, there is a lot of preliminary work to be done and the sooner we get started the sooner we'll be prepared to handle the more complex problems to follow."

Mr. Jett said that the Radio Technical Planning Board Conference November 17th would probably be concluded in one day and that the public would not be admitted.

When Chairman Fly was asked if he anticipated any trouble in the new allocation of frequencies, he said:

"It will be a struggle from beginning to end. The very first time you get around a table, that is necessarily inherent in this problem. Television will compete for this space - and FM - to take some of the new things that you are more familiar with. You have seen some of the try-outs for this sort of service. Those were modest as compared to the extent and scope of conflicts that will have to be considered and ironed out. Take one single example: Radio and aviation go hand in hand, right together, and wherever the airplane goes, there goes the radio. The uses of aviation will be expended ten and one hundred fold. Bear in mind the various radio uses that are essential to the physical operation of the planes for safety purposes, location purposes, for weather, etc. And, of course, as your travel and trade move out, communications must move along with them. Now the demands of aviation, both domestically and in the international field, are bound to be extremely great, and that is an important use. That need must be met and must have full consideration. That is a great challenge to the people and must be worked out."

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RILEY FCC PROBE RESIGNATION SEEN AS GAREY FORERUNNER

The reported resignation of Hugh Riley, Assistant Counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission is believed to foreshadow the withdrawal of the head Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey. Representative Lea (D), who succeeded Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the probe group, was quoted as saying that he knew of no other reason for Mr. Riley's departure than the latter's desire to return to the private practice of law in New York. Mr. Riley was in charge of the Fraud Bureau at Albany before joining the Committee staff and had not figured prominently in the Committee tilts with the Commission.

Representative Lea said Mr. Riley's position probably will not be filled, and that the Committee has not considered displacing Mr. Garey. In another quarter it was reported that Mr. Garey is now preparing for the Committee a synopsis of his findings to date. One Committee member said there will be no determination of Mr. Garey's future role until this task is completed. He said Mr. Garey "may not wish to remain with the Committee".

The first Committee hearing under Representative Lea's leadership will be held next week when three witnesses who testified in last Summer's New York hearings will be heard again. The witnesses will be called back under the Committee's new rule that at least one member be present when testimony is taken. The old Cox Committee had heard several witnesses with only Mr. Garey present.

Later the Committee will call back Commissioner T.A.M. Craven of the FCC, to complete his testimony before calling other members of the Commission.

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WJW, BLUE'S NEW CLEVELAND OUTLET, GOES ON AIR SUNDAY

Station WJW, Cleveland, will begin operations as a basic affiliate of the Blue Network Sunday, November 14th. Marking its first operation with a power of 5,000 watts on a frequency of 850 kilocycles, the Blue's new Cleveland affiliate will begin carrying the full Blue program complement the following day.

On hand for the dedication ceremony will be the following Blue Network executives: Mark Woods, President; Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs; Robert D. Swezey, legal counsel; and John H. Norton, Jr., Station Relations Manager.

Following the inauguration of WJW operations, the same group will proceed to Chicago where representatives of all Blue Network affiliates will meet with Edward J. Noble on Monday and Tuesday November 15th and 16th.

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ICKES STALLS IN LOVETT OUST; FCC OFFICIALS ON BRINK

With November 15th almost at hand, the day Congress says they must go if not renominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before then, Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission were interested observers of the tactics used by Secretary Ickes in saving Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, the third member of their group. Mr. Ickes, seeing the handwriting on the wall appointed Dr. Lovett as Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands after Congress, in an appropriation bill had denied funds for his employment as Government Secretary of the Islands.

Called on the carpet by the House Insular Affairs Committee to explain this move, Secretary Ickes characteristically blew up. He declared that Congress had enacted "un-American legislation and committed an injustice of a peculiarly damaging sort" and that he (Ickes) had deliberately reappointed Dr. Lovett to force a court test.

"I have taken every legal means open to me to retain Mr. Lovett for the functions that he has performed so well", Secretary Ickes said. "I have done so in order that the validity of this purported exercise of legislative power may be examined by our courts.

"It may do no harm to remind this Committee that neither the Congress nor the Secretary of the Interior has final authority to interpret the Constitution. That function is for the courts."

It was understood if ousted the three officials Lovett, and Watson and Dodd of the FCC would bring Court action to collect their salaries after November 15th.

The case came up on the floor of the House in connection with the OWI appropriation when Representative Johnson (D), of Oklahoma, speaking of Elmer Davis, said: "If Mr. Davis is not the man for the job, if he is not doing the kind of a job he ought to do, then I would say that he ought to be fired."

To this Representative Mundt (R), of South Dakota, replied:

"I wonder how the gentleman can say that with so much assurance in view of the fact that as to those three gentlemen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Dodd, and Dr. Lovett, the Dies Committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Kerr Committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Appropriations Committee, including the vote of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, voted with only one dissenting vote that they be kicked off, the House of Representatives voted that they be kicked off, the United States Senate voted that they be kicked off, and the President signed the bill saying they should be kicked off, and Mr. Ickes put them back on. How are you going to get them off? * * *

"The dead line is November 15 but Secretary Ickes has already said, 'I am not going to be bound by those mere Congressmen, I am going to appoint Mr. Lovett to a new position.' The appointment has been made."

Representative Johson said:

"Dr. Lovett happens to be on the pay roll of the Interior Department. That Committee has advised the Secretary of the Interior of our action. If an attempt is made to keep one of those gentlemen on the pay roll after the 15th of November, it will be done over the vigorous protest of our Committee. I may say further that if it is done or attempted, I think I can speak the sentiment of that Committee and of the distinguished gentleman here in front of me representing the minority on that committee, that there will not be any appropriation for the salary of that gentleman next year, even though that is a poor and sloppy way to legislate.

"But the only way we have under the circumstances", Representative Mundt interjected.

"It may be the only way we have", Representative Johnson replied, "if so I will say to the gentleman that my Committee will not run from or dodge the issue. I assume the gentleman understands what I mean."

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LOUDSPEAKER PROVES VALUABLE WAR WEAPON

Recent reports to the Signal Corps from fighting theaters abroad and military camps in this country attest that the loudspeaker is not only doing important combat duty with American troops but has become almost indispensable to the training program at home.

Long associated with sports events and other peacetime spectacles, the loudspeaker has emerged in many new roles since the war began and special public address equipment is now being developed and procured by the Signal Corps and utilized in virtually every zone of operations.

During the last days of organized enemy resistance on Guadalcanal, when the front lines were somewhat stabilized and the opposing troops were close to each other, an American officer who spoke Japanese used a loudspeaker to induce the enemy to surrender. One such broadcast brought in twenty Japanese with their hands up.

In the recent landing operations which resulted in driving the Japanese from the island of Attu, loudspeakers were used in transmitting orders from shore to landing parties and they are being utilized for the same purpose in the present operations in the Mediterranean theater.

On all fronts the loudspeaker is employed on air fields in connection with air raid warnings when immediate dispersal of personnel and equipment is demanded, particularly when radio silence is imperative. On docks and piers or wherever substantial construction is under way, some form of public address equipment is usually in operation.

In the camps at home the loudspeaker has become a standard item of communications equipment. Beginning at reveille the public address system is busy a great part of the day with bugle calls and other military demands. It is employed by commanders and instructors in addressing large classes of troops and to aid in conducting exercises in the field and on the rifle ranges. Public address equipment has also proved of real value in the reproduction of battle sounds to accustom soldiers to the noises they will hear in actual combat.

In Signal Corps laboratories, public address apparatus is frequently employed to determine the efficiency of highly sensitive instruments and equipment by recreating the severe noise conditions of modern battle.

While standard commercial public address equipment is being widely used by the Army for general service, the Signal Corps is developing special types for military purposes besides procuring modified instruments through commercial channels.

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CREATES PRECEDENT BY ANSWERING CRITIC ON OWN PROGRAM

Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, is believed to be among the first to demand not only equal time to reply to a commentator but to do it on the latter's own time. This came as a result of Representative Patman sending the following telegram to Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System:

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., last night made a personal attack on me in connection with subsidies. I demand his time at an early date to answer him. Please advise me at once whether or not this will be arranged."

"If the time is not arranged, as suggested", Representative Patman declared, addressing the House of Representatives, "I expect to appeal to the Federal Communications Commission for an order requiring it."

It was not necessary for the Congressman to take the matter up with the FCC as Mr. McClintock immediately agreed to allow Representative Patman to appear on Mr. Lewis' program Monday night, November 15th at 7 P.M. E.W.T.

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William E. Drips has been renamed NBC Director of Agriculture, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, announced this week. Mr. Drips resumed the post after serving the Blue network in a similar capacity since 1941. With headquarters in Chicago, Mr. Drips will act as the company's liason man with the Nation's farming interests.

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CIVILIAN RADIO TUBE SUPPLY TO DECLINE, McINTOSH SAYS

Although 1,600,000 radio tubes were manufactured for civilian consumption in October, a record for the year, darker days are ahead for radio fans, Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Office of the War Production Board's Radio Division, was quoted as saying.

Military demand for electronic equipment is increasing so rapidly that it will take the end of hostilities to determine the peak, Mr. McIntosh said, indicating that civilian supplies of radio tubes will continue to decline throughout the war.

"England has been at war longer than we have and their military demand has never leveled off", Mr. McIntosh said in an interview. "The new uses for radio tubes seem to be endless. I wish I could tell you the new developments which are coming out of the laboratories. You never can tell, one of them may win the war."

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MR. PALEY GETS CHAIRMAN FLY'S GOAT

As had been expected, the charges made by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, that Chairman James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission were trying to grab everything in sight, got a big rise out of Mr. Fly.

Testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is considering the White-Wheeler Bill to limit FCC jurisdiction, where Mr. Paley had appeared earlier in the week, Chairman Fly declared in his third appearance before the Committee that "what the shooting is all about" is that the networks don't want any regulations that would interfere "with going back to their old monopoly."

"What Paley wants for the broadcasters is the status of legalized outlaws", Mr. Fly, the whip-cracking Communications czar, retorted. "He told you that control of business practices meant program control. He's wrong. That whole business (of program control) was dragged in by the tail in an effort to restore monopoly."

"The networks in twenty years have come to control every station in the country. They resent any attempt at control."

Mr. Fly also took a whack at the "soap operas" which he said are monopolizing a large part of the daytime programs.

"You can get oral leg shows and West Forty-second Street burlesque on the air to draw large audiences. But if that is the kind of standard we are going to have for radio, I think it is time Congress looked into it."

Mr. Fly said there has been a tremendous growth in the gambling programs which get listeners by offering gifts of money to those who prove they have been listening to the programs.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Donald S. Shaw, formerly manager of the New York Radio Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has been appointed Commercial Program Sales Manager of the Blue Network effective November 15th. Mr. Shaw's appointment to this newly-created position marks another step in the gradual development of the Blue's Commercial Program Department, set up in September, 1942, according to Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President.

Melvin P. Wamboldt was recently appointed to another new post, that of Commercial Program Supervisor, while C. P. Jaeger carries over with him into his new post as Network Sales Manager, the supervision of program sales, which division Mr. Shaw will head.

Word has been received that Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John F. Royal, the network's Vice-President in Charge of International Affairs, arrived in Italy Saturday, November 6th, from England. Their itinerary calls for later stops in Africa and the Middle East. Plans of the executives include reopening NBC offices in the occupied countries as quickly as key cities are freed by Allied armies.

Looking to postwar television, Thomas F. Joyce of the Radio Corporation of America, declared this week, according to Associated Press report, that within five years after resumption of commercial programs, visual radio should be available to 60 per cent of the people. This, he added, would be possible through a network of stations in 157 key cities.

Stations WTJS, Jackson, Tenn., and KPRO, Riverside, Cal., will become affiliated with the Blue Network in the near future, bringing the total number of Blue affiliates to 171.

E. H. Fritschel has been named Sales Manager of Transmitting Tubes, and H. J. Mandernach, Sales Manager of Receiving Tubes in the Tube Division of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. Both men are located in Schenectady.

