

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 5, 1942

Knowlson Resigns From WPB.....	1
Yankee Net Sale O.K'ed As Two Commissioners Dissent.....	3
Yale Professor New Deputy Communications Director.....	5
Radio Most Important In Reconstruction, Says Mullen.....	5
Louis Ruppel Going Into Marines.....	6
FTC Cramps Style Of Scranton Station.....	6
McDonald Starts Campaign To Popularize "Radionics".....	7
Home Town Honors Niles Trammell.....	7
FTC Examines 1,000,000 Continuities in 1942.....	8
Vichy Suspends Radio Set Manufacture.....	8
RCA Mfg. Co. Merger Looked Upon As Organization Change.....	9
War Effects Varied In Radio And Wire Business.....	9
Calls Radio Best Converted Industry.....	10
Trade Notes.....	11

No. 1492

January 5, 1943

KNOWLSON RESIGNS FROM WPB

Resignation of James S. Knowlson as Vice Chairman of the War Production Board was announced Monday by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. In making the announcement Mr. Nelson said that he was retaining Mr. Knowlson within the WPB organization on a "when actually employed" basis, so that he could be called on as a consultant or special assistant from time to time.

Mr. Knowlson, who was formerly president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, resigned in order to return to his duties as President and Chairman of the Board of the Stewart-Warner Corporation in Chicago. This firm has a large volume of war orders, and Mr. Knowlson - who came to Washington 15 months ago expecting to stay three months - felt that he could no longer remain away from its helm.

In September, 1941, Mr. Knowlson entered the Office of Production Management as Deputy Director of Priorities. After the War Production Board was established he was made Director of Industry Operations, in which post he was responsible for initiating and executing the vast program for conversion of peace-time industry to war work. In a letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Nelson asserted that "the fact that this country today is devoting approximately 40 percent of its total output to munitions is in no small measure due to the way in which you handled that job".

Last Summer Mr. Knowlson was made Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, and was designated to serve as Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board. A new deputy on the CPRB will be named by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Knowlson's letter of resignation, and Mr. Nelson's letter to him in reply, follow!

December 16, 1942

Mr. Donald M. Nelson,
Room 5055
Social Security Building

My dear Don:

It has long been understood between us that it was necessary for me to get back to my regular job at an early date. On my last trip to Chicago it became perfectly obvious that it was inadvisable for me to postpone this time any further, and I am therefore asking you to accept my resignation effective not later than January 1.

1/5/43

As you know, I came down here with the idea of being here three, and possibly six months and that time now has been extended to well over a year and a quarter. You also know how greatly I have esteemed the privilege of being associated with you in this work and how much I value the friends and acquaintances I have made. It is an experience I shall never forget or regret.

Truly yours,

(Signed) J. S. Knowlson

My dear Jim:

I know how you feel, and I realize that the immense amount of war work which your company is doing makes your return to your work there imperative.

However, in view of the splendid work you have done here and the great help which you have given me personally, I would like to feel that I can continue to call on you in case of need. Therefore, instead of accepting your resignation, I am taking the liberty of placing you on a "when actually employed" basis, so that I may from time to time have the benefit of your help as a consultant and trouble-shooter on special jobs.

I would also like to take this occasion to say to you in writing that the country is indebted to you for the remarkably thorough and effective work which you did as Director of Industry Operations in bringing about the conversion to war production of our great consumer goods industries. The fact that this country today is devoting approximately 40 percent of its total output to munitions is in no small measure due to the way in which you handled that job, and the record is one of which you may well be proud.

Like everyone else in this organization who has had any contact with you, I shall be extremely sorry to see you leave. Only the fact that your job in industry is of vital importance to the war program makes it possible for me to consent to your departure.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Donald M. Nelson

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Labor-management committees are directing War Production Drives in a total of 1900 American war plants, representing approximately 3,750,000 employees. Among the 100 plants in which labor-management committees have been formed is the Utah Radio Products Company of Chicago.

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YANKEE NET SALE O.K'ED AS TWO COMMISSIONERS DISSENT

As their final work in 1942, the Federal Communications Commission en banc approved the transfer of control of The Yankee Network, Inc., licensee of four standard broadcast stations, four relay stations, two experimental stations, and two high frequency stations, through the sale of the capital stock of The Winter Street Corporation (which owns 100 per cent control of The Yankee Network), by John Shepard, 3rd, and George R. Blodgett, trustees, to The General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Commissioners Walker and Durr dissented.

The sum of \$1,240,000 will be paid, plus an additional amount to be determined on the date of the transfer equal to 94 per cent of the aggregate net quick assets of the seller over \$100,000.

There is also being sold to The General Tire and Rubber Company, as a part of the same transaction, all of the capital stock of The Colonial Network, Inc., which is owned 50 percent by John Shepard, 3rd, and 50 percent by his brother, Robert F. Shepard. Colonial is not a licensee of a broadcast station, its income being derived principally from the sale of station time and wired transcription service to subscribers.

In addition to its position of licensee, The Yankee Network, Inc. is engaged in the operation of a network broadcast system employing as outlets the four broadcast stations licensed to it and 17 contract outlets or affiliated stations located in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Commissioner Walker set forth the following views in connection with his dissent:

"The application should be set for hearing. A finding that a transfer shall be in the public interest is mandatory. The application herein does not show on its face, or contain therein, convincing facts that the public interest would be served by the proposed transfer. A public hearing would, therefore, seem advisable.

"The application should, in any event, be set for hearing on the issue of transferring broadcast stations to another industry. The instant application involves not only the control of certain broadcast stations but also of The Yankee Network, Inc.

"Broadcasting is of such public interest and importance that an effort should be made to keep it separate from other businesses. If a transfer of chain broadcasting interests, as herein proposed, may be granted to a tire and rubber company, may it not likewise be granted to a motor company or to a public utility? The precedent having once been established of transferring licenses controlling a network to other interests, where can the line be drawn? Chain broadcasting is of

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such vital public consequence and public interest that it should be a business in and of itself, and disassociated from any other business."

Commissioner Durr, dissenting, wrote:

"I think the application should be set for hearing. First, a question of absentee ownership and control is presented. The stations involved in the transfer are all located in New England. The control is now in the hands of people who are residents of New England and familiar with its problems and needs. Transferee is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Akron. Its officers and directors are residents of Ohio with the exception of one who resides in Florida. With the exception of two brokerage houses in New York City, all stockholders owning 1% or more of the outstanding capital stock are residents of Ohio. Nor does the application show that the transferee and those controlling it have a familiarity with or interest in the problems of the New England area. Accordingly, I do not believe that sufficient showing has been made to warrant a finding that the transfer of control would be in the public interest.

"Second, the transferee is a large manufacturing concern whose products have a nationwide distribution. By this transfer it will acquire, as an adjunct to its private business operations, a number of broadcasting stations which together serve a major portion of the New England states. With the networks to be acquired as a part of the same transaction, it will have access by radio to virtually the entire New England area.

"The issue presented here is not whether interests engaged in other lines of business should be prevented from owning any broadcasting stations, but rather the extent to which they should be permitted to go in the acquisition of such stations. Unless some limitation is imposed, they may embark upon a program of station acquisition which will force their competitors, and even concerns in entirely different lines of business, to follow the same course in order to survive. Such a course would tend to make radio broadcasting an adjunct of private commercial enterprise instead of the independent medium of entertainment and expression which it must be if it is really to serve the public interest. Moreover, the war has greatly accelerated the tendency toward bigness in industrial concerns which has long been under way. Will it be in the public interest to consolidate under a common control the economic power of large business establishments and the power to mold public opinion which is inherent in the operation of broadcasting stations?

"These are questions which I believe should be carefully investigated before the application is granted."

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YALE PROFESSOR NEW DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR

Appointment of Francis T. McNamara, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Yale University since 1923, to be Deputy Director of the Communications Equipment Division of the War Production Board, was announced by Leighton H. Peebles, Director of the Division.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Yale faculty, Mr. McNamara has served as electrical consultant for the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission since 1939. In this capacity, he has reviewed the electrical engineering activities and technical practices of all utilities operating within the State, including telephone and telegraph companies.

Mr. McNamara is also Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Examiners for the registration of professional engineers.

From 1926 to 1932, he taught a graduate course at Yale in telegraphy and telephony for officers sent to that university for advanced education by the Signal Corps, Army Air Force and Navy.