The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union was disclosed this week to have filed with the National Labor Relations Board a bid for jurisdiction over 70,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company - an action growing out of the company's recent merger with the Postal Telegraph Corp., completely absorbing Postal.

The FM Broadcasters will meet on November 17th in Chicago, making the fifth FMBI meeting since last April. On the agenda is discussion of existing standards by which FM broadcasting is guided. The FMBI Engineering Committee will deliver a report on its studies since the last get-together of the Association. One of the major questions is the present FCC method of assigning FM coverage areas on the basis of square-mile trading areas. There are other problems, such as elimination of noisy ignition systems in post-war automobiles, the use of "booster" stations to supplement FM coverage, etc.

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No. 1579

November 16, 1943

BBC FIVE-YEAR BROADCASTING PLAN NEARS COMPLETION

November 21st will become an important date in the chronological story of British broadcasting at war. It will mark the introduction of what will probably be the longest continuous daily program in world broadcasting, and the establishment of separate services for the two great audiences in Latin-America: those who speak Spanish, and those who speak Portuguese. It will be the date on which began the final stage (it will take a few months to complete) of a plan of development laid down five years ago.

The first detailed word of this "all round the clock" expansion reached this country in the current issue of "London Calling" which goes on to say:

"The General Overseas Service under its present title is the youngest of the BBC's services for listeners outside Britain: it will not be five months old until November 13. Eight days later-- in terms of continuous output in one tongue -- it will be by far the biggest child in the family. Now just under thirteen hours in length of daily time, it will grow to nearly twenty hours on November 21.

"During those hours its areas of service will range from Chungking round to the Falkland Islands and up to Western America, covering most of the places in between. In the British Winter, it will be audible in Australia and New Zealand for about four hours every day. In many of the areas to which it is already directed it will be available for considerably longer periods; to listeners in Central and South Africa, for example, it will offer about fourteen hours' continuous listening, instead of less than six.

"While the General Overseas Service is available to, say, listeners in North America from 19.00 to 02.15 G.M.T., the North American Service continues to be planned for that area, and directed to it, from 21.15 to 04.45.

"The planners of the General Overseas Service plan for British tastes and for listening under what are usually distracting conditions - in Service canteens, for example. Light music, variety, news - those are the ingredients, served in morsels rather than portions. They will continue to be the basis of the expanded programs, with the exception that towards the end of the day, when the Service is beamed on the Americas, the programs will be designed to provide an alternative to, and to complement those of, the North American Service.

"Special broadcasts for isolated groups of listeners in the Forces will be standard features, though as far as possible the General Overseas Service will seek to give a program acceptable usually at all times. The existing band of programs for the Forces in India will include a regular program, made in the U.S.A., for American troops. Newscasts will be frequent: a full bulletin ten times a day; headlines at the hour.

"For West Indian listeners the Service will be available for nearly eight hours a day, instead of two and a half, and their own program 'Calling the West Indies', will be transferred to it from the North American Service.

"Similarly, for Central and South America the General Overseas Service will replace the North American Service during the earlier part of the evening, but at 02.15 GMT, when the General Overseas Service closes down, the North American programs will take over and continue until 03.45.

"These far-reaching developments have consequential effects on the coverage of the Pacific, African, and North American Services. In order that the programs from Britain might be heard over the widest possible area of the world at any given time of day, each of these Services, regional in concept as they are, have been broadcast from additional transmitters to areas other than those to which they are primarily directed, the fact that the program content is designed for a particular audience having, therefore, to be ignored.

"Now, the General Overseas Service, with its more universal appeal and world-wide distribution, will relieve the regional services of their secondary-area transmission, and in doing so, will achieve one of the principal aims of the 'five-year plan' - the provision in as many areas as possible of a dual program service from London.

"It is worth adding that in some places at certain hours of the day, three (and even four) BBC services will be available - a result of the carrying of the European Services on transmitters directed to countries outside Europe in which there are substantial audiences for broadcasts in the major European tongues.

"Drab though statistics be, two facts eloquently measure the progress of British short-wave broadcasting over the last five years: in 1938 the overseas transmissions in all tongues (seven of them) totalled under twenty program hours a day; in November, 1943, the total output in all tongues (forty-six of them) will amount to over ninety-five hours per day. Early in 1944, even that figure will become obsolete."

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A WISE GOVERNMENT PLAYS NO FAVORITES, SARNOFF WARNS

If David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and a member of President Roosevelt's new Business Advisory Committee told the President what he told the Lancaster, Pa. Chapter of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week, it should give the Chief Executive something to think about.

"The role of government in its relationship to labor and industry should be that of an umpire", Mr. Sarnoff said at Lancaster. "A wise government does not seek to favor either management or labor. It must be impartial, not partisan.

"When the war ends, and we enter the immediate period of transition, the government in fairness to both labor and industry must readjust its rigid wartime controls. The emergency regulations necessary in wartime, but not necessary in peacetime, should be reduced as speedily as practicable. Elimination of wartime restrictions will enable manufacturers to produce and supply the goods needed by the Nation, to maintain employment, and to adapt new developments in industrial science for the benefit of all people."

Government should not unduly restrict private enterprise or enter into competition with industry, if American industrial science is to play its destined role in the reconstruction period after the war, Mr. Sarnoff said.

"On the other hand, it is of no avail for industry merely to point to the dangers of governmental restraints", he continued. "Industry must give evidence of leadership by presenting practical alternatives.

"Industrial statesmanship can accomplish more than political statesmanship in solving the post-war problems of employment, mass production, prosperity and the continued uplift of the American standard of living. Industry is the great motive power in the solution of these problems. The future of every American home and family depends upon it. Therefore, it is imperative after victory is achieved on the battlefields that American industry devote the same all-out efforts to the peace that it devoted to the war. There can be no let down. The problems of peace will be of great magnitude. After the devastation of war, mankind will be called upon to win the peace and to make that peace secure with happiness for all people. If industrial statesmanship fails in the great opportunity, then the approach to the post-war problems necessarily will be political instead of economic."

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"Labor unions no longer are barred from buying radio time on the networks", Leonard Lyons, columnist, writes. "The CIO bought a half-hour period over the Blue Network for this Sunday night. The contract provides that since this may be a controversial matter, the Chamber of Commerce can obtain radio time to make reply."

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FLY, AS POLITICAL SOLOMON, GIVES FIORELLA WRONG ANSWER

It is almost certain that Mayor LaGuardia of New York didn't expect the kind of an answer he received when he asked Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission if charges he (Fiorella) made over the city-owned radio station WNYC, that the Republicans were responsible for the election of Judge Aurelio, (a) were political, and (b) if so, if he should allow Thomas J. Curran, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee to reply.

Mr. Fly adroitly sidestepped the question as to whether what the "Little Flower" (sometimes called "Little Roosevelt") said was political, but as to letting Curran go on the air, replied, in effect, "Sure, give him a chance to reply". Accordingly LaGuardia agreed to grant Chairman Curran 10 minutes over WNYC next Sunday. Curran, in a broadcast over WHN which was so hot the censor had to tone it down, characterized the whole WNYC proceedings as "very corny", adding that LaGuardia played politics 365 days in the year purveying "vicious half truths".

Chairman Fly's reply to Mayor LaGuardia was as follows:

"You understand, of course, that the responsibility for the programming of the Station rests upon the licensee. The discretion exercised by the licensee is not reviewable by the Commission except at a time when the over-all conduct of the station over the long stretch is brought up for general review. The mandatory provision of the statute requiring equal facilities for candidates for public office is not applicable in this instance. I shall, therefore, assume that you have asked for an expression from me as to my own appraisal of the broadcaster's duty in the operation of this vital mechanism of free speech.

"I doubt if there is any substantial divergence of opinion between us as to the general philosophy which ought to apply to radio broadcasting. I assume that when any speaker enters the field of controversy on any current problem, or where any speaker, political or otherwise, makes charges of a serious nature against responsible persons or organizations, the least the opposition should have is equal opportunity to present to the public its own answer to any charges made. Nor, in my view, is it essential to the application of this principle that the original broadcast in question be political or non-political. The ideal toward which my own thinking aims is that the public is entitled to a balanced presentation on all lively, current issues. I should think that this principle is only accentuated when there is something accusatory in the original broadcast.

"I have reviewed your entire speech, a copy of which covers ten and one-half mimeographed pages. Surely, most of that speech can properly be deemed a report from the Mayor to the electorate of his own City on non-controversial matters of current interest to the public. I assume that the material in question covers a

little over two pages from near the top of page 2 through the middle of page 4.

"I do not think this material is of the greatest current political interest, but I do think that it may have some long-range impact in the political realm. In this way it may affect the local Republican organization. Of somewhat greater significance, however, is the fact that your language appears to me to be somewhat accusatory in nature in that you lay the blame for the Aurelio election, which is assumed to be unwholesome, on the door-step of the Republican organization. You may well be right in doing this, and the array of facts presented by you without countervailing evidence point in the direction of this responsibility. Indeed, at a distance, I had already been inclined to assume that the election of Aurelio was made both possible and probable by the failure of the appropriate organizations to concentrate in support of one qualified opponent. Thus, the upshot of my own thinking on the subject at a distance is that I tend to come off with the feeling that you are right.

"But therein lies the danger. In terms of the over-all operation of the mechanism of free speech in the broad public interest, it is ever so essential that the public be not, through one-sided presentation, led to think on any subject as either or both of us may think. The question of fact is serious, the blame sought to be placed upon the Republican organization is serious, and that organization raises a responsible voice seeking to be heard. This leads me to the thought that the public is entitled to hear them and that the Republican County Committee should be enabled to express its view. The time and facilities extended to the Republican organization should be no less desirable or effective than that enjoyed by you. I would assume that you spent about six minutes on this general subject. If I may be specific, I would suggest that you extend to them ten minutes of this same period on Sunday, November 14, or at such other time as may be mutually arranged."

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ASCAP PRESENTS RECORDS TO THE S.S. VICTOR HERBERT

Captain Arnt Magnusdal, master of the Liberty Ship, S.S. VICTOR HERBERT, accepted last Friday on behalf of his crew two electric phonographs and several albums of recordings of Victor Herbert's works from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Mr. Robert L. Murray, ASCAP official, made the presentation.

The VICTOR HERBERT, named after the Society's founder, was launched last August 22nd as a sixtieth birthday gift to Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, captured by the Japs at Corregidor.

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FCC, LIKE ICKES, STANDS BY OUSTED EMPLOYEES TO LAST DITCH

The tracks of Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, supposed to be fired November 15th along with Dr. Robert M. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, were so well covered at the FCC that it was impossible to learn whether they were on the job this morning (November 16) waiting to be "officially kicked out" or had left under their own steam. All that was forthcoming from the FCC was "No comment."

It was learned from another source that all three officials by agreement with their Department heads, will continue to hold their positions without pay. Later they will sue for their pay charging that the action of Congress in ousting them was unconstitutional.

Then it is expected the cases will be expedited through the Court of Claims up to the U. S. Supreme Court. It was said that even if the trio win salary judgments, they will eventually lose as their claims must go back to the very Committee which ordered them ousted in the first place and which found them unfit for Government office. This Committee has only to pigeon-hole the claims and the three men may go on working - but for nothing.

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NEWSPAPER PROTESTS TO PRINT WINCHELL BROADCAST "ECHO"

One of the first cases of its kind was the Miami Herald refusing to print the column of Walter Winchell on the ground that it had been previously broadcast. The paper explained the action in a story captioned "Not an Echo, Mr. Winchell", claiming that what had been offered to the Herald was a verbatim repetition of Winchell's November 7th broadcast.

John D. Pennekamp, Herald managing editor, said: "Too many columnists have built up a radio following through newspapers, then given us the same news. This has been fought before through syndicates. We are taking the matter to the public.

"There is nothing exclusive or newsworthy in that which has been previously heard over national networks. With the paper scarcity, the Herald feels it has no right to impose a second-hand column on its readers."