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RADIO MOST IMPORTANT IN RECONSTRUCTION, SAYS MULLEN

Although radio plays an increasingly important role in what we call the war effort, its greatest contribution lies in the service it will render at the peace table and during the era of reconstruction after the war, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company believes.

"Less than a quarter of a century ago, the nation marvelled when the National Broadcasting Company was able to group together a few radio stations in different cities for the first network broadcast", said Mr. Mullen. "Measured by present-day audiences an insignificant number of listeners heard that program. Today we dismiss without wonderment the fact that it is almost a daily occurrence to encircle the globe by radio, carrying important programs to hundreds of millions. The miraculous has become commonplace in an incredibly short span of years.

"President Wilson was almost bewildered at the complexity of the problems at Versailles. Conflicting nationalistic aims, fierce desire for revenge, and the sabotage of the fourteen points on which the armistice was based, all combined to defeat a lasting peace. Perhaps a permanent peace was impossible anyway, but it was foredoomed before the first line of the treaty was written. Secrecy and greed became indispensable allies as the rights of small nations were bartered away.

"The people who are fighting this war are determined that this tragedy shall not happen again. This peace must be a people's peace, written as solemn guarantee that the treaty shall not be merely a truce while nations prepare for the next conflict. This time we really shall have open covenants openly arrived at.

"Radio, in dozens of languages, will inform the world regarding every step of negotiations. Peace emissaries will report by radio to their respective nations in a great referendum vote of public opinion. Thus, when the most important document ever written in history is ready for signature, its contents will be known to, and have the approval of those whose future is bound up in it. Radio will have fulfilled its destiny."

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LOUIS RUPPEL GOING INTO MARINES

Louis Ruppel, former CBS publicity director, will leave the Crowell Publications to become a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

He expects to be assigned to the aerial photography and map-making branch of the air service.

Mr. Ruppel was formerly the Managing Editor of the Chicago Times. As a correspondent he covered Albany when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor. While there, Mr. Roosevelt presented him with an autographed photo which, if this writer remembers it correctly, was inscribed: "To Louis Ruppel, who taught me everything I know about publicity."

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FTC CRAMPS STYLE OF SCRANTON STATION

Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., operating radio station WGBI, Scranton, Pa., engaged in selling the use of its radio transmittal facilities and power, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that WGBI is the only radio station heard in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre market area; that outside radio stations are not heard in that area; that WGBI is the only regional or clear channel station serving the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre market area; that the station covers the entire area of Northeastern Pennsylvania, or that a survey shows that 98 percent of the daytime listeners or 96 percent of the nighttime listeners in Scranton's home county of Lackawanna regularly listen to WGBI, or from misrepresenting in any manner the station's audience or coverage as shown by surveys or otherwise.

Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., further agree to cease and desist from misrepresenting through exaggeration the number of prospective purchasers who listen to WGBI or the territory which it covers.

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McDONALD STARTS CAMPAIGN TO POPULARIZE "RADIONICS"

As a further step in his fight on the word "electronics", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, has just launched an advertising campaign to establish the word "radionics" in the public mind. It is his contention that the radio industry should not allow itself to be swallowed up by the designation "electronics".

"I think we ought to protect our investment in the name 'radio'", he declared.

The first Zenith advertisement using the word "radionics" will appear in the Wal Street Journal, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald American, Chicago Sun, New York Times, New York Daily News and the Washington Post.

The ad, carrying the Army-Navy "E" Pennant, the War Bond flag, and the Service flag, reads as follows:

"With the dawn of the New Year, we should all strive to excel - to better perform the tasks which will aid in shortening the war.

"Zenith is proud to be a part of the great industrial force of this country which is producing War Radio and Radionic apparatus for our armed forces - and resolves to continue to do its utmost in producing the war equipment so vital to Victory.

"Exactly what Zenith is making is a military secret, but we can tell you we are dealing with the thing we know best - Radio and Radionics exclusively.

"To the millions of Zenith owners - to its many friends in the industry - to its distributors and dealers Zenith wishes the best of everything for the year to come.

"Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois"

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HOME TOWN HONORS NILES TRAMMELL

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, on a visit to his old home town, Marietta, Ga., has been proclaimed "a lifelong and permanent citizen of Marietta". The visitor was welcomed home by a group of his boyhood friends headed by Mayor L. M. Blair, who issued the proclamation. Members of the local fire department lined up in the public square as part of the reception committee.

Mr. Trammell, after spending his boyhood in Marietta, went to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and then served in France during World War I. After the war he entered radio and advanced rapidly.

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FTC EXAMINES 1,000,000 CONTINUITIES IN 1942

The Federal Trade Commission has submitted to Congress its 28th annual report covering activities of the fiscal year 1941-42.

In addition to performing its regular statutory duties in the administration of the laws over which it has jurisdiction, the Commission conducted 16 wartime investigations for various war agencies, including the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. A continuing survey of war-related advertising appearing in newspapers and periodicals and broadcast over the radio also was made for the Office of Censorship and other agencies.

In connection with its continuing survey of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission examined about 381,000 newspaper, magazine, and other periodical advertisements and more than 1,000,000 commercial radio continuities, of which approximately 19,000 advertisements and 18,000 broadcasts were designated for further review as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

The annual report notes that the Commission, in general, has received the cooperation of the radio and publishing industries and "has observed a desire on the part of these broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising."

After the United States entered the war, some of the war agencies made use of the system long established by the Commission for conducting comprehensive surveys of radio and periodical advertising on a continuing basis. At the request of the Office of Censorship, the Commission analyzed, and reported to that agency, such advertising as contained any reference to certain war-related subjects or possible violations of the codes of wartime practices for the press and radio. Other reports on war-related advertising were made to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. The material thus surveyed for the war agencies comprised all advertising broadcast over the national and regional networks and samplings of that broadcast over all individual stations; as well as advertisements in 533 magazines, 463 newspapers, 25 domestic newspapers printed in European languages, and 19 domestic newspapers printed in Oriental languages.

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VICHY SUSPENDS RADIO SET MANUFACTURE

Soon the French will have only the news Pierre Laval wishes them to have with the elimination of foreign broadcasts", a Berne dispatch reads. The French learned today that the tax on receiving sets had been doubled and that the manufacture of sets had been suspended until measures were taken to control production, with the obvious inference that the new models will not permit the hearing of British and American broadcasts.

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RCA MFG. CO. MERGER LOOKED UPON AS ORGANIZATION CHANGE

The consolidation of the RCA Manufacturing Company with the Radio Corporation of America, its parent company, December 31, was explained by a spokesman of the company as merely an organization change.

The RCA Manufacturing Company has approximately 30,000 employees and is now chiefly engaged in producing radio equipment vital to the war effort. Its principal plants are located in Camden and Harrison, New Jersey; Indianapolis and Bloomington, Indiana; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Hollywood, California. The RCA Laboratories are located at Princeton, New Jersey. The manufacturing organization will be known as the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America. The management, personnel, operations, and sales policies will continue as heretofore.

"The unification of the administrative, research and manufacturing activities of RCA will result in closer coordination and increased flexibility of operation", David Sarnoff, RCA President, stated. "It is expected that this unity and coordination of services will facilitate the company's war efforts."

Mr. Sarnoff also announced that at the meeting of the Board, George K. Throckmorton, former Chairman of the Executive Committee, of RCA Manufacturing Company, was elected a Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, of which Mr. Throckmorton is a Director.

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WAR EFFECTS VARIED IN RADIO AND WIRE BUSINESS

The effect of the war on the fortunes of communications companies has not been uniform, according to James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission and Board of War Communications. "At one extreme the telephone and telegraph companies, engaged in long-distance traffic, have enjoyed substantial increase in gross earnings, while the local telephone companies in the cities have done moderately well", Mr. Fly said.

"At the other extreme, many small broadcasting stations dependent on the revenue flowing from local advertisers have suffered a material decline in earnings. In between, the national networks and the large broadcasting stations have done fairly well.

"During a war, the Federal Government becomes the best customer of the long lines of the telephone and telegraph companies. For example, at the end of August, 1941, the United States was using 23 private telephone wires, totaling 5300 miles. On August 31, 1942, the number of such circuits was more than 300 and the mileage more than 150,000. During the same period, the Government usage of teletype and telegraph circuits quadrupled.