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Ed Sullivan's New York column had this one:

"Bill (CBS) Paley won \$5 from Paul Kesten on a luncheon table bet about the weight of a pair of trousers. . . Paley took off his pants, stood by in shorts while Frank Stanton weighed 'em... Indicator on scale in private CBS dining room showed 1 pound 8 ozs."

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PETRILLO ROW AGAIN UP TO WLB; SARNOFF-PALEY TALKS FAIL

The efforts on the part of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, apparently having gotten nowhere and Mr. Paley leaving for his mission for OWI overseas, the Petrillo recording dispute is again on the doorstep of the special War Labor Board panel in New York, whose next meeting is scheduled for tomorrow (Wednesday, November 17th).

In an editorial, the third this magazine has had on the subject, the Saturday Evening Post says:

"Caesar Petrillo, czar of the American Federation of Musicians, did all right for himself in his recent contract with the Decca Corporation, which makes phonograph records. The company agreed to pay his union a tax on every record produced, the proceeds to go - not to the workers who toil in the record factory, but to the union of the musicians who ground out Pistol-Packin' Mamma in the first place. The ostensible purpose of this privately levied tax on an American industry is the creation of a fund to pay 'live musicians' for concerts sponsored by the Union.

"We have made a good deal of fuss over Petrillo's activities for some time, because we believe they have significance far beyond the playing of phonograph records. The Petrillo campaign consists in up-to-now successful efforts to force radio stations, proprietors of places using juke boxes and as much of the entertainment industry as possible to pay tribute to musicians, or rather to the musicians' union. The union was powerful enough to tie up the record-making business for months.

"Mr. Petrillo, of course, is not alone in feeling that his boys should be paid off in perpetuity to compensate them for the arrival of mechanical music. The American cotton grower would like to tax rayon manufacturers for the benefit of ex-cotton growers, and the stagecoach business might have hung on for a few more years if it had been authorized to levy a private tax on the railroads.

"Fortunately for the history of American enterprise, up to now no such principle has operated to curtail our progress. Horsecar drivers have had to find work in some other trade. Owners of shares in lamp-chimney companies have had to take a loss, unless the firm got into the pickle-jar business in time. The hitching-post industry was not permitted to tax curb service. But Mr. Petrillo - taking advantage of laws and judicial decisions which exempt labor unions from statutes forbidding agreements in restraint of trade, and so on - assumes for musicians the right to levy tribute on the public for no other service than being superfluous musicians. If this philosophy is applied to television, electronics and the revolutionary techniques which are just around the corner, the price to be paid by all of us for official subservience to a few selfish leaders of labor will be disastrous."

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SENATE VOTES \$630 FOR SCHUETTE NATIONS LEAGUE ARTICLE

At the request of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, an article about the League of Nations which was written by Oswald F. Schuette, now of the Radio Corporation of America, when he was a newspaper correspondent covering the Harding-Cox campaign, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of November 12th as a deadly parallel in the present international crisis. Senator Nye called attention of the Senate to the length of the article stating that it would cost about \$630 to reprint it but there being no objection it was ordered done. It covers 11 pages of agate type, approximately 20,000 words, and is reprinted from the 1920 Republican National Committee Handbook.

Mr. Schuette gives a solemn warning to the Senate and the people that our country now faces a similar danger of compromising and committing ourselves beyond alteration or appeal "if we do not take drastic steps to safeguard the Constitution, defend the sovereignty of our nation and proclaim anew the supremacy of American independence."

Mr. Schuette wrote:

"When President Wilson went to Europe, the prestige of the United States, its achievements in arms, its principles, and its wealth made it the greatest power at Versailles. Had it been represented at the conference by a statesman ambitious for his country rather than for himself, it would have played there a part such as it played in the war - to save the world from darkness and from ruin.

"For to Europe, the United States stood as the one nation unembittered by hatred, unmoved by lust of conquest, unswayed by dreams of empire. From the conflicting ambitions and clashing aims that had involved Europe in the meshes of war, the United States alone was aloof.

"Yet Mr. Wilson threw all advantages away the moment he got within the doors of the peace conference. He bartered away American prestige and American position for the promotion of his own vague and shapeless ideals. Every element of international strength and influence which the United States had developed during the war, every new acquisition that might be used for the greater welfare and glory of the United States was sacrificed by him behind those closed doors; and that is not all nor the worst. With them went this country's heritage of diplomatic triumphs of the past, the whole structure of America's foreign relations and diplomacy. Not only did he repudiate the policy set forth in Washington's warning against entangling alliances but he allowed the Monroe Doctrine to be classified as a mere 'regional understanding', to be interpreted by foreign powers in the League of Nations."

Showing how Governor Cox, when running for the presidency, endeavored to carry on the ideals of President Wilson, Mr. Cox was quoted as saying:

"What he (Woodrow Wilson) promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

To which Mr. Schuette added:

"To give' - what? To give the sovereignty and the independence of the United States. To give to European powers a control over the Army and Navy of the United States. To give Great Britain 6 votes to America's 1 in the League of Nations. To give the Monroe Doctrine into Europe's keeping. To give to alien counsels a power over war and peace that the Constitution now limits exclusively to the Congress. To give to Europe's imperialism the sanction, the blessing, and the protection of the blood and the wealth of the United States.

"That is the gift. Fine words alter no facts. That is the bond, signed and sealed by the two Democratic leaders - signed and sealed beyond alteration or appeal."

It is the isolation Republican contention that history is now absolutely repeating itself.

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CLAIM BRITISH BETTER PROPAGANDISTS; BBC EXAMPLE

In the House debate on the Office of War Information appropriation, Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, used an Associated Press dispatch from Algiers as a basis of spanking OWI.

"The headline of this dispatch is 'America Losing Prestige Among Algiers French'. There is a subhead headline, 'Poor Propaganda Gets Blame For Decline!'", Representative Ditter declared.

"I will read a line or two:

"A year ago the name "American" was a magic one to the French in north Africa. Today, a year after the Allied landings, it is more often a term of reproach than praise. The blunt truth is that the prestige of the United States among a considerable proportion of the French people has taken a nose-dive."

"I further quote:

"The British are a long way ahead of the United States in the presentation of her role in the war in North Africa. This is particularly noticeable in the Newspapers. Reuters, the British news agency, supplies the bulk of the foreign news in the north African newspapers and London date lines dominate the front pages, often appearing on items originating in this war theater.

"The British Broadcasting Corporation also is a highly effective British agency for developing good will among the north Africans and a substantial share of the programs broadcast by the American Expeditionary Force radio station for Allied troops in this theater is received through B. B. C."

"Why do I give you that? It comes from Algiers. The date line is 'Algiers, November 3, A.P.' I give you this to refute the repeated statement that has been made here of the efficiency and the value of O.W.I. It confirms the position which we have taken on the minority side that O.W.I. needs a house cleaning. The best way to force that house cleaning is to hold on to the purse strings here in the House rather than permit the agency itself to write its own ticket."

A report of Robert Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations Branch of OWI, stated:

"Since April 1, 1943, O.W.I. has shipped to north Africa from New York alone, with the approval of the War Department, 900 tons of paper, 7,703,343 publications; 7,500 reels of motion pictures; 302 tons of radio parts; 180 tons of printing presses, office supplies, recordings, and other equipment.

"Orders from General Eisenhower's headquarters for 12 additional radio transmitters for that theater are now being filled."

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CBS EXPANDS CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING DEPT.

To facilitate its functions, four operating divisions have been set up within CBS' Department of Construction and Building Operations. These divisions are: Construction Operations, Building Service Operations, Theater Operations and Internal Security.

The Construction Operations Division is headed by C. R. Jacobs, who is now on the West Coast supervising the installation of the new shortwave transmitter station which is being erected in the Los Angeles area by OWI and CBS.

Manager of the Building Service Operations Division is John R. Carey, with J. M. Cooke as Supervisor of the 485 Madison Avenue offices and Thomas Brady as Supervisor of the network studio building and shortwave offices at 49 East 52nd Street.

The third division, Theater Operations, is headed by James Stevens, formerly of HOLC, who supervises CBS' five radio theaters.

Manager of the Internal Security Division is Walter Weiler, who oversees finger printing at CBS, its emergency protection operations and the guard service for the network.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A patent has been granted to Francis H. Shepard, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., for a distance measuring system. It determines the distance between a transmitting station and any reflecting object. The patent (#2,333,688) has been assigned to the RCA.

 Conforming to the recent country-wide reassignment of the FCC, Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President, advises that the call letters on the Don Lee Broadcasting System FM station K45LA at Los Angeles have been changed to KHJ-FM.

 Thomas L. Sidlo, of Cleveland, Chairman of the Northern Ohio Opera Company said in New York last week that he believed that from a quarter to a half a million dollars a year could be raised periodically for the Metropolitan Opera Company from the radio audience.

 In a survey on "Journalism in Wartime" just published, Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Register and Tribune Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and head of the Iowa Broadcasting Co. (and at the time he wrote, Domestic Director of the Office of War Information) says it is an attribute of free people to be tough enough for for any job at hand - "but only if they understand why". A fifth freedom - that of information "everywhere in the world" - he contends is necessary to the accomplishment of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

 Eric Sevareid, CBS war correspondent, who spent nearly three weeks in a Burma jungle after parachuting from a disabled Army transport plane August 2nd, arrived last Sunday at Bolling Field in Washington aboard the "Rangoon Rambler", famed Flying Fortress, to complete a 14,000-mile flight from India.

 Radio is among the articles included in a nationwide consumer survey being conducted for OCD Requirements by the Census Bureau. Among the questions asked regarding radios and 115 other types of goods, will be to what extent are shortages causing actual hardship, is the available supply of consumer goods being distributed fairly, what is the quantity of the goods now in the hands of the consumers, and in what condition are they in?

 The weekly broadcast concerts of the Boston Symphony, which for the past year have been the outstanding musical presentation of the BLUE Network, now will come under the sponsorship of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Mark Woods, BLUE Network President, announced last week.

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HOUSE MAY RESTORE RADIO SUBSIDY; INDUSTRY AGAINST IT

Despite the fact that it was beaten in the Senate 54 to 21 and that the broadcasting industry has gone on record against such a subsidy, the amendment of Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, will probably bring forth a fight to restore it in the House. The proposal was that a portion of the war bond advertising funds for smaller newspapers (which the Senate cut from \$30,000,000 to \$15,000,000) be spent with smaller radio stations and provided that:

"Five million dollars of the sum hereby appropriated for expenditure by newspapers of communities of more than 10,000 population shall be expended for distributing of advertising information, sales arguments, and appeals relating to and promoting or encouraging the sale of bonds, notes, and other obligations of the United States over radio stations in the United States and not less than half of said sum shall be expended with radio stations of 250 watts or less and which had less than \$50,000 of time sales in 1942."

Throughout the debate numerous Senators, who opposed the Government-paid newspaper advertising, warned that if Congress subsidized the smaller newspapers, it would only be a question of time until the small radio stations would also be in the breadline.

Senator Bob Taft (R), of Ohio, whose family owns the Cincinnati Times-Star as well as Station WKRC, opposed both the newspaper and radio subsidies. Senator Taft referred to an OWI statement that the radio industry is already contributing at the rate of \$103,000,000 in advertising time without charge for the various Government programs, bond selling, etc.

Senator Overton (D), of Louisiana, opposing the newspaper subsidy, asked if \$30,000,000 were appropriated for newspapers, why should not \$30,000,000 be appropriated for radio stations? The Senator saw no reason for paying either.

"Why should not the newspaper fall in line, as have other private agencies, such as the radio stations, for instance?" Mr. Overton asked. "During the War bond drives, and even after they were concluded, nightly and daily we heard over the radio appeals made to the people of the United States to invest in securities of our Government."