Due to the policy of large national advertisers of retaining their radio time and using it to promote good will and preserve trade names, the large broadcasting stations and the networks are holding their revenues and, in certain instances, increasing them. Taxes and man-power are their chief worries. With the little fellows, it is another story.

The independent telephone company and the independent broadcaster are in the same spot. They are experiencing difficulty in meeting expenses.

There is outstanding significance in the growth of our international communications as a result of the war. These circuits, both wire and wireless, have been catapulted by the war from a position of remote interest to one of dominant importance. They are being utilized now in maintaining an American battlefield stretching around the world. After the war, they will connect us to a world community.

At this time, I hope we shall have one strong private company in the international radiotelegraph and cable field (instead of the 10 that now exist) which will be able to compete successfully with the big foreign companies, many of which are protected and promoted by their governments.

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CALLS RADIO BEST CONVERTED INDUSTRY

Appraisal of the wartime work of the radio manufacturing industry was made by John K. Hutchens, writing in the New York Times:

"Who is making what, and where, is a military secret, for obvious reasons. So is the exact amount of communications material delivered to the Government in 1942. But the overall achievement of the industry is no secret. It is so great that Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio Division, could say in his Washington office the other day: 'Radio is our best converted industry.'"

"What is now concentrating on is receiving and sending sets for tanks, planes, surface craft, submarines; "walkie-talkie" and other field sets; tubes and batteries by the millions; detector devices; amplifiers, wire, telephones, transmitters, teletypewriters, direction finders, radio locaters, altimeters, switchboards, public address systems; in short, a catalog of articles and devices, some of them non-radio but all of them essential to that communications system which is the nerve center of mechanical warfare."

"Of all that the radio industry now produces, about 80 per cent goes to the Army Signal Corps (including the equipment it procures for the Army Air Force and the Army Armored Force) and 20 per cent to the Navy, with the FBI, civilian aviation, Forest service, police service and other agencies receiving only a small fraction of the entire output. Once delivered to the armed forces, the equipment is a sort of pool, in the sense that all types of communications work in close collaboration."

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 : : : : TRADE NOTES : : : :
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At the request of the Board of War Communications, the FCC allocated two additional police frequencies 7805 and 7935 to the international broadcast service for the duration of the war. On the basis that the broadcast transmissions will be intended for reception outside the continental United States and that most of the zone and inter-zone police communication on these frequencies occurs during daylight hours, it is not expected that the police service will cause any interference to the international broadcast service.

The exemption from price control of radio fixed capacitors for military use today was extended from January 1, 1943, to April 1, 1943. Capacitors, known also as condensers, are essential parts of radio apparatus. Production for military uses has expanded at a rapid rate but the program has not reached the desired point of stability for the purposes of price regulation, OPA announced.

During the additional exemption period it is believed the industry will complete its expansion program and in the meanwhile responsibility over prices of fixed radio capacitors remains with the Army and Navy.

Arthur Miller, formerly Eastern Editor of Movie-Radio Guide, has joined the CBS Publicity Department. Mr. Miller will be in the Magazine Division, working with Helen Brattrud, who heads the Division.

Henri C. Bohle, formerly Assistant Vice President, has been elected a Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which controls the greater part of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing properties outside the United States.

Mr. Bohle has served the International Standard Electric Corporation and its predecessors for thirty-one years. He was born in Antwerp and came to this country at the age of 18.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter Winchell of the United States Navy has arrived in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Rio de Janeiro radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. The Broadway columnist, on what was said when he left the United States to be "a confidential mission" was accompanied by a representative of the Brazilian Department of Information and Press.

The Radio Bureau of the OWI will be glad to confer at any time with stations or networks on programming contemplated to combat rumor. "The subject is not an easy one", says OWI, "but we shall have gone far toward solving it when we realize this commonsense fact - the best antidote for rumor is information."

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 8, 1943

Editor Charges Press Service Inferior To Radio.....	1
Senator Clark Reintroduces Petrillo Bill.....	3
Congressman Cox Again Moves To Investigate FCC.....	4
NBC And U. of C. Sponsor West Coast Radio Institute.....	4
Knowlson Exit Said To Foreshadow More WPB Blow-Ups.....	5
It Is Major Gillingham Now.....	6
Claims Radio Didn't Do The Job In Adless N.Y.....	6
U.S. Soldiers In Newfoundland Stage Radio Series.....	7
Asks Why Most Radio Speakers Are Not Natural.....	7
Telegraph Merger Bill Reintroduced.....	8
Do You Know This Radio Gentleman?.....	8
NBC Officials Escort Song Contest Winner To Capital.....	10
Odd Requests Pour Into New WLW Mail Department.....	10
American Industry Contributes War Radio Sinews.....	11
NBC Takes 11 Top Places In Hooper Survey.....	11

No. 1493

EDITOR CHARGES PRESS SERVICE INFERIOR TO RADIO

Considerable dissatisfaction with the news performance of American newspapers, as compared to radio, especially on Washington affairs, is expressed in a letter sent last week to officers and directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by Clare Marshall, editorial director of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette, in he says:

"Freedom of the press is not predicated upon cash register technique.

"If through our columns, both local and by wire, the American press continues to fall short of the public service rendered by radio (a government-licensed agency) then we shall lose our freedom.

"If the Associated Press suit had for its object intimidation, then, in our opinion, the goal has already been attained. Even as subscribers to the U.P. and INS and as a member of the AP, this newspaper feels it is not rendering the service newswise which is our obligation, demanded of a free press. As recent evidence:

"1. Wire service stories on reason for Leon Henderson's resignation - 'lame back.' Why isn't the real story told. Radio does it.

"2. Abuses and violations of all rationing regulations in Washington. Listen to Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s radio recital of the evidence.

"3. Boggling down of patriotic American industry and labor by all the bureaucratic agencies requesting multitudinous reports. Again, listen to radio uncover the horrible situation. Try to find the full story in all the wire services."

And further,

"Someone will say that newspapers here and there do show enterprise and are presenting the true picture of events and conditions by going off their regular beats to dig up real facts.

"True enough, but they are few and widely scattered.

"They are mere voices crying in the wilderness.

"There is no co-ordinated effort. The Cedar Rapids Gazette may unearth a bad situation in a bureaucratic setup; so might the Baltimore Sun and the Los Angeles Times, but each does not know

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what the other is doing. Some kind of a co-ordinated group could lift the story out of the corners of the country to a nationwide status. It would be published generally and, with the entire newspaper profession joining in the effort, effective pressure could be brought to bear on the proper authorities.

"As it is now, officials are too prone to consider one newspaper's constructive criticism, based on hitherto little known fact, as isolated and unimportant.

"At the same time, a radio commentator speaks once and has a nationwide audience. If the news services won't tell the true story because of fear of editorial or political bias, it is high time newspapers themselves got together."

Replying to this, Editor & Publisher says:

"Conceding that there is a good bit of superficial coverage of news from Washington, we don't believe that radio is giving its audience more than readers get from their newspapers. In the case of the Henderson resignation, cited as a 'horrible example' by Mr. Marshall, there was no failure on the part of the newspapers that we read to report the true facts. Mr. Henderson made no secret of the reason for his departure from OPA, and his statements were equally available to press and radio, and were equally used by both.

"Mr. Marshall's idea that a new organization be formed for the purpose of collecting and distributing purely national news seems to us an unnecessary diversion of man-power and brains from a pool which is already depleted by war. The three big press services are all represented at every point where news of national interest might develop, and if the Cedar Rapids Gazette or any other newspaper, large or small, turns up a story of more than local interest, the chances are ten to one that that fact will get on the wires of at least one of the services.

"Certain it is that newspapers have much more to their credit during the past year than the organization of a successful drive for scrap. They have not lagged behind radio in the exposition of important news, except for the inevitable fact that radio has been able to beat them to the street with the initial news of almost every important story. In our opinion, that fact has given radio no particular advantage in the public's mind. It has not weakened the newspaper as the major medium of public information. It has not hit at the foundations of the Constitutional guarantee of press freedom."

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SENATOR CLARK REINTRODUCES PETRILLO BILL

On the second day of the new Congress, Senator D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, reintroduced his bill to restrict the powers of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians. The bill would make illegal any orders of Mr. Petrillo to ban the production of records or electrical transcriptions. It would endeavor to bring the labor leader within the scope of the anti-trust laws and subject to possible injunctions preventing the enforcement of the prohibition against musicians playing for recorded music.

Senator Clark said that Petrillo had advised him that he would appear at the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which will begin next Tuesday, January 12th. Furthermore Senator Clark declared that if there was not speedy action in the Senate, he would go directly to President Roosevelt on it.

"If we can't get anywhere with this bill, which I plan to re-offer in the new Congress, then I'll appeal directly to the President", Senator Clark said.

"He has authority to take over plants where production has been halted by strikes, I am sure he has war-time power to curb the power of Petrillo to deny popular music to millions of Americans, including troops at home and abroad.

"So far as I know, Petrillo has not offered any concrete proposal as a compromise to either the broadcasting stations, the record and transcription manufacturers or others involved", Senator Clark added.

"This matter goes far beyond any labor dispute. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, told our committee recently that a continuance of the ban would force the closing of many small radio stations essential to our wartime communications.

"He also said, and he spoke for the War and Navy Departments, that the withdrawal of popular music from the radio stations and 'juke boxes' would seriously endanger wartime morale on the home front as well as that of our troops on the battle front.

"Quite a few stations have already closed or sold out for nominal sums."

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Electric storage battery production quote for 1943, as announced by the War Production Board, is established at 100% of number sold during 1941, under Order L-180 as amended January 5, 1943.

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CONGRESSMAN COX AGAIN MOVES TO INVESTIGATE FCC

Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, again sharpened his axe for the Federal Communications Commission by announcing that he would reintroduce his resolution to probe FCC activities. The Cox resolution reads:

"Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been, and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest.

"The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) at the earliest practicable date during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

"For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member."

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NBC AND U. OF C. SPONSOR WEST COAST RADIO INSTITUTE

A radio institute sponsored jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and the University of California at Los Angeles was announced by Sidney N. Strotz, NBC Vice-President for the Western Division.

Five six-week courses will be offered. They are: Writing, acting, announcing, production-direction and public service programs.

Enrollment in the institute, to be conducted between June 28 and August 21, will be limited to 100 students.

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KNOWLSON EXIT SAID TO FORESHADOW MORE WPB BLOW-UPS

Another loud explosion following the resignation of James S. Knowlson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, President of the Stewart-Warner Company of Chicago, and a former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, was when a third Chicagoan, Lessing Rosenwald, of Chicago, Director of WPB's conservation division, decided to quit while the going was good. The first of the Chicago crowd to leave under his own steam was Merrill "Babe" Meigs, Hearst executive, who was Chief of the Aircraft Division. Since Don Nelson is from Chicago, and since the other Chicago gentlemen, including his former boss Mr. Rosenwald, have found the road too hard to travel, the impression is that the next man to throw up the sponge may be Nelson himself.

If so, Mr. Nelson, according to the present dope, would be replaced by Charles E. Wilson who voluntarily gave up his big-time salary as President of the General Electric Company to take a \$10,000 salary with the WPB. Ferdinand Eberstadt, former Wall Street investment banker, is also mentioned.

At the moment Messrs. Wilson and Eberstadt seem to be running the show though supposedly under the direction of Mr. Nelson, who it is said is allowing the situation to get away from him. This, it is explained, has not made Mr. Nelson feel any too secure in his own position though he came in with a big ballyhoo and presidential blessings the like of which Washington hardly ever heard but in view of the fishy eye of the new Congress the blessings are believed to be worth considerably less now than then.

Mr. Knowlson's departure was waid by associates to be a completely amicable one, but he was represented as feeling that the realignment of WPB's top command had relieved him of high policy-making authority and that he could be more useful to the war effort in his own company. Mr. Knowlson felt his power flowing away from him and decided to get out.

Mr. Wilson, who at the moment seems to be the Administration's "fair haired boy" now has supreme control over scheduling the production programs of the armed service - aircraft, radio equipment and escort vessels. Of this one writer says:

"Eyes of the escort vessel are a new and secret instrument known as radar. Wilson has charge of this, too. But he won't talk about it, more than to say that it helps convoys to see what the eye cannot see, and it will revolutionize transportation, on the sea and in the air, after the war.

"Behind his rimless glasses, Wilson keeps a perfect focus on his main objective - to build planes, escort vessels, and radio equipment faster than they have ever been built before in the United States. And incidentally, the second objective is to prove to the brass hats that the job can be done by American industry, under civilian leadership."

The inference of the last statement evidently being that the job has not been done satisfactorily under the Nelson leadership. So keep your ear to the ground for more WPB blow-ups.

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IT IS MAJOR GILLINGHAM NOW

George O. Gillingham, former press representative of the Federal Communications Commission, is now a Major. Mr. Gillingham is attached to the office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and is editor of the News Letter of the service.

Mr. Gillingham was formerly associated with the Newark (N.J.) Star-Eagle, Newark Sunday Call and covered North Jersey for three Philadelphia dailies, i.e., North American, Press, and Evening Bulletin. He also did feature writing for the New York Sunday World and has had varied experience in magazine work, having contributed articles to Saturday Evening Post, Current History, Bookman, New Yorker, Esquire, etc. At one time Mr. Gillingham was managing editor of the Pathfinder magazine and at the same time edited a department in Golden Book.

Mr. Gillingham was in the military service from 1918 to 1920 and for a time commanded Company K of the 1st Gas Regiment. He is a member of the National Press Club and Past Commander of the National Press Club Post of the American Legion.

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CLAIMS RADIO DIDN'T DO THE JOB IN ADLESS N.Y.

Says the Chicago Daily News:

"Without newspapers for the 72 hours prior to 1 A.M. Wednesday, Dec. 17, New Yorkers didn't buy as usual - which anyone should have known, anyhow. But a strike of the deliverymen gave another expensive laboratory test of the necessity of newspaper advertising to retail trade. Chicago had the classic test of that sort in a stercotypers' strike in 1898, which came right at the most exciting period of the Spanish-American War.

"The 1898 demonstration was scientifically conclusive as to the effects upon business, although advertising was far less developed 44 years ago.

"But no doubt many curious souls have longed for a test of that kind in the age of radio. Well, they got it this month. It cost everybody plenty. Radio didn't do the job. Wartime prosperity didn't do it. The enviable and deserved reputations of famous stores didn't do it. The slump came, as every newspaperman knew it would come, and New York's Christmas was curtailed."

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U.S. SOLDIERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND STAGE RADIO SERIES

American soldiers of the Newfoundland Base Command have been putting on a successful radio show, "Prepare For Action", for nearly three months. Regular listeners have included not only military personnel of the United Nations and Newfoundlanders, but American civilians from as far as the mid-West in the United States, the War Department has been informed.

This entertainment is presented every Tuesday night for thirty minutes over the principal St. John's station by the soldiers themselves in conjunction with the local United Service Organization. The entertainers are usually soldiers, with occasional visiting professional guest stars such as Joan Blondell and the singing Hylton Sisters.

The radio show is of the variety type with the band of an old American Infantry regiment providing the music background each week. A studio audience of 600 is admitted by ticket to the USO auditorium where the broadcasts emanate.

As in the big-time New York radio studios, signs such as "Applause" and "Silence" are used to direct the audience, and each performance starts with a pre-broadcast talk.

Despite the fact that, due to atmospheric conditions, reception of any radio program from Newfoundland is seldom of the best, many reports have come in from American relatives back home who have listened in to their husbands, brothers, sons and friends. The carefully timed program is short waved on the 49 meter band at 7:30, Eastern War Time, on Tuesday nights.

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ASKS WHY MOST RADIO SPEAKERS ARE NOT NATURAL

Henry McLimore, columnist, writes in the Washington Post:

"A radio personality who talks over the air as he does at home. There is no rule against talking naturally, but no one does it. Kaltenborn clips and sighs. Swing is so natural he isn't. Elmer Davis is the same. Lowell Thomas gives the impression that he is broadcasting from the back of Lawrence of Arabia, which would be all right if his listeners didn't know that he wasn't doing anything of the wort.