"I am wondering what will happen if the bill shall become a law", Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee interjected. "Is it not already perfectly evident that it would be a case of the camel getting its head under the tent? Will not bills be introduced immediately or amendments offered to the pending bill, to include radio stations, magazines, billboards, and the like? The question is, Where are we to get the money with which to pay all these bills?"

"As was stated by the senior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Overton), if we are to pass the pending bill for the benefit of newspapers, it should also be passed for the benefit of the small radio stations", Senator Langer said in introducing his amendment to appropriate \$5,000,000 to the broadcasting stations. "I made inquiry of the Federal Communications Commission, and I discovered that in America there are 911 radio stations, of which 604 are affiliated with the networks, and 307 are not affiliated with them. Four hundred and forty-eight of those stations have less than 250 watts power. According to the last survey made by the Federal Communications Commission, which was for the last fiscal year, 301, or roughly one-third, of the radio stations in the United States were losing money or were operating on a narrow margin, barely able to pay their expenses. Two hundred and twenty-seven of the 301 which were losing money were of 250 watt power or less. Forty-one of them were from 250 watts to 1,000 watts in power. Only 40 of the 301 which have been losing money had time sales of \$50,000 or more."

"The distinguished Senator from North Dakota has very good reason for offering his amendment; but I should like to point out that it is the beginning of what I suggested yesterday would happen", broke in Senator Maloney (D), of Connecticut. "If we are to do something for newspapers, it is quite logical that we do the same thing for radio stations, and particularly small radio stations, as well as for outdoor advertising organizations, magazines, and other advertising media. While I point out that the amendment is quite proper, and just as fair as is the bill itself, it is too important to be acted upon without an opportunity for Senators to know what it is all about."

Whereupon Senator Maloney called for a quorum and the Langer amendment put to a vote and defeated.

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POSTWAR RADIO PLANNING GROUPS GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

Following their one-day organization conference last Wednesday in Washington, the 50 or so key Government officials and radio manufacturing people comprising the Radio Technical Planning Board seriously began to work on the technical postwar problems confronting them. The meeting was in response to an invitation issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the RTPB explained that the Board had been formed to study the systems of standards and the frequency allocation for every service that the electronic industry will offer to the people of the United States. This, of course, will include television.

The Washington meeting was not open to the public but at its conclusion the FCC gave out the following statement:

"The necessity for complete cooperation between government and industry groups for the early study of technical problems involved in the future of radio, was generally agreed upon at a meeting held in

Washington today (November 17) by members of the Radio Technical Planning Board, representing industry; the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission.

"Subject to priorities of work related to the war, the studies should start as quickly as possible, it was felt.

"Government departments concerned with radio work will appoint observers to work with the Radio Technical Planning Board, it was decided.

"There will be an exchange of information between the government departments and the RTPB so that all concerned in this field can coordinate their work.

"The various panels of the RTPB and the government groups will study such problems as (a) Major changes which may be required with respect to each service, i.e., standard broadcasting, FM broadcasting, television, aviation (domestic and international), police and emergency services, international point-to-point, maritime and government; (b) Changes to be made in the Federal Communications Commission's present standards of good engineering practice and other technical rules and (c) The possibilities of utilizing frequencies above 300 megacycles."

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WMCA SALE GETS FCC BLESSING; DAVEGA OWNS 41% OF STOCK

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized the transfer of control of Station WMCA in New York City from WMCA, Inc., wholly owned by Edward J. Noble, to the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Corporation. Nathan Straus and the Davega-City Radio, Inc. own approximately 59% and 41% respectively of the voting stock of the Cosmopolitan Company.

The Commission's Decision and Order found that "the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Corporation is legally, financially and technically qualified to operate Station WMCA and that the proposed assignment is in the public interest."

At the same time, the Commission denied the petition of Donald Flamm, owner of WMCA prior to 1941, to intervene in the proceeding.

Mr. Noble, recent purchaser of the Blue Network, is sole stockholder of the American Broadcasting System, Inc., licensee of the Blue Network's key station WJZ in New York City. Mr. Noble's sale of WMCA is in accordance with the prohibition in the Commission's rules against multiple ownership by a network organization of stations covering substantially the same service area.

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RADIO WAR COMMITTEE STUDIES BENDIX STANDARDIZATION

A study of "applied standardization" in the production of electronics parts and equipment was the purpose of a visit by interested prime contractors and representatives of the War Production Board and the Armed Services to the Bendix Radio Division plant of the Bendix Aviation Corporation near Baltimore, Maryland, last Wednesday and Thursday, November 17 and 18.

The War Committee on Radio, composed of members of the Armed Services, industry and WPB, held a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, November 17th.

Standardization of electrical indicating instruments alone has resulted in reducing the number of kinds of meters from 20,000 to 1,200, Sidney K. Wolf, Assistant Director of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB and Chairman of the War Committee on Radio, revealed. In view of the current manpower situation additional standardization appears to be the most effective tool to meet the requirements for an increase of 30 to 35 percent in radio equipment indicated for 1944 with available manpower, Mr. Wolf said. Application of these standards to all radio factories would be necessary.

American war standards have been completed for ten components, Mr. Wolf said. This covers perhaps 50 percent of the total number of components used in electronic equipment, since these are the ones that repeat themselves most frequently in electronic assemblies. Work on 15 or 20 other components is well advanced. These standards are being developed under the supervision of the American Standards Association for WPB and the Armed Services.

The program also should be extended to bring about unified standards for all services, according to Mr. Wolf.

The visits to the Bendix Radio plant were intended to point out the merits of the application of standardization in radio components.

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NEW OWI PRODUCTION AND EDITORIAL CHIEF

Philip H. Cohen, Chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau, announced Wednesday that George Zachary has resigned as Chief of the Production and Editorial Division. His position will be taken by John A. Mullen, formerly Vice President of Benton and Bowles, and since June Copy Chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau.

Mr. Mullen's new assignment will include supervision of all Radio Bureau copy, as in the past, and in addition he will supervise all production and editorial functions of the Domestic Radio Bureau.

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CALLS PATMAN REPLY TO FULTON LEWIS "POLITICAL TIRADE"

Judging from the caustic comments of fellow members, Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, didn't come out so well when Fulton Lewis, Jr. and Mutual gave him an opportunity to reply to Mr. Lewis.

"Some radio history was made last night over the Mutual Broadcasting System, although unfortunately all of it was not good", said Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota. "I think the gentleman from Texas was precisely correct in requesting the Mutual Broadcasting System and Fulton Lewis to grant him permission to speak, as his name had been used on the radio and his statements had been criticized. I congratulate him on his persistency in getting that permission. I congratulate the Mutual Broadcasting System and Fulton Lewis on doing the fair thing and giving him the opportunity. It was exactly the kind of fairness we would expect from Fulton Lewis, as he is generally recognized as the fairest and most accurate news commentator in America.

"I think when private citizens or public officials are attacked or criticized on the air they should have the right of rejoinder. I believe that the Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is intending to write such a provision into the new radio code.

"It is extremely unfortunate, however, that the gentleman from Texas should pervert this opportunity by making a political tirade out of his talk instead of answering Mr. Fulton Lewis as he was advertised to do. However, that should not invalidate the principle that private citizens and public officials should have the right on the air to answer columnists and commentators who attack them in person. Unless some such opportunity is provided freedom of speech on the air becomes a farce instead of a fact."

Representative Carl T. Curtis (R), of Nebraska, said that when anyone attacks the Republican party as did Mr. Patman in his "reply" to Fulton Lewis, he is attacking "a majority of the American people". Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, declared that if he were given time on the radio everytime Walter Winchell "went after you, you would not hear much else."

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Craig Lawrence, KSO Manager, has received a letter from the Board of Trustees of Broadlawns Polk County Hospital, crediting the Des Moines station with supplying two hundred wool blankets for use in the treatment of poliomyelitis. The blankets were contributed by Des Moines residents in answer to two KSO announcements, and have enabled every child under the Kenny treatment to leave the hospital without signs of paralysis, the letter stated.

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PROBERS HEAR VINSON TOLD F. D. R. FLY HELD UP WAR WORK

The sharpest charge yet made in the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, headed by Representative Lea, of California, was when a letter was read to the Committee from Chairman Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, of the Naval Affairs Committee, to President Roosevelt last March in which Mr. Vinson charged Chairman James L. Fly with partial responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"The military communications are too important and too secret to be administered other than through the tightest control with such assistance as they may request by the Federal Communications Commission", Representative Vinson wrote the President.

Mr. Vinson suggested that Mr. Fly's Board occupy an advisory position such as that set up for the FBI in connection with Army and Navy Intelligence.

"Without any question as to the integrity of Chairman Fly", wrote Mr. Vinson, "I seriously question his ability and judgment. Because of his successful opposition to the wire-tapping bill and to eliminating the foreign language broadcasts in Hawaii, he must share in the circumstances surrounding Pearl Harbor; and his opposition to H.R. 5074 (a measure aimed at disloyal ship radio operators) delayed its passage until after Pearl Harbor, and may have resulted in some losses."

The FCC Chairman was also responsible, Representative Vinson asserted, for refusing to turn over the finger-prints of communication company employees to the FBI from September 1941, three months before Pearl Harbor until seven months after Pearl Harbor.

"His (Fly's) principal advisor from labor, is reported to be a Communist. Also, some of his staff are under fire for radical tendencies. Naval secrets are not safe with labor members on the Committees.

The Lea Committee will meet again next Tuesday (November 23).

The Washington Post still hammering away for the removal of the Committee's general counsel said:

"The House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission is seeking an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to carry on its work. Enough money to complete its inquiry should certainly be granted. A careful study of the FCC is a prerequisite to any legislative changes Congress may make in the regulation of the communications industry. But there is one important step which the Committee should take in order to give assurance that the money it seeks will be wisely and usefully expended. That step is to rid itself of its present general counsel, Eugene L. Garey.

"Fifty-eight thousand dollars has already been spent to investigate the FCC. It is fair to say that this sum was largely wasted. It was wasted because of the star chamber tactics which Mr. Garey pursued. These tactics were permitted, and even encouraged, when the Committee was under the chairmanship of Congressman Cox. The new Chairman, Congressman Lea, has already made it clear that he will not tolerate procedures of this sort. He can best avoid them by securing a counsel who does not think of himself as a prosecutor. Mr. Garey has demonstrated an animus toward the FCC which wholly disqualifies him as an investigator. The House Committee can do its important job far more effectively without him."

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PRIORITY RATING FOR RADIO MAINTENANCE RAISED TO AA-1

The priority rating of persons engaged in the radio broadcasting business for obtaining radio maintenance, repair and operating supplies was raised from AA-2 to AA-1 and permission to use the "MRO" symbol was continued by the War Production Board through issuance of an amended Preference Rating Order P-133.

Commercial sound recording, which had a rating of AA-5 under the previous order, was assigned an AA-2 preference rating and is entitled to use the symbol "MRO".

Tube inventory restrictions in the amended order, clause 1 of Section (e) of which reads:

"To buy or repair a tube, unless he has first operated a similar tube to failure, and has in stock less than one new and one rebuilt or two rebuilt spare tubes for each active tube socket. All operable tubes which have not been rebuilt shall be counted as new tubes. All power tubes of 250 watts or more (plate dissipation), which have been operated to failure and are not to be repaired, shall be returned to the manufacturer."

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WHEELER FAVORS LAW TO PERMIT REPLY TO SLANDER ON RADIO

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, at the hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission said he would seek inclusion in the bill of a requirement that persons slandered by radio commentators be afforded an equal opportunity to answer on subsequent programs.

He contended that while slander may be made the basis of a suit, damage often is done that cannot be offset unless the same listeners are reached with the answer - a circumstance he said seldom occurs now.

As he gauges the temper of the Committee, Senator Wheeler said he believes it is ready to recommend legislation that will give detailed guidance to the FCC in its future regulation of the industry. He predicted these rules would permit stations on one chain to take programs from another broadcasting organization and in general would "relieve individual stations from domination by the chains."

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, made the point that the present Communications Act was 16 years old and that because of the great growth and development of the broadcasting industry it was about time to bring it up-to-date.