"Even President Roosevelt isn't natural. I have never talked to the President - as a matter of fact, I have never talked to any President - but Mr. Roosevelt never would have been elected had he talked in conversation as he does over the air. If he had given those ward, county and State leaders that beautiful cross between Groton and Albany, he would still be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

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TELEGRAPH MERGER BILL REINTRODUCED

The bill authorizing the merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph was reintroduced by Representative Bulwinkle the first day of the new Congress. It is known as H.R. 499.

A bill authorizing such a merger went through the Senate last session and was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, but did not get to a vote on the floor.

Not only would the domestic companies be permitted to merge, but international telegraph carriers also would be allowed to consolidate after divesting themselves of any domestic telegraph business.

For a period of four years after approval of any merger, any employee of the merged company who might lose his job because of the consolidation would have a preferential hiring and employment status with the consolidated company.

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DO YOU KNOW THIS RADIO GENTLEMAN?

So that outsiders could get an idea of some of the freaks that are in the government service, the Washington Post has been running a series contributed by private secretaries, stenographers and others. An article signed "Cynara" referring to a radio executive follows:

"Sometimes a dud goes off unexpectedly, and when the one I was working for went off to Chicago, it gave me a chance to look for another assignment.

"The personnel manager was cooperative. He had just the man for me - one of that bizarre but gallant army the Government is hiring from Hollywood these days (writers, artists, poets; the Walt Disneys and Melvin Douglasses). This man, the manager informed me, was in charge of the organization's radio publicity, was dissatisfied with the girl he had, and would be glad to see me.

"His office was situated in another building, and when he dropped in to see the personnel manager the next day, he called on me in the boss' office.

"Something small and dark, so thin he was practically five-by nothing, took a running leap into the room. He had beetling brows that joined across the nose bridge over piercing black eyes. He was not merely dynamic - he was the quintessence of human energy, he was Ambition personified. Ego going places; and touting it to the world in a harsh staccato.

"Sometimes he sat on the edge of the desk and looked down at me, sometimes he half clambered up the window sill, or bounded across the room and tore nervously at the leaves of the ivy plant. And all the while his slightly mad eyes stared at me as if trying to undress my mind.

"'I'm a producer', he opened fire. 'I'm putting on a radio show to help the war effort, and I'm a busy man. There'll be a lot of work on this job, hard work, and late hours, every night maybe 'til 9, and sometimes Sundays. Now what I want is a secretary who likes show business, one who takes a genuine interest; in fact, she has to love it and it can't be feigned.'

"'How do you handle people?' he continued to shoot at me, 'how do you work under pressure? Can you turn out a lot of work? Do you know how to punctuate?'

"Then suddenly he leaped from the branches of the plant to the window sill and almost shouted. 'Now here's a very important matter - personality. The girl who works for me has to adjust herself to my personality (he said the word "adjust" in italics); my secretary has to work for me. I'm not going to work for my secretary. I don't want a girl to tell me what to do or how to run my office. I'll adjust my personality where I have to. I'll adjust my personality to Errol Flynn or Ronald Colman or Katharine Cornell; where I have to, yes, but not to my secretary.'

"'And that reminds me', he was saying, 'how is your telephone voice? You may have to talk to some important people; you may have to talk to Clif Faidiman or Orson Welles.' My polite murmurs were stilled. I was by then practically wordless.

"'I'd like a day to think it over', I said evenly. 'I'll speak to the manager in the morning.' 'I'll speak to the manager myself', he threw back significantly; and of course he did, on the way out. You have guessed it - he told the manager wrathfully that he didn't like my personality."

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The front cover of "London Calling", carrying BBC programs for the week of January 10, shows two photographs not heretofore seen in this country taken by R.A.F. attacking bombers showing the bombing of the Philips Radio factory at Eindhoven, Netherlands. The photos bear this caption:

"It took just four minutes for a hundred R.A.F. light bombers to swoop in daylight on the important Philips radio valve works at Eindhoven on Sunday, December 6. These remarkable pictures were taken during that fearsome four minutes when a plant so vital to Hitler was almost completely destroyed. It was revealed later that among the bombers taking part were Lockheed-Vega Venturas - a plane, now being mass-produced in the U.S., which is faster and possesses greater endurance than the Lockheed Hudson."

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NBC OFFICIALS ESCORT SONG CONTEST WINNER TO CAPITAL

NBC's President Niles Trammell, Vice-Presidents Frank E. Mullen, Clarence L. Menser, and several other executives, will accompany Miss Eugenia Demetriou, of Maspeth, L. I., winner of NBC's Pan American Holiday contest, to Washington, D. C., to attend the program's special broadcast on Saturday, January 9, at 1:00 P.M., EWT. The entire cast of "Pan American Holiday" and the orchestra will also be present at the Mayflower Hotel for the event.

Miss Demetriou emerged victorious from a group of four semi-finalists, all of whose voices, specially recorded, were listened to by Vice-President and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, Ambassador and Madame Carlos Martins, of Brazil, and Ambassador and Senora Castillo Najero, of Mexico. These officials and other members of the Washington diplomatic corps, are expected to be present at the broadcast, and at the luncheon following the broadcast.

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ODD REQUESTS POUR INTO NEW WLW MAIL DEPARTMENT

One of the busiest offices in "Crosley Square", WLW-WSAI's Cincinnati home, is that of the recently opened Audience Mail Department, under the direction of Elsa G. Waterman. Begun as a service to listeners, it has given help to almost 300 persons in its first month of operation.

Across Miss Waterman's desk every day pass requests for everything from copies of poems to inspire the lonely soldier boyfriend to letters asking aid in locating a lost person or advice as to whether or not to buy a business.

"And not one of the dozens of letters that arrive each day is left unanswered", says the WLW Radio News. "The listener's problem may require hours of search, numberless telephone calls, or half a dozen letters, but the satisfaction in giving help is well worth all the effort."

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AMERICAN INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES WAR RADIO SINEWS

Just as advertising revenue finances largely the editorial and reportorial services of our free daily press, and of our magazines, so American industry contributes the sinews of war to the steady forward march of the 924 broadcasting stations against the common enemies of American freedom, Paul Hollister, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, told the New York Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies recently.

Mr. Hollister adding that this is a good time to recall that one of the American freedoms the enemy aims to abolish is private enterprise, or "the simple right to amount to something", said:

"The major wartime contribution of advertising is this: the 924 radio stations in the U.S.A. receive the revenue which enables them to operate from a single major source: advertising monies paid to them by manufacturers, merchants, and vendors of services. This gross revenue as you know is the sine qua non, the life-blood, of the broadcasting system in our nation; it pays the costs not only of the actual offering of goods and services, but it makes possible likewise the massive total of sustaining, or non-commercial programs - what the layman calls the 'editorial matter' broadcast."

Mr. Hollister's speech has now been reprinted in pamphlet form "U.S. Radio Goes to War", the subtitle of which is: "What part has radio advertising played in the U. S. war effort?"

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NBC TAKES 11 TOP PLACES IN HOOPER SURVEY

NBC programs maintained their pre-eminent position in broadcast entertainment in the survey conducted during the third week of December by C. B. Hooper, Inc., according to figures released which show that NBC programs, in that period, dominated the kilocycles in this impressive manner: Of the top ranking features, NBC had - 11 out of the first 11; 18 out of the first 25; 20 out of the first 30, and 32 out of the first 50.

The 11 outstanding shows in the order of their survey ratings are:

- 1 - Edgar Bergen (Chase & Sanborn)
- 2 - Bob Hope (Pepsodent)
- 3 - Fibber McGee & Molly (Johnson's Wax)
- 4 - Jack Benny (General Foods)
- 5 - Aldrich Family (General Foods)
- 6 - Frank Morgan-Fanny Brice (General Foods)
- 7 - Bandwagon (Fitch Co.)
- 8 - Rudy Vallee (Sealtest)
- 9 - Music Hall (Kraft Cheese)
- 10 - Kay Kyser (American Tobacco)
- 11 - Eddie Cantor (Bristol-Myers)

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 12, 1943

"What Do You Want?" Wheeler Bluntly Asks Petrillo.....1

Air Profanity Increase, Complaints Allege.....2

Petrillo Court Call Comes On Eve Of Senate Hearing.....3

Ira L. Grimshaw, NBC Assistant General Counsel, Dies.....4

Gerald Gross Is Now A Two And A Half Striper.....5

V-P Wallace Sees U. S. Girl Receive NBC Music Award.....5

Newspapers Harder Hit By War Than Radio Stations.....6

G.E. Expert Notes Great Radio Production Expansion.....7

Asks Why Jap Broadcasts If Nobody Can Listen?.....8

Trade Notes.....9

Frank Mullen Goes Another Step Up The Ladder.....10

Leaders In Attack On Philips Radio Plant Decorated.....10

Frank Butler, Radio Old Timer, Now In Editorial Harness.....11

New Radiothermics Field Speeds Industrial Processes.....11

No. 1494

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January 12, 1943

"WHAT DO YOU WANT?" WHEELER BLUNTLY ASKS PETRILLO

"What do you want?" "Who do you want it from?" "What is your solution of this music question?" were three questions which Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana repeatedly asked James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Music when the Chicago labor leader but, during the first session of the Senate hearing today (Tuesday) at least did not receive a clear answer. Roughly Mr. Petrillo's reply was that he desired to put more live talent into the 200 broadcasting stations of the country that were now using "80 to 100%" recordings. Senator Wheeler said there should be some way of solving the music problem so the public wouldn't suffer, so the industry would not be put out of business, and so the union could still survive. Mr. Wheeler intimated that if this could not be found because of the "growing resentment of the public against the attitude of certain labor leaders" these leaders might topple and federal legislation might result.

Senators present at the opening of the probe in addition to Mr. Wheeler were Clark of Idaho, Chairman of the Sub-committee, Johnson of Colorado, Tobey, of New Hampshire, White of Maine, Tunnel of Delaware, McFarland of Arizona, Andrews, and Stewart of Tennessee. Although there was a good attendance at the first session, the turnout was smaller than had been expected and only comfortably filled the large Senate caucus room.

Mr. Petrillo in his opening statement said:

"My name is James C. Petrillo. I am President of the American Federation of Musicians, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. I was elected to the office of President in June, 1940. I am pleased to respond to your invitation to appear before this Senate Committee and give you such help as I can.

"Let me say at the outset that in order for the Committee to be properly and fully informed on the subject of the Resolution, it is necessary to make a full investigation of the industry. Only by such investigation can the tremendous control of the entire music industry, including record making, radio broadcasting and the like be shown to be in the hands of a few giant corporations who have become powerful and prosperous on the original work, and at the expense of, the live musician. The American Federation of Musicians respectfully requests this Committee to look into the charges frequently made, and which we believe to be true, of monopoly, interlocking arrangements and large profits.

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"This information can only be obtained by a thorough inquiry by this Committee into the inner workings of the industry and a complete examination and cross-examination of the higher officials managing the industry, as well as a full and complete examination of all records, data and information gathered by the FCC.

"Much has been written and said about this controversy by those whose interests are opposed to the interests of the American Federation of Musicians and its members. What has been said has not been for the purpose of enlightening the public, but for the purpose of abusing and insulting the American Federation of Musicians and its officers, on the theory that 'if you cannot answer a person's arguments, you can still call him dirty names.'

The worst offender in this regard has been the National Association of Broadcasters and some of its officials. The American Federation of Musicians has not adopted similar methods by way of defense. I hardly think that the members of this Committee can be unaware of the fact that the National Association of Broadcasters has engaged in an expensive publicity campaign composed of nothing but false issues and personal abuse.

"Insofar as the American Federation of Musicians is concerned, we welcome an investigation, providing it is full and complete and will investigate the entire industry in all its operations. Unless this is done, the Committee cannot obtain a thorough understanding of the problem.

"I believe that I can be of most service to this Committee by dealing with the practical side of the question, and I think that this can best be done by answering such questions you may desire to put to me. I shall try to answer such questions to the best of my ability. Insofar as legal and economic information is concerned, our Counsel, Judge Padway, will present a full statement on these matters."

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AIR PROFANITY INCREASE, COMPLAINTS ALLEGE

It was said at the Federal Communications Commission that more than the ordinary number of complaints of vulgarity and profanity over the air had been received. What action the Commission will take was not indicated.

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1/12/43

PETRILLO COURT CALL COMES ON EVE OF SENATE HEARING

Just as James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians was making first preparations for his appearance before the Senate investigating committee in Washington today (Tuesday), Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago ordered him to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued restraining him and his Musicians' Union from further enforcement of their ban on making records for public purposes.

President Petrillo and eight other officers of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) were asked to appear in court in Chicago January 18.

Judge Barnes dismissed the Government's original petition for an injunction against Petrillo and the others last October 12 on grounds that the matter essentially was a labor dispute.

But last December 24, the Government filed an amended petition designed to circumvent an adverse ruling on the labor angle. The revised suit charged that the defendants conspired to put out of business independent radio stations located in areas where union musicians were not available and where no labor disputes existed.

Petrillo's order forbade members of the union from making recordings and transcriptions for the radio and juke boxes. Daniel B. Britt, Assistant to the United States Attorney General, obtained the show cause order. He said Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold would argue the Government's side of the case at the January 18 session.

Captioning it "A Happy Situation", the Saturday Evening Post has an editorial about Mr. Petrillo which reads:

"It's old stuff by this time, but we are still fascinated by James Caesar Petrillo's magnanimity in dealing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which, in the protective custody of the American Federation of Musicians, is now off Mr. Petrillo's black list. As Caesar explained when the articles of capitulation were signed, the agreement 'will permit the Boston Symphony to make records - when the record dispute is over - go on the radio and do the things that other orchestras are able to do that are members of the federation.' Mr. Petrillo then added: 'A very happy situation, a great orchestra, a great conductor.'

"As the cat might have remarked, with the canary inside her, 'Peace, it's wonderful!' What Bach, Beethoven or the American music lover thinks of the fact that a great orchestra with a great conductor must get right with Petrillo before it can be heard outside its own concert hall is for the sounder-outers of public opinion to discover."

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1/12/43

IRA L GRIMSHAW, NBC ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, DIES

Ira L. Grimshaw of 1 Pinecrest Road, Scarsdale, New York, passed away suddenly at his home on January 1, 1943. For the past ten years he had been associated with the National Broadcasting Company as Assistant General Counsel, located in the New York offices of the Company, with A. L. Ashby, Vice President and General Counsel.

Mr. Grimshaw was born May 31, 1887 in Denver, Colorado. From there, at an early age he moved with his family to San Francisco, California. Later, he moved while still in his teens with his family to Santa Fe, New Mexico where his father was an official of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Mr. Grimshaw was a graduate of the University of Michigan with degrees of A.B. and L.L.B. For a number of years after graduation he practiced law in New Mexico and later acted as Clerk for the Supreme Court of New Mexico. When he came East he was associated with Judge Stephen Davis as Assistant Counsel for the National Electric Light Association. For three years he was also assistant to Judge Davis when Judge Davis had charge of radio licenses, when the same were administered by the Department of Commerce of the United States under former President Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce. Following his work in the Department of Commerce, he was associated in the general practice of law with Judge Davis in New York. This association continued until the death of Judge Davis. Following Judge Davis' death, he became a member of the legal staff of the National Broadcasting Company.

During the last World War, Mr. Grimshaw held the commission of a Major in the United States Army.

Mr. Grimshaw is survived by his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Grimshaw, and his two sons, Robert and Thomas, who at present are students at the University of Michigan.

The services were held at Scarsdale, New York, on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3:30 P.M. and in part were conducted by the Masonic Lodge of which Mr. Grimshaw was a high ranking member.

A Westerner in training and spirit, he was direct in all approaches to problems. He greatly endeared himself to his associates in NBC during his years there not only because of his own personality but because of his helpfulness and loyalty. His associates will cherish the inestimable privilege of emulating his example and proving themselves worthy to have had his friendship and esteem.

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1/12/43

GERALD GROSS IS NOW A TWO AND A HALF STRIPER

Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of the Common Carrier Division since December, 1941, has received a leave of absence for the duration of the war from the Federal Communications Commission to become a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. He has held a commission in the Naval Reserve since 1932.

Mr. Gross participated in the formation of the Engineering Division of the Federal Radio Commission in 1928. Since the formation of the FCC, he has headed both the International and Broadcast Divisions and represented the Government in twenty-one international conferences on communications.