Mr. Miller said the interpretations of this old law may be summed up in one word - uncertainty; uncertainty of rights, uncertainty of remedies and uncertainty of the future. He asked for clarification, and argued that there was much confusion in existing procedure.

Specifically, Mr. Miller asked that the new bill give broadcasters the right to intervene when they are adversely affected by the FCC. "There are rights for the applicant in a petition", said Mr. Miller, "but none and no regular procedure to those who may oppose an application and whose rights may be harmed by the granting of a new application."

Mr. Miller said the May 10th decision of the Supreme Court gave the FCC much too broad powers and urged that the law be changed to limit those powers to ensure that the FCC cannot step in and control the program content.

Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of former Gov. James M. Cox's stations at Dayton, Miami and Atlanta, said that pending a ruling by the Commission on newspaper ownership, which it has had under consideration for more than two years, stations like his own were unable to take advantage of such advancements in radio as frequency modulation.

He advocated the proposed limitation of the powers of the Commission not so much because of its network regulations, which he said had not affected his stations, but to relieve the industry of "the fear of the unknown" arising from administrative practices of the FCC.

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CANADIAN ARMY HAS 100 MILE RANGE WALKIE-TALKIE

Canada has become a major source of United Nations supply in the field of instruments and communications equipment, according to a Canadian press bulletin. It is responsible for seven major developments in the field of signals material, including a "walkie-talkie" and a field radio station with a range of more than 100 miles. Canadian electrical factories are turning out every type of communications material which is needed for ships, planes and military vehicles.

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NOBLE PROMISES BLUE AFFILIATES STOCK PARTICIPATION

Concrete plans for participation in the ownership of the Blue Network Company by affiliated stations and management will be announced "as soon as our thinking crystallizes", Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the Blue Network and sole owner, told one hundred and seventy station owners and managers in Chicago earlier in the week.

Meeting with the representatives of Blue affiliates for the first time since final approval was given to the sale by the FCC, Mr. Noble said:

"The ideal operation of a broadcasting network would see the stock held by 130 million Americans. Unfortunately, this is not practical. Other than saying that I would like to see affiliates and management holding stock, I don't want to outline a plan at the present. Within a year I will be able to come to you with more concrete plans."

Meeting with the members of the Blue Network Advisory and Planning Committee, Mr. Noble said that the Blue Network will not follow outmoded rules and policies that, merely because of age, have become constitutional with broadcasting, phrasing his thoughts on the matter as follows:

"There are many policies now observed by broadcasting that no longer have merit. We are making a thorough study of freedom of speech, censorship and the regulations concerning the sponsoring of programs. At the conclusion we may revise many old policies and create new ones. However, none of our policies will be sacrosanct. As conditions change so will these policies. It is our intent to keep pace with changing times and not let ourselves be governed by regulations that were passed to meet conditions that no longer exist."

Mr. Noble, with Mark Woods, Blue Network President, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice President, were also speakers at the Committee meeting.

Other highlights of the meeting were:

A report on time sales showing an increase of 61 percent in the past year;

A recommendation that all Blue affiliates immediately file application for frequency modulation transmitter licenses;

For the first time, a station owner operator will be added to the Board of Directors; and

A recommendation that all Blue affiliates in major cities file applications for television stations. The Blue soon will file applications for F-M television in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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SAYS RADIO CAN SUPPLEMENT WITH 16MM FILMS

An intensified use of non-theatrical motion pictures and complete mobilization of all 16mm film projectors in the nation for the war information program were recommended by the National Advisory and Policy Committee on Non-Theatrical Films which has just closed a two-day meeting with the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

Representatives of eight national organizations met with Stanton Griffis, Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, and C. R. Reagan, head of the Bureau's Non-Theatrical Division. Promising the fullest possible effort in the forthcoming Fourth War Loan Drive, the Committee passed a series of resolutions and suggestions indicating ways and means in which 16 mm films can supplement press and radio in bringing war information to the people.

The Committee urged, among other things, the full utilization of the existing mass media - print, radio, and motion pictures - to meet the demands of the general public for complete and detailed information on the progress of the war.

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SEN. BYRD HAS WOMEN'S CLUBS RADIO RESOLUTIONS PRINTED

Although the meeting took place sometime ago, Senator Byrd (D), of Virginia, had two resolutions adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs printed in the Congressional Record of November 9th. They were:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in meeting assembled in Swampscott, Mass., ask that Congress thoroughly review the legislation governing the regulation of radio, and specifically limit the power of the Commission to regulate the physical aspects of communication by radio; and that specific provisions be written into the law to the end that no Government agency shall be clothed with any power whatsoever over the program content of this greatest of all systems of mass communication."

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in meeting assembled in Swampscott, Mass., hereby urges the Director of the United States Conciliation Service to certify this (Petrillo record and transcription) dispute to the National War Labor Board for appropriate disposition if conciliation fails to bring settlement within a reasonable time; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs urges the National War Labor Board to give prompt consideration to this prolonged strike, if and when it is certified to the Board."

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Edward J. McCrossin, Jr., attorney in the Legal Division of NBC's New York office has been assigned to Chicago to handle legal work in NBC's Central Division, Judge A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice-President and General Counsel, has announced.

Philco Corp. Directors declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common, payable December 13 to holders of record November 27. Previous dividends this year were 15 cents a share March 12 and 20 cents a share June 12 and September 13.

J. W. Whiteside has been appointed buy in the Tube Division of the Electronics Department, General Electric Company. Mr. Whiteside, who was born in China and who has been with G.E. since 1929, will be responsible for all purchases, including subcontracting for the Division.

A total of 23,571 telephones, 220 teletypewriters and three teleprinters have been surrendered by Government agencies for use in war plants or by war workers as the result of an appeal to Federal departments made by the Board of War Communications last June. In addition, approximately 1,000 Government-owned telephones were turned over by the agencies for use in essential war work.

Station KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Cal., has been granted a modification of license by the Federal Communications Commission to move main studio from 9631 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, to 5939 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

Of the 5,000 television receivers in the New York area, more than two-thirds are reported to be in excellent operating condition with only 11% out-of-commission, John T. Williams of NBC's Television Department told members of the American Marketing Association in a luncheon address this week.

R. P. Whitmyre has been appointed Assistant to R. J. Bahr, Purchasing Agent of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. In this capacity, Mr. Whitmyre long with G.E. and a native of Schenectady, will assist Mr. Bahr in the general administration and co-ordination of purchasing and procurement activities for the department.

Contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for November include: Philadelphia Adopts Automatic Toll Switching, B. C. Bellows; Historic Firsts: The Thermophone; Locating Buried Cables Electrically, R.M.C. Greenidge; Pulsing Between Dial and Manual Offices, H. C. Caverly; Drop-Wire Painting Tool, C. C. Lawson; Molecular Orientation in Molded Plastics, W. O. Baker; Communication and Invasion.

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No. 1581

November 23, 1943.

LEON H. PASTES CONGRESS AT FLY DINNER - FLY AND V-P DUCK

Leon Henderson, former OPA Administrator, being no longer in the Government service and therefore in a position to say what he wanted to, stole the headlines of the testimonial dinner given to James L. Fly by the National Lawyers by taking a large bite out of Congressional investigating committees.

Mr. Fly evidently sensing just such a situation - and having prepared his speech longer in advance than he usually does - very adroitly sidestepped the political situation by discussing international communications.

Also Vice-President Wallace, whose presence was considered a trump card by Mr. Fly's friends, didn't break loose as had been expected but by-passed both Congress and radio by expressing apprehension at the consolidation of newspapers in cities throughout the Nation so that many cities had but one paper throwing power into the hands of a few.

Vice President Wallace said that "considering the extraordinary powers of the newspaper publishers, they have shown much interest in the public welfare and have not committed the abuses that might have occurred."

This left the telling of Congress where to get off - said to be the big idea of the dinner - to Leon Henderson, who bitterly attacked the gentlemen on the Hill. Mr. Henderson particularly singled out the Goodwin Watson-Dodd-Lovett case and the House Committee investigating the FCC, formerly headed by Representative Cox of Georgia, who Fly succeeded in unhorsing and of which Representative Lea of California is now Chairman.

Mr. Henderson said the use of appropriations to control Federal agencies "is being abused".

"The ballot box of next November", he said, "throws a long and menacing shadow."

After attacking Congress for its failure to measure up to an adequate tax program for the war, Henderson criticized groups representing special interests that do not coincide with the general welfare and charged that "Congressman Henry Steagall, of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, gets subsidy protection for peanuts and other products of his constituents and then speaks of subsidies as the handmaiden of Satan and the instrumentality of regimentation."

Guests at the dinner included Senators Capper, Republican, of Kansas and Green, Republican, of Rhode Island; FCC Commissioners Clifford J. Durr, Paul J. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and T. A. M. Craven; Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner of the War Communications Board, which Mr. Fly also heads, and Justices Justin Miller and Henry White Edgerton.

Robert Kenney, Attorney General of California and National president of the Lawyers' Guild, acted as toastmaster. Thomas I. Emerson, Deputy Administrator in charge of OPA enforcement, who is president of the local Guild chapter, presided.

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IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MERGER URGED

"I cannot over-emphasize that our own house must be put in order before we go to the next peace conference. The very least we should do is to establish a single American international Carrier."

This was one of the conclusions reached by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission on the matter of international communications, when he addressed the National Lawyers Guild dinner given in his honor.

Mr. Fly advocated a five-point program to insure a "worth-while world communications system":

1. Uniform rates for all messages throughout the world in all directions.
2. Lowest possible rates for such services.
3. Instantaneous radio communications between all important areas of the globe.
4. Establishment of a uniform and low press rate throughout the world to provide for the dissemination of information to all people.
5. Free ingress and egress of information and freedom of all peoples of the world to communicate with each other.

"Let us see what restrictions on the free flow of world communication the system of control has meant", Mr. Fly said. "For example, as early as 1931, RCAC negotiated a contract for a direct radio circuit between the United States and Australia. Despite the fact that the Australian Commonwealth was desirous of having the direct circuit established we were forestalled. This meant that any message from the United States to Australia had to be transmitted first to Montreal or Vancouver and thence to Australia. Similarly, any message which an Australian desired to send to the United States had to go first to Montreal or Vancouver to be retransmitted to the United States.

"After twelve years, a direct circuit was finally authorized between Australia and the United States but this was limited to the duration of the war and as a condition to the authorization it

was required that the same old rate of 58 cents a word be maintained for the direct route while a 30 cents-a-word rate is applied between Australia and Canada. The rate on direct radio circuits from Dakar in West Africa to Montreal is 30 cents, to New York 90 cents per word.

"Another example: Only this week we succeeded in establishing a radio communications circuit to British Guiana, in this hemisphere. Here again the existence of the circuit is limited to the duration of the war, the traffic to be handled is circumscribed and it is insisted that current high rates be continued.

"Moreover, we are still unable to secure authorization for a direct press circuit between Australia and the United States. Take the case of American and Canadian reporters assigned with General MacArthur in Australia. The Canadian correspondent can cable long messages throughout Canada at British Empire press rates of less than two cents a word. An American correspondent must pay 12 to 14½ cents a word.

"To this day we have been unable to secure the establishment of direct communications between this country and Capetown, South Africa, and between this country and India. Messages to Capetown or India must first be funneled through London then later retransmitted halfway around the world to Capetown or to India. The importance of direct communication to these points especially during war time should readily be apparent. * * * *

"The continuing operation of our cables is essential for reasons of capacity and security. But cable operating costs are much higher than radio. If the rates are geared to the low cost radio the cables may go bankrupt. If rates are geared to cable costs the public loses. The need is to combine these two systems so that the public will enjoy the lowest feasible over-all rate.