Born in New York City in 1903, Mr. Gross obtained his elementary schooling in France, and received a B. S. degree from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. in 1926. At Haverford he was instrumental in setting up WABQ, one of the first college broadcasting stations in the country. He served as a radio and communications officer in the American Merchant Marine and worked for the United States Bureau of Standards where he was engaged in research on plane radio and on the radio beacon. Later he was placed in charge of the Bureau's standard frequency transmissions.

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V-P WALLACE SEES U.S. GIRL RECEIVE NBC MUSIC AWARD

In the presence of Vice-President Wallace, Ambassador Ernesto Jaen Guardia of Panama, Ambassador Luis Fernando Guachalla of Bolivia, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company and Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager, Eugenia Demetriou, of Maspeth, L. I., last Saturday was awarded a trip to Mexico as winner of the NBC's "Spanish Through Music" contest.

The occasion was the final of a series of network programs entitled "Pan American Holiday", originally suggested by Mr. Wallace as a means of fostering better relations among the Americas.

The Vice President praised NBC for its series, explaining how the original idea came from an experiment when he and some Mexican friends had used phonograph records of Spanish songs to help learn the language.

The radio series, which combined Latin American music, with a dramatic story, "has been of real help in making people in the United States want to know about our good neighbors to the south", Mr. Wallace said.

"Really to learn the language of another people widens your outlook and feelings in so many ways as really to equip you with another soul. I hope that we of the United States become so proficient in Spanish that we shall have a Latin soul as well as a North American soul and that the Latin Americans become so proficient in English that they can understand us, too."

Don Ernesto Jaen Guardia, Ambassador of Panama, stressed the cooperation now existing between the United States and his country, and predicted that "victory for the democracies is definitely in sight". To safeguard the future, he recommended establishment of a "permanent council of democratic nations."

Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, praised the radio series as "a remarkable cultural program".

Mr. Trammell, of NBC, said that more than 70,000 persons had requested copies of the Latin American songs which had been taught on the "Pan American Holiday" program.

Miss Demetriou, 18-year-old American-born daughter of Greek and Italian parents, is an employee of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., and will go with her mother to Mexico next month.

Judges in the contest included the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Madame Martins and the Mexican Ambassador and Senora de Castillo Najera.

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NEWSPAPERS HARDER HIT BY WAR THAN RADIO STATIONS

Up to now there has been a much larger war casualty list among the smaller newspapers than the smaller broadcasting stations.

Mounting costs of operation, including labor and materials; decreasing advertising revenues, many publications being hard hit by the drastic curtailment in automotive copy, which in nearly every instance meant the difference between profit and loss; a materials and manpower shortage, and an uncertain future, forced 63 daily newspapers from coast-to-coast to suspend publication during 1942.

Not all of these, however, have lost their identities - many of which were built at much cost of money, time and effort.

Of the 63 dailies which ceased operations from January 1, 1942, up until the first of this year, according to an Editor & Publisher survey, 25 went on a weekly or semi-weekly basis. Nineteen of these now appear as weeklies, the remainder as semi-weeklies.

The largest number, 34, announced they were suspending operations permanently; four announced they were closing their doors "for the duration".

Of the 63 suspensions, 11 were merged with stronger competition and then suspended. In some cases, however, their names were carried on by the succeeding publication in one form or another.

The 1942 daily newspaper fatalities list is the largest for any single year since the last war. The dislocation of consumer markets, materials and manpower brought about by the nation's effort in girding for total war was too much for the 63 publications to overcome.

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G.E. EXPERT NOTES GREAT RADIO PRODUCTION EXPANSION

The war program stopped the design of new circuits and chassis of home radio receivers as engineering talent was transferred from commercial to military equipment, but in the production of radio transmitting and receiving equipment there was unprecedented expansion.

The line of commercial FM broadcast transmitters was completed during the year, including the 50-kw amplifier.

Deliveries of emergency-type equipments to customary outlets such as police departments, public utilities, etc., were greatly curtailed by the war, but such equipments were adopted for military applications. For police, utility and factory installations, equipments were designed with little of such strategic materials as brass and aluminum.

A water-cooled transmitting tube for use in wide-band television amplifiers was designed to incorporate such features as introverted anode and short lead lengths with multiple terminal mount connections, reducing lead inductance and giving stable and efficient performance at high frequencies.

A small, light-weight, gas-filled metal thyratron incorporating many of the features of small metal radio receiving tubes was developed particularly for applications where space and weight are important factors.

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A report of the progress made in our first year of the conflict - a 21-page booklet "War Production in 1942" - has just been issued by the War Production Board.

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ASKS WHY JAP BROADCASTS IF NOBODY CAN LISTEN?

Rapping our short-wave broadcasts to Japan, Jack Gould writes in the New York Times:

"A favorite topic for authorities on propaganda, whose numbers increase hourly with each new controversial issue connected with the war, is the subject of American broadcasts to Japan. Fanciful yarns, receiving wide circulation, have been spun on how we were 'telling' the Japanese the democratic side of the story, and at the same time there have been doubts as to whether we could be heard - doubts, incidentally, which the OWI has been the first to recognize.

"To hand this morning are some American-approved reports on the situation, which apparently had been overlooked, in the public discussion at least. They were issued over a period of years by the Department of Commerce and were prepared by our commercial and trade commissioners in Tokyo.

"The reports show that from 1926 to the start of the war, except for a brief interval in 1930, no short-wave receivers necessary for the reception of the United States had been allowed to be sold in Japan. A handful of government officials and foreign diplomats were the only owners. Further, some 68 percent of the standard receivers in Japan in 1940, for instance, were of four tubes or less, and for years the Japanese Government had deliberately distributed transmitters, so more powerful receivers were not needed.

"In the absence of any possible general audience for our short-wave broadcasts, it might be assumed that there would be a few listeners among Japanese amateur radio operators, who in good faith had been admitted to the international family of followers of the fascinating hobby. However, the report two years ago of Carl H. Boehringer, then Assistant United States Trade Commissioner in Tokyo, reveals that the Japanese had long since debased the pursuit to their own ends.

"Amateurs in Japan are mainly scholars and others carrying on research work in collaboration with the Department of Communications and the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation', Mr. Boehringer wrote. 'A select few are licensed to carry on short-wave experiments, but the licenses for this purpose are granted only to those whose political views are entirely in accord with the existing order.'

"The OWI has been asked - there already have been a few rumblings in Congress on the matter - why continue to broadcast to Japan, with the necessarily large expenditure, if our own government's reports show nobody can listen? The OWI answer seems both reasonable and plausible.

"If nothing else, a staff of propagandists must be trained against the inevitable day when our troops approach Tokyo, when we will be heard over standard wave-length stations in Japan's front

yard. Too, the psychological effect of letting the enemy know that we are always there, disputing all their lying pap, is an essential part of an all-out war."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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NBC's National Spot Sales Division had the best year in its history in 1942, James V. McConnell, Manager of the Division, announced.

"National Spot Sales", Mr. McConnell said, "had an increase of more than 12% over 1941. Since January 1 of this year, business has continued to be well ahead of the same period in 1942. New accounts and renewals have been reported by all 11 stations represented by NBC National Spot Sales."

 President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress January 7 was heard by a radio audience of 14,290,200 adult listeners, according to a Hooper survey and released by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Hooper rating for the address was 27.7 as against December 8, 1941, when it was 59.6.

 There were 702,132 licensed radio receiving sets in Switzerland at the end of July, 1942, say Swiss press reports. This is an increase of 21,817 sets in the first 7 months of 1942.

 Miss Patricia (Pat) Kelley has joined the staff of George Crandall in the CBS Publicity Department, in New York City.

 The Washington Post prints the following letter from William McMillan, a reader:

"Why not cut all newspaper, radio, billboard and promotional advertising by manufacturers of tobacco and smoking products and of all alcoholic beverages in half?

"The net cost of, say - several cents on a pack of cigarettes or a pint of whisky. In all cases the saving could be put into a special tax.

"A tremendous amount of paper products, printing materials and radio equipment would be saved for the war effort.

"Thousands of people - many technicians - would be released for useful work.

"The savings thus available for taxes would be a basis of adjustment of the victory tax and such oppressive levies."

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~~FRANK MULLEN GOES ANOTHER STEP UP THE LADDER~~

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Co., was elected a Director of the company, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in New York last week.

In announcing Mr. Mullen's election, Niles Trammell, NBC President said:

"Mr. Mullen's election to the NBC directorate is a recognition of his fine service to broadcasting and to his many contributions to the network's part in the war effort. In his position as NBC's General Manager, his ability as an organizer and executive has contributed substantially to the progress of the network."