"The whole history of cable operation has been one of high rates because of high costs. Consider for a moment the government's first cable message. In 1866, when Maximilian set himself up as Emperor of Mexico, President Johnson sent Phil Sheridan with 50,000 troops to the Texas border. It was important to let Europe know immediately that he meant business. He despatched a cable message at a fifty percent government discount, or a net cost of \$23,000. Rates in general had to move downward and as they did history has proved that traffic moved up. But still it is idle to talk about the free flow of information and intelligence at either \$23,000 per message, or at the current rate of 30 cents per word between this country and its neighbors to the South, which is largely geared to cable costs. * * * *

"To resolve the problems and achieve the practical ends we must make sure that the next peace conference concerns itself with the principle of cooperation among nations and the effectuation of democratic principles to guide the practical means of establishing and operating a world communications system.

"I cannot over-stress the importance of removing of Axis controls and influences over communications facilities outside of their own boundaries. The United States should have no less control than any other country over the cables connecting America and the mainland of Europe via the Azores. The South American facilities must be free to carry on communications with the world, and Axis controls and influences must be eliminated. It is essential that control over local properties should be restored to local governments and their own citizens; it hardly behooves the democracies to move in imperialistically where the local governments or interests can do an effective job. Our consistent aim must be the unfettered flow of communications. And we ourselves should own local foreign properties only where and to the extent necessary to accomplish this guiding purpose."

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WLB PETRILLO DECISION MAY "STALL ALONG" INTO NEW YEAR

The opinion was expressed as the War Labor Board hearings in the Petrillo case closed in New York on Monday that at the rate the Board is proceeding in the case - or "stalling along" as one observer put it - its recommendations may not be forthcoming until the New Year. In the meantime the situation so far as those who have not signed Mr. Petrillo's agreement terms will remain pretty much as is excepting, of course, that dickering will be continued by both sides.

If the controversy is not settled by February 1, when the contract between the musicians and the networks expire - and the networks being operated by the same companies as the record manufacturers - Mr. Petrillo may carry out the threat of a network strike. Since William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, apparently didn't get anywhere with Petrillo, there are those who believe the labor leader might call a strike "before Christmas" as had been previously intimated.

At the closing session of the WLB Monday, Mr. Petrillo's "honesty of purpose" was challenged by both RCA and CBS. Ralph Colin, CBS attorney, charged that the musicians union sought the money "purely for political purposes" and not to aid unemployed members.

Robert P. Myers, counsel for RCA, declared that adoption of the principle of direct payments would make a Union's leaders "independent of the Government and their own members" and would lead to "union principalities financed by industry and responsible to no one but the inner councils of the union."

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DAIRYMEN CLAIM NBC STRONG--ARMED THEM WITH CIO PROGRAM

An investigation by Congress or the Federal Communications Commission, preferably the former, will be sought by the American Dairy Association for their allegedly being thrown off the air at Chicago last Sunday night to favor the CIO.

Owen M. Richards, Manager of the Association, said the farm program was suddenly cancelled to allow R. J. Thomas, President of the CIO United Automobile Workers, to deliver an address which was not "in keeping with the farmer's viewpoint".

A statement in New York from Frank Muller, Vice-President and General Manager, said that Mr. Thomas made a request Friday for fifteen minutes of broadcast time on Saturday or Sunday.

"Thomas did not ask for any specific period", the statement added. "Thomas had appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week and complained that labor wasn't being heard on the air even though his union has a regularly scheduled broadcast on the same network. He was granted permission for the special broadcast."

Mr. Mullen said the network chose to cancel the commercial broadcast rather than the Chicago Round Table program, a popular sustaining program. He denied that there had been any Government coercion to force the network to give Mr. Thomas the period used.

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SENATORS CONSIDER NEWS LABELLING

Subjects ranging all the way from the propriety of King Carol's broadcast which was to have been broadcast from Mexico tonight (Tuesday) but which was cancelled this (Tuesday) afternoon, to suggestions that news broadcasts be labelled so that listeners could know which was news and which was the opinion of commentators, were presented to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which it is expected will soon streamline the present 16-year old radio law.

The kick about King Carol came from Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, who demanded a Congressional investigation, declaring he was "amazed that the Columbia Broadcasting System is willing to lend its facilities to this enemy alien who was denied admission to the United States."

CBS, however, met this situation by inviting Dr. Louis Bozin, a leader of the anti-Carol sentiment in the United States, to speak on the same program which, of course, is also cancelled. Carol was to have appeared on the "Report to a Nation" but with the rise of controversy over the proposed broadcast, the argument centering around the question of Carol's political views, CBS

invoked its standing policy of not selling time for the presentation of controversial issues.

"Sufficient time for Carol and his opponent has therefore been 'recaptured' from 'Report to the Nation'", Columbia said in explaining the situation yesterday, "and they will be presented by CBS which gives time at its own expense for the discussion of important public issues, with equal or equivalent facilities for both sides. "

When the question of differentiating between factual news and interpretation of news by commentators was brought up in the Senate Committee, Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman, said he thought this was a good idea. Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, agreed that there should be a clearer division between news and opinion.

"Commentators hold their freedom of speech has been abridged by the Columbia Broadcasting System's ruling, limiting them to straight news reports", Mr. Miller told the Committee.

Senator Wheeler said that "no one wants to abridge their freedom of speech", expressed the opinion the CBS ruling while not the whole answer to the problem, still was a "step in the right direction".

He insisted that opinion should be "labeled" beyond all possibility of confusion with "fact", and that anyone "attacked" by a commentator, as well as advocates on both sides of controversial issues and candidates of opposing political parties, should have time and opportunity to be heard.

Senator Wheeler also favored "equal facilities for an accredited representative of the opposition to reply to any political or campaign speech by the President of the United States as well as other public officers. "

The bill, as written, makes an exception of the President, but Senator Wheeler contended that "if the President makes use of a broadcast for this purpose he should pay for it and the opposition should be afforded the same facilities to reply. "

"Otherwise a President could abuse the privilege", he added.

It was also urged that the Federal Communications Commission be prevented in the future from exercising censorship or control over radio programs or from ruling that newspapers be excluded from ownership of radio stations.

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FLY DINNER ATTACKED IN CONGRESS; CALLED COMMUNISTIC

The testimonial dinner given to James L. Fly by the National Lawyers Guild last Friday, caused an outburst from Representative Frank B. Keefe (R), of Wisconsin, who charged that "it was obvious that this feast of honor was being tendered the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for the contempt he has shown Congress, Congressional Committees and individual members." Furthermore, Representative Keefe characterized the National Lawyers Guild as being "one of the most outspoken and rankest of Communistic front organizations of this or any other day." More denunciations of the dinner are expected to be made on the Hill.

The attack of Representative Keefe was made on the floor of the House just a few hours before the guests assembled at the Mayflower:

"The announcement (of the dinner) describes Mr. Fly as having been 'an ardent champion of the greatest freedom of all groups to secure time on the air and of the widest possible extension of radio service to all listeners'," Representative Keefe declared. "The notice of this jamboree is signed 'District of Columbia Chapter, National Lawyers' Guild', and it recites that Mr. Fly 'has done an outstanding job of preserving the integrity of the administrative process' - and I emphasize the phrase 'administrative process' - 'by his courageous stand against the Dies and Kerr Committees and by his steadfast opposition to the Cox Committee; and he has been a tireless worker in attempting to gear the all-important communications industry to the war effort.'

"With those reasons for rejoicing and for praising Mr. Fly as Chairman of the Communications Commission and as Chairman of the Board of War Communications, a good time should be had by all. But there are still other hopes held out for a joyous occasion. 'A distinguished group of Government officials and members of the bar are joining in the tribute to Chairman Fly.' The Federal Government is to be represented on that festive occasion by none other than Vice-President Wallace, Leon Henderson, erstwhile but hapless head of the O.P.A., and Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who 'have kindly consented to address the gathering.' All members of the bar and Mr. Fly's friends 'are cordially invited to attend this dinner' at a cost of only \$4.50 per plate.

"We readily recall another occasion when an assembled multitude was reminded that it had foregathered for a purpose other than to praise a noted character of history; but times, circumstances, organizations, and 'isms' have undergone many changes. It now seems to be the style to combine praise of the living with propaganda, for a continuance, even a redoubling, of their accomplishments along the lines advocated by the intelligentsia. The coming praise of Mr. Fly seems remote from a praise limited merely to past accomplishments - it portends other things that doubtless will be expected of him; and the testimonial dinner is probably meant as a spur to greater accomplishments along the lines of things sponsored and advocated by the Guild.

"It is unique in the history of America for a so-called organization of lawyers to thus honor one so contemptuous of the Nation's law-making body, but it is thoroughly in keeping with the communistic performances of the National Lawyers' Guild.

"Its tenets, objects, and aims have been and are such that Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, former Attorney General; Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; New York Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora; Judge Nathan Margold, of our District of Columbia Municipal Court, and formerly Solicitor for the Department of the Interior; New York City Comptroller, Joseph D. McGoldrick; and others resigned, with reasons therefor which may be stated, as they were by Mr. Merle, as follows:

"It is obvious that the present management of the Guild is not prepared to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line. Under these circumstances, and in company with most progressive lawyers, I have no further interest in it."

"Come what may, Mr. Fly still thinks so well of the Guild that he is willing to break bread with its members and at a dinner given under its auspices, and that at a time when our people are tightening their belts, foregoing as the President has strongly intimated, adequate diets as a safeguard against greater shortages of good food, and to the end that we may do more than a man's part in feeding, financing, and policing the world as a part of the new world order which is just now taking shape and emerging from the dream state.* * *

"I cannot refrain from observing that it seems strange that the expensive dinner to honor Mr. Fly should be held in these days of strenuous rationing, and when many organizations and associations are, at the behest of the Government itself, canceling their meetings, conventions, and banquets in the interest of the war effort.

"Whatever the true object of the impending testimonial, and whatever the subjects that will be discussed, let us hope that Mr. Fly will enunciate a fixed and determined plan to safeguard the freedom of the radio; and that any and all other proposals will be left to the countries which have dictators and admit the fact. If Mr. Fly does this, however, he will have to forsake a principle which he has helped to establish, namely, that radio stations may properly be required to sign and file stipulations with the Commission indicative of program content, as conditions precedent to favorable action by the Commission on matters before it.

"A document accompanying the announcement of the Fly testimonial dinner bears the notation 'Standard Form No. 64, office memorandum, United States Government' and is signed Harry M. Plotkin. That paper indicates that officials and employees of the Federal Communications Commission are probably being solicited to purchase dinner tickets at \$4.50 a throw, since Mr. Plotkin happens to be a member of the Commission's legal staff.

"In these days of heavy demands upon Government employees for taxes, the purchase of War bonds, subscriptions to the Red Cross - so that persons of high estate may perform world travel - and subscriptions to the Community War Fund, which is an enlargement of the old Community Chest, and which spends its money, in part, through an ideological organization which busies itself with the rescue and bringing of alien refugees to this country, it seems our Government workers have enough legitimate uses for their surplus change, without being asked to buy dinner tickets at \$4.50 each for the purpose of honoring any Government official."

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STANDARDS BUREAU FREQUENCY BROADCASTS STREAMLINED

The broadcast service of the National Bureau of Standards new station WWV at Baltsville, Md., has been improved and extended so that it now includes: (1) standard radio frequencies, (2) standard time intervals accurately synchronized with basic time signals, (3) standard audio frequencies, (4) standard musical pitch, 440 cycles per second, corresponding to A above middle C.

This service makes widely available the national standard of frequency, which is of value in scientific and other measurements. Any desired frequency may be measured in terms of any one of the standard frequencies, either audio or radio. This may be done by the aid of harmonics and beats, with one or more auxiliary oscillators.

The service is continuous at all times day and night. The standard radio frequencies are 5 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously; 10 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously; and 15 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously in the daytime only, (i.e. day at Washington, D. C.).

All the radio frequencies carry two audio frequencies at the same time, 440 cycles per second and 4,000 cycles per second; the former is the standard musical pitch and the latter is a useful standard audio frequency. In addition, there is a pulse every second, heard as a faint tick each second when listening to the broadcast.

The audio frequencies are interrupted precisely on the hour and each 5 minutes thereafter; after an interval of precisely 1 minute they are resumed. This 1-minute interval is provided in order to give the station announcement and to afford an interval for the checking of radio-frequency measurements free from the presence of the audio frequencies. The announcement is the station call letters (WWV) in telegraphic code (dots and dashes) except at the hour and half hour when the announcement is given by voice.

"The accuracy of all the frequencies, radio and audio, as transmitted, is better than 1 part in 10,000,000. The time interval

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marked by the pulse every second is accurate to 0.000,01 second. The 1-minute, 4-minute, and 5-minute intervals, synchronized with the seconds, pulses and marked by the beginning and ending of the periods when the audio frequencies are off, are accurate to 1 part in 10,000,000.

Of the radio frequencies on the air at a given time, the lowest provides service to short distances, and the highest to great distances. For example, during a Winter day, good service is given on 5 megacycles at distances from 0 to 1,000 miles, 10 megacycles from about 600 to 3,000 miles, and 15 megacycles from about 1,000 to 6,000 miles. Except for a certain period at night, within a few hundred miles of the station, reliable reception is in general possible at all times throughout the United States and the North Atlantic Ocean, and fair reception over most of the world.

Information on how to receive and utilize the service is given in the Bureau's Letter Circular LC-645, Methods of Using Standard Frequencies Broadcast By Radio, obtainable on request. The Standards Bureau welcomes reports of difficulties, methods of use, or special applications of the service.

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RADIO PROGRAM NEWSPAPER ADS UP 442,597 LINES

While radio news space in the country's newspapers is being steadily curtailed, according to a survey of Media Record figures of 12 cities for the first six months of this year made by the Billboard, radio program ads increased 442,597 lines over the same period last year.

The trend, the article points out, is a repetition of what happened in both the railroad and the movie industries as they grew, and can possibly be accounted for in this case by the facts that more commercial programs are on the air today and competition between them is greater, resulting in heavy space buying. Also, Billboard suggests, films are making more use of radio and in many cases getting free time and talent in return for buying display ad space on radio pages, which also increases competition.

The article concludes with the prophecy of an even larger increase by ~~1944~~ 1944.

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TRADE NOTES

Because of the increase in programs requiring a studio audience, and the resulting need for additional studio space, the Blue Network has leased for one year the Ritz Theatre at 219 W. 48th Street, New York. The Ritz has a seating capacity of 900.

First program to originate from the Ritz, now being re-decorated, will be the Philco Corporation's "Radio Hall of Fame", which goes on the air December 5th.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is reported to be trying to arrange a New Year's broadcast participated in by Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Kai Shek and Roosevelt.

Richard C. Fernald has joined CBS Press Information, replacing Carleton Pearl, who left to enter the Army.

Most recently Mr. Fernald has been a member of the Public Relations staff of Bell Aircraft Corporation. Previously, for four years, he had been associated with the Republican Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass., and worked as a reporter for two of its papers - the Springfield Republican, and the Springfield Sunday Union and Republican.

Winterine Manufacturing Co., 105 Wazee Market, Denver, Colo., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of "Antarctic", a so-called antifreeze solution advertised for use in the cooling systems of automobiles and other combustion type engines.

In advertisements in newspapers and by radio continuities and other media the respondent had made false and misleading claims.

The speech of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission at the National Lawyers' Guild last Friday, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of November 22nd, at the request of Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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IF IT'S EXECUTIVE ABILITY OWI WANTS, ED. KLAUBER HAS IT

One critic of Elmer Davis in Congress - and from his own State of Indiana - remarked that he believed Elmer was well intentioned but he didn't seem to have much executive ability. If that is the case, this should be an additional reason for welcoming Edward Klauber, retired Columbia Broadcasting System Vice-President as Associate Director of the Office of War Information.

If it is the lack of e.a. that is the matter with OWI, Ed. Klauber, hard bitten former New York Times Night City Editor, has arrived at exactly the right time. Mr. Klauber didn't make such a bad showing in the executive ability line in his record climb from CBS v-p. to Chairman of the Executive Committee from which position he was forced to retire on account of ill-health.

Nobody knows about Klauber better than Elmer Davis, which is probably the reason the former was urged to join the OWI at this critical period. The writer hasn't had an opportunity to check, but it is his impression that Mr. Klauber may have been Elmer's boss at both the Times and Columbia.

In addition to being a first class executive, Mr. Klauber is a fighter to the finish if occasion demands it. Anybody who covered the monopoly hearings at the Capitol a year or so ago when William S. Paley, President of CBS, hit back so effectively, can tell you the important behind-the-scenes part Mr. Klauber played in those proceedings. He unquestionably has been one of the master minds in the fight Mr. Paley has been making on Chairman Fly and the Federal Communications Commission trying to make the broadcasting industry jump through the hoop.

At that, Mr. Klauber will no doubt prove a restraining influence on Elmer Davis who so frequently sticks his neck out fighting Congressmen and other high officials. Mr. Klauber has much better judgment than that. Also it is this writer's prediction that Mr. Klauber will get along a lot better with the newspaper men than Mr. Davis who, because of the partisanship he has shown, has been a disappointment. It is our guess, though he hails from Kentucky which until recently was considered a Democratic State, that Ed Klauber is not a New Dealer but whether he is or not, the customers will very likely never know it. Our belief also is that if any attempt is made to exert White House pressure on Mr. Klauber that he will resign rather than yield.

The official release given out of the coming of the newspaper and radio executive to OWI was as follows:

"The post of Associate Director has been vacant since last June, when Milton S. Eisenhower resigned to become President of Kansas State College.

"Mr. Klauber was with the Columbia Broadcasting System for thirteen years until his retirement last September. As Executive Vice-President of Columbia he was second in command of that company under its President, William S. Paley, and devoted much of his efforts to the public affairs and policy aspects of network broadcasting.

"Mr. Klauber began his newspaper career on the old New York World in 1912. He joined the staff of the New York Times in 1916 and was with that newspaper nearly thirteen years as reporter, rewrite man and news executive. He resigned the Night City editorship of the Times in 1928 and spent the next eighteen months in advertising and public relations before going to CBS in 1930.

"Mr. Klauber was born in Louisville, Ky.

"As Associate Director, he will collaborate with Mr. Davis in the direction and administration of all OWI operations, both in this country and abroad. He will assume his duties in Washington December 1st."

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BBC BROADCASTS HEARD BETTER IN BRAZIL THAN U.S.

Whether we are spending six billion on the Latin Americans or two billion, or as young Mr. Rockefeller claims, "only" \$600,000,000, the fact remains that the British Broadcasting Corporation continues to give better short-wave service to those countries than Mr. Rockefeller and OWI do.

This writer recently had a report from an American in one of the large east coast cities in Brazil that the BBC was getting to them from England much better than our stations in the adjacent United States. Furthermore the BBC broadcasts were English, the language best understood by those able to afford short-wave receiving sets while the United States broadcasts were in Portuguese and Spanish.

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An invitation to make an extensive four-month study of its musical resources so that the cultural relations between the Americas can be more closely coordinated has been accepted by Dr. J. M. Coopersmith, Director of the Music Library and Copyright Division of Station WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System. The President of the Dominican Republic, Rafaelo Trujillo Molina, extended the invitation.

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PRAISE FOR SIGNAL CORPS IN ITALY AND "HANDIE-TALKIE"

A dispatch received by the War Department from an observer attached to the American Fifth Army now battling in Italy had high praise for the work of the Signal Corps troops and the successful performance of the five-tube radio "handie-talkie".

"In Italy, one Signal company actually got ahead of the Infantry, with the result that the information they phoned back to the heavy guns of the destroyers, cruisers, and other craft in the harbor offshore brought about the destruction of German Mark VI tanks which threatened the whole landing party", the dispatch states.

"Though virtually every type of equipment the Signal companies had at their disposal that day, and for days to come, was in use, there was little opportunity to determine which piece of equipment was the most valuable. Like the artilleryman or engineer, it all depended on whom you talked with - each had his favorite. The consensus was, however, that the 'handie-talkie' - that small compact radio set that gives the platoon an opportunity to communicate with its company commander or battalion leader instantly - won universal approval. It provided the much needed communication with isolated groups and parties sent forward to reconnoiter."

(The handie-talkie, the War Department explains, is a five-tube transceiver, built with the precision of a wrist watch. Complete with battery, it weighs five pounds. When not in use the set is slung over the soldier's left shoulder by a strap, and the telescopic antenna collapses into the case. Extending the antenna turns on the set automatically. The only other adjustment that is necessary is to press the "press to talk" button under the operator's fingertips, changing the circuit of the set from a receiver to a transmitter.)

"Regimental communications officers were generally high in their praise of the 600 series, which gained considerable use during this invasion."

(The 600 series of Signal Corps radios consists of three different types: the SCR 608, SCR 609, and SCR 610, the War Department adds. All are operated with frequency modulation for voice communications and are used by combat troops to set up wireless nets during battle. The SCR 609 is a mobile artillery and field artillery set which is powered from the storage battery of the vehicle in which it is installed, and is extremely rugged in construction. It consists of two receivers and one transmitter mounted on a single base. Intercabling complications are by-passed by a series of plugs on the set matching sockets on the base. The set has a number of channels which can be changed instantaneously by push-button tuning.

The SCR 609 is a two-piece battery-operated set, each part of which looks like a portable typewriter case when carried. It has a telescopic antenna, which can be fitted into the top case when not in use. It is operated when set down, and has a choice of several channels, selected by slipping a switch. The SCR 610 is similar to

the SCR 609 with added components allowing it to be operated while in motion in a vehicle. It gets its power from the storage battery of the vehicle in which it is mounted.)

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FCC PROBERS GET ANOTHER \$50,000; CRAVEN CALLED BACK

On a motion of Representative Cochran (R), of Missouri, the House passed a resolution granting an additional \$50,000 to the Committee headed by Representative Lea (D), of California, to enable it to continue the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. Chairman Lea had asked for \$75,000 but the appropriation granted will enable the probers to carry on for sometime to come.

Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, who was on the stand when the Committee recessed for Thanksgiving, will resume his testimony when the group reconvenes today (Tuesday, November 30th).

Chairman Lea said the investigators would take up reports that President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers had been given 15 minutes on a national hookup reserved for the American Dairy Association.

He said any investigation would be "incidental, but relevant" to the Committee's study of fairness in the allotment of time to sponsors and others.

"It is within our jurisdiction to investigate", Mr. Lea said, "and we are deeply interested in the matter of fairness in allotting time on the air."

Representative Andresen (R), of Minnesota, charged in the House that the incident was a threat to the freedom of the airways. He said he had tried unsuccessfully to find out who was responsible for cancellation of the farmer program.

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, said in New York that the network chose to cancel the commercial broadcast rather than the Chicago Round Table, a popular sustaining program. He denied there had been any Government coercion to force the network to give Mr. Thomas the period used.

To date the House FCC investigation has cost approximately \$100,000.

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BACKS UP INTERNATIONAL POSTWAR COMMUNICATIONS PLANS

Just as it has been strongly backing up Chairman Fly in the Congressman Cox and Goodwin Watson cases, the Washington Post has endorsed the post war world communications plan which Mr. Fly proposed recently.

"We can think of few more vital buttresses to the world order that is now in the making than an international communications system", says the Post. "It is idle to speak of world-wide understanding and good will if the peoples of different countries have no established means of communicating with each other at reasonable rates. The freedom of communications within the United States should make us the first to realize the necessity of circling the globe with cables and radio channels accessible to all nations.

"The country is deeply indebted to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission for injecting this important issue into the current discussion of the postwar world. Along with many others, we missed the full significance of Mr. Fly's address a week ago. Since we have had an opportunity to read his thoughtful and meaty remarks, however, we are confident that the FCC Chairman has outlined a problem that will claim a prominent place in the peace conferences.

"What the world obviously needs is a communication system comparable to that now serving the nations within the British Commonwealth. * * * To accomplish this aim the FCC Chairman has outlined four basic principles: (1) There should be uniform rates for all messages throughout the world, with no discrimination anywhere. (2) These rates should be low to encourage communication. (3) Instantaneous radio communications between all important areas of the globe should be sought, with perhaps an electronic 'conveyor belt' in the equatorial zone to conserve frequencies. (4) Uniform and low press rates should extend throughout the world.

"Here is a program that should command widespread support at the peace conference. We missed an opportunity, as Mr. Fly has pointed out, at Versailles. In the interest of world unity as well as our own relations with other countries, we must exercise a more vigorous leadership in this field when the present conflict is over."

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AGAIN REPORTED THAT BBC WILL GO COMMERCIAL

The report has again reached Washington that the British Broadcasting Corporation is planning on going commercial after the war. Also that Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John Royal, Vice-President, who have just returned from England, likewise Columbia Broadcasting System officials, discussed the matter of BBC handling United States network programs.

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SYKES' IDEA OF ROTATING FCC CHAIRMEN REGISTERS

There seems to be no question but that Judge Eugene O. Sykes, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has something in his suggestion to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee considering the White-Wheeler bill that the chairmanship of the FCC rotate, as is done in the Federal Trade and other Commissions. It is such an obvious solution to the present situation where Chairman Fly is charged with having dug himself in and usurping his power that one observer remarked it was strange nobody had thought of the rotating idea for the FCC head a long time ago.

The Federal Trade Commission Chairman serves for a year and then is succeeded by the next man; thus all of the members of the Commission have a crack at it. The opinion was expressed that there might be a good chance of the Senate writing the suggestion of Judge Sykes into the new radio law.

The Judge, now practising law in Washington, who has just been made legislative counsel of the Newspaper Radio Committee, told the Committee, he approved the organization of the FCC as outlined in the bill, which provides for the separation of the seven-member Commission into the divisions of three members each, to deal with public communications (broadcasting), and private communications (telegraph and telephone). The whole Commission would have jurisdiction over the assignment of frequencies to the various radio services among other duties.

The principal grounds of protest of the Press-Radio group headed by Harold V. Hough, of the Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram were these:

1. That regulation on the question of newspaper interest in radio has been recognized as a proper field for Congressional action by everybody involved, including the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

2. That the present status of "freezing" newspaper applications is a denial of the Constitutional guarantee in that it presumes to apply to no other lawful business except newspapers and therefore is discriminatory.

3. That all that is asked by the newspaper publishers interested in radio is that provisions of the law be written so that the occupation of newspaper publication in relation to radio interest be treated the same as any other.

4. That Congress provide for immediate action, as newspaper applications for radio stations have been treated prejudicially by being put in an inactive file since March 10, 1941, on a legal issue which even Chairman James L. Fly agrees has doubtful validity.

Earl L. Glade, Mayor-elect of Salt Lake City, and Manager of radio station KSL, commended the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, and the increasing observance of its provisions by broadcasters.

He agreed with Senator Wheeler that compliance was not unanimous. And that perhaps not more than half the members of the Association observed "in letter and spirit" the Code's standards of good taste in advertising.

But he insisted that despite "too much bad taste advertising" on radio stations, their record still was better than magazines and theatres and was improving steadily.

Senator Wheeler asked if he thought the FCC "should have something to say" about such advertising, but Mr. Glade said he believed the end could "be achieved in the American way" by the industry without compulsion.

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SPOKEN WORD NEWSCASTS FROM AFRICA INCREASE 250%

There has been a big increase in the broadcasting by the spoken word of American and British press news from North Africa to New York and London. In October it ran more than 10,000 dispatches. This was an increase of 250% over the level of December, 1942, when the service was begun by Army Public Relations as an emergency measure to break the press traffic bottleneck.

For the period from December through October, the grand total of the twice-daily voicecasts was more than 2,200,000 words. The emergency subsided but the non-commercial Army voicecast grew and the November total is expected to show a sharp rise over the October record.

There were 5,901 dispatches read over the air in the first eleven months of the voicecasting. Two-thirds of these were broadcast to New York. United Press led with 1,405 dispatches, according to Army Public Relations. AP and Reuters of London followed with 1,281 and 1,219 stories respectively. INS has sent 622 by voicecast and Britain's Exchange Telegraph 592. The number of regular and special communique broadcast came to 280.

Besides the press agencies, 28 different British and American newspapers, chains, syndicates and magazines have taken advantage of the service with the Chicago Daily News (217 dispatches), the New York Times (71) and the Philadelphia Inquirer (57), submitting the bulk of the copy.

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FIRESTONE BEGINS REGULAR TELEVISION PROGRAMS IN N. Y.

Known as the "Voice of Firestone Televues", a television program was launched in New York last Sunday night by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Company. It was begun following the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the "Voice of Firestone" radio program and was broadcast from the National Broadcasting Co. studios.

The program was introduced by Firestone and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, appeared on the television screen.

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FRANK RUSSELL COMING ALONG NICELY AFTER ILLNESS

Frank M. Russell, resident Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, apparently now on the high road to recovery following an attack of pneumonia which had his friends badly worried, left the Doctors Hospital in Washington after being there a month or more. Mr. Russell is at present convalescing at his home in nearby Maryland. A complete rest has been ordered and Mr. and Mrs. Russell will leave soon for an extended stay at Pinehurst.

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SHIP TO BE NAMED AFTER DEAD WAR COMMENTATOR

The U. S. Maritime Commission has formally approved the suggestion that Liberty Ships be named in memory of 11 correspondents who lost their lives while covering the present war. Dates of launchings have not been fixed.

Among those in whose honor one of these ships will be named is Frank J. Cuhel of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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The American soldiers at Fort Pepperell at St. Johns, Newfoundland, own and operate their own broadcasting station. Its call letters are VOUS, the initials of which stand for "Voice of United States."

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Paul Whiteman, in charge of music for the Blue Network, will speak to the Music Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters at a luncheon in New York City, December 1st. The Committee meets to consider the ASCAP per-program contract and to discuss industry needs and problems with all licensing organizations, including AMP, SESAC and BMI.

An extra year-end dividend of 10 cents, payable December 15, was announced by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation. This will bring payments for the year to 25 cents, the initial quarterly of 15 cents having been paid in October. Directors will meet in December to act on the quarterly dividend which would be due for payment in January.

Swatting Mr. Fly and Mayor LaGuardia, Westbrook Pegler writes: "Mayor LaGuardia misuses a publicly owned radio station which is neither his personal property nor that of his political group, to spread his personal political views about the local Republicans. Being quickly challenged he then denies his remarks were political but passes the buck to his political ally, Mr. Fly of the Communications Commission, to decide. And Mr. Fly, instead of giving the obvious, honest decision that the statements were political, makes an evasive answer.

"Now there you have the Mayor of our largest city squirming and attempting to be funny about a straight question of fact, and one of the most powerful Federal officials, a man with a duty to the whole people, backing him up."

Howard Stanley, Press-Information Director for Washington's CBS-owned WTOP, has been made a member of the Publicity Committee for Post-War Planning in the District of Columbia.

Stations WDBC, Escanaba, WDMJ, Marquette, and WKBZ, Muskegon, have become affiliated with the Blue Network as members of the Michigan Network.

The Promotion and Research Department of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has just completed cataloguing a complete list of Mutual sponsored programs for November. The listing, to be released monthly, is tabulated in alphabetical order, according to sponsors, also revealing such data as: Program Title, Origination Point, number of stations broadcasting, time on the air, product and agency.

Beginning January 1, 1944, Station WTBO, Cumberland, Maryland, will become a basic supplementary outlet of the NBC network.

"Class legislation is the kindest term that can be applied to the \$15,000,000 Bankhead bill", the Editor and Publisher observes. "Such employment of advertising is a travesty. It can be accurately called the first step toward subsidizing the small newspapers of the

country - a step which has been opposed by every newspaperman and official who has given a moment's thought to the question."

 Patients in the Marine Corps Hospital in Quantico, Va., who are unable to write letters home now can send verbal messages to the home folks on recordings free.

Trudye Davidson, recording engineer at the Pepsi-Cola Center for servicemen in Washington, will take her voice-recording equipment and a supply of records to Quantico one day each week to make recordings for the patients. The idea came from Pvt. Howard Thompson, USMC, who lost part of his right hand during training.

 Mutual Broadcasting System has acquired two new outlets in the State of Texas - KFRO, Longview, and KBWD, Brownwood, signed as affiliates of the Texas State Network.

 The practical part electronics are playing in various industrial fields, as differentiated from the fanciful "blue-sky" imaginings of some current writers, is presented in a 44-page booklet just released by the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J. Illustrated in color, and written in non-technical language, this booklet, "Electronics in Industry", is being made available to business executives, manufacturers, and industrialists in whose fields the science of electronics may find applications.

 According to an A.P. dispatch from London, a code of taboos adopted by the British Broadcasting Corporation forbids jokes about the home guard, black market, police, American soldiers, any of the feminine branches of the armed forces, Army officers (although not enlisted men), intoxicating drinks or the bombing of Germany.

The list also included in the ban of the American Southern accent, except in minstrel show programs; impersonation of persons on the "Brain Trust" program (English version of "Information Please"), the jazzing of classical music and the singing of nostalgic tunes, lest the latter make soldiers homesick.

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OPPOSES MOVING KTHS FROM HOT SPRINGS TO SHREVEPORT

Mr. C. E. Palmer, publisher of the Hot Springs Sentinel-Record and New Era, has asked the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce to oppose a petition filed by owners of radio station KTHS with the Federal Communications Commission for transfer of the station. Mr. Palmer asked that the petition be opposed on the premise that the station, an NBC Blue affiliate, is the only clear channel station in Arkansas and that the station has been invaluable as an advertising medium for Hot Springs.

KTHS was formerly owned by the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce and when the FCC ordered the station sold, ownership was gained by Shreveport, La., interests.

Although there was no indication in the petition as to where the station would be removed, at least one Little Rock station has stated that it would oppose removal of the station to that city.

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CBS EXPANDS REFERENCE LIBRARY; ACKERMAN IN CHARGE

Columbia Broadcasting System's Reference Library will be expanded and renamed the CBS Reference Department.

The Reference Library, established three years ago, has gradually been called upon to assume additional duties. William C. Ackerman, who joined the network as Director of the Library at its inception, will have general charge of the expanded operations.

A Program Research Division has been formed to function within the Reference Department. Stanford Mirkin, formerly of the Program Department, joins the Reference Department as Manager of its Program Research Division. A member of the network since 1937, Mr. Mirkin has worked on numerous program research assignments, the latest being for the CBS-BBC exchange series, "Transatlantic Call: People to People".

Miss Agnes Law, as Librarian, will be in charge of the Library Division of the Reference Department. Miss Law has been with the Library since November 1940. She joined CBS in 1927.

In telling of the expansion, Frank Stanton Network Vice-President, said the move was "in recognition of the Library's increasing activity in the field of program research and would further strengthen CBS programming facilities by the creation of a Reference Department geared to provide creative research in program material."

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NEW RCA DYNAMIC DEMONSTRATOR FOR STUDENTS OF RADIO

RCA's newest Dynamic Demonstrator, a practical circuit diagram designed for laboratory and classroom instruction in radio, is now in production and available to schools and training classes on a priority basis, RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America has announced.

The Demonstrator embodies improvements in design and operation over two previous RCA models which have played a major role in the streamlined training of thousands of radio personnel suddenly needed in wartime.

Dynamic Demonstrator III is a complete, operative, six-tube superheterodyne radio receiver expanded on a plane surface so that all circuits and parts are readily visible and accessible for study. Its design is based on actual teaching experience and classroom requirements.

The Demonstrator is large enough for group study, presenting a visual comparison of schematic symbols and actual operating parts, since the parts are mounted beside their respective schematic symbols

The background of the Demonstrator is divided into five principal sections - power, oscillator, radio frequency, audio frequency and intermediate frequency.

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