Mr. Mullen, the originator of the famous "Farm and Home Hour", has participated in the development of radio since 1923, when he organized the first broadcast service for farmers. He joined NBC in 1926 and for 8 years, served as its Director of Agriculture with headquarters in Chicago. In 1934, he was transferred to New York City as Manager of the RCA Department of Information. Five years later, he was elected Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America. In 1940, Mr. Mullen was elected to his present position with the National Broadcasting Company.

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LEADERS IN ATTACK ON PHILIPS RADIO PLANT DECORATED

Wing Commander Hughie Idwall Edwards V.C., D.F.C., of No. 105 Squadron was one of three winners of the Distinguished Service Order announced by the Air Ministry. The medals were awarded for participation in a daylight raid on the Philips radio factory at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, last Dec. 6.

The two others decorated were Wing Commander J. E. Pelly-Fry of No. 88 Squadron and Wing Commander R. H. Young, A.F.C., of No. 464 Squadron.

The Eindhoven operation, which, according to the Air Ministry, was carried out faultlessly, did great damage to the radio tube works, important in the German war effort. Information is still trickling in to the Netherland authorities in London on the dislocation caused by the raid.

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FRANK BUTLER, RADIO OLD TIMER, NOW IN EDITORIAL HARNESS

Frank E. Butler, who has become Associate Editor of Radio Retailing Today, has been active in radio from its very beginnings.

Back in 1904, with Dr. Lee deForest, he operated a wireless station at the World's Fair in St. Louis, the first high-power transmitter to communicate with Chicago. In 1906 he built the trans-Atlantic station at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., and sent messages to Alexander Graham Bell in Ireland.

As Chief Engineer, he continued with deForst during the historic experiments culminating in the invention of the audion or three-element tube, - the invention which laid the foundations for modern radio and electronics. Later Mr. Butler helped develop the wireless telephone, equipping 34 Navy ships under Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans. He also assisted deForest in developing the sound-on-film technique, now known as talking motion-pictures.

Mr. Butler's other inventions apply to sound amplification, and in recent years he has occupied himself in writing a history of the growth of radio.

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NEW RADIOTHERMICS FIELD SPEEDS INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Success in research and development by engineers of RCA Laboratories in applying radio-generated heat to industrial processes during 1942, is opening a wide new field of activity known as radiothermics, according to I. R. Baker, of RCA Victor Division, reporting in the January issue of "Radio Age", published by Radio Corporation of America.

Spurred by the demands of war, this new thermic branch of radio is developing with such rapidity that Mr. Baker predicts radio-thermic equipment will be used extensively by the end of 1943. He estimates that before the close of the year, more radio-frequency power will be installed for use in industry than the total installed power of all broadcasting stations, approximately 3,712,000 watts, in this country.

"We normally think of radio-frequency transmitters as a means of making possible communication and entertainment", said Mr. Baker. "Today, the high radio frequencies are being used to shorten production cycles, improve products and accomplish manufacturing processes which were previously impractical."

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 15, 1943.

Petrillo Shrewdly Crosses Swords With Senators.....	1
Senate Petrillo Probe May Bring Peace Parleys.....	3
"WACCS" To Admit Qualified "WIRES".....	4
Radio Accessories Under Maximum Price Regulation.....	5
Proposes National Radio System For Congress.....	6
Cox Again Out To Get Fly; Predicts FCC Probe.....	7
Radio Engineers To Have Real Radio Convention.....	8
Amos 'n' Andy To Go Off Air After 12½ Years.....	9
Library of Congress Gets American's Creed Record.....	9
Trade Notes.....	10
Rules For Caring For Farm Radio Batteries.....	11

No. 1495

January 15, 1943

PETRILLO SHREWDLY CROSSES SWORDS WITH SENATORS

Fro two solid days James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians fenced back and forth with the Senate sub-committee in an effort to convince them of the justification of his ban on musicians making records for broadcasting purposes.

Apparently nervous at the beginning and evidently never quite comfortable on the witness stand ("Have you ever sat where I am now sitting? You wouldn't be able to answer all the questions either", he shot back at one questioner as he mopped his brow). Mr. Petrillo nevertheless seemed to be making a sincere effort to cooperate with Senator Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the Subcommittee, and the other Senators in getting at the bottom of the music tangle. Frequently there was surprising frankness in his replies. For instance, when asked by Senator McFarland, of Arizona, if the ban had proved anything but an annoyance or had helped him, and if he was satisfied with his efforts, Petrillo replied: "No. By the time we are through with this hearing and the court proceedings, we don't know where we are at." When asked by Senator Clark why he called the musicians strike on the broadcasters, the witness answered. "I didn't know we were going to run into anything like this." Another time Mr. Petrillo said, somewhat dejectedly: "I didn't know we were going to be crushed by newspaper publicity and court proceedings. I see differently now. I think it is simply because the public doesn't understand our position."

Queried by Senator McFarland, "Aren't you headed for a pit-fall?" Petrillo said: "That could happen." (Whereupon someone at the Press Table stage-whispered. "It happened to the other Caesar.") Asked by Mr. McFarland if the quality of the broadcasting when records were used was good, the witness replied: "Too good. Sometimes the records come over better than the original. Sometimes they make a second class band sound like a first class band."

Unquestionably the highlight of the proceedings was when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, took over the witness with his "What do you want Petrillo? Who do you want it for?" Here the sparks really flew. Wheeler brushed aside the union leader's reply, "We want to be fair", by retorting, "Everybody wants to be fair just as everyone wants peace." Nevertheless Mr. Petrillo refused to be specific. He acknowledged ordering his musicians to stop playing for recordings without even telling the record companies or the public what the organization wanted.

The admission brought from Senator Wheeler a blunt warning that labor unions would destroy themselves unless they changed their policies.

"I am one of those who does not want to see unions destroyed", he said, "but you must be aware that there is a tremendous growing feeling among farmers and business people against unions. If some of these labor leaders keep on as they have in the past, they will destroy themselves."

Petrillo insisted over and over again he "wanted more work for his membership". Senator Clark said he knew of no instance where "union members went on a strike without making known their demands."

Senator Wheeler, who said he had represented the union in Montana in the past, warned Mr. Petrillo that his union could not adopt a philosophy of "to hell with the public".

Senator Wheeler reminded Mr. Petrillo that he represented a union in a proceeding in Montana brought by Mr. Arnold.

"And you beat hell out of him", Mr. Petrillo replied, "and we have been doing the same thing."

The witness referred to a recent refusal of the Federal District Court at Chicago to issue a temporary injunction against continuance of the recorded music ban.

In explaining his reason for not being specific for fear that what he said might be used against him, Mr. Petrillo said:

"We're in a very peculiar position", he declared. "We've got a man named Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division). He's been after me ever since I became president of the union. He says, 'if you sign that contract, we'll throw you all in the can for five years - and we tear up the contract.'"

The witness intimated that it was the fear of Mr. Arnold that had prevented a settlement.

"There's no use beating about the bus", Mr. Petrillo stated when he was pressed to be specific. "We want more work. We are the only labor organization that makes the machine that is destroying it."

He repeated that the members of his union would make recordings "at the request of the President of the United States."

Senator Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the Subcommittee, recalled that the witness made this promise in writing several months ago.

"It means what it says", Mr. Petrillo declared. "If after an explanation of our position to the President he should decide that we should stop the ban and continue to make recordings for the duration of the war, his request would be granted."

This, he said, is the situation:

"The recording companies are making all the money and the musicians are starving to death. . . .

"The transcription companies get nearly 1000 fees out of one record. Why shouldn't we get 1000 fees? We make it (the record).

"The time is coming when the broadcasters will say, Petrillo, we don't need you and your musicians any more."

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SENATE PETRILLO PROBE MAY BRING PEACE PARLEYS

There were definite indications at the end of the second day's hearings that the Senate investigation would bring about peace negotiations between the warring factions in the Petrillo music row. The first sign of this was when the day before Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared that any time the recording companies, the broadcasters and others wanted to sit down in good faith in an effort to settle the disagreement, the American Federation of Musicians would join in.

"We would even go to them", Mr. Padway told the Senate Committee. "Furthermore if you Senators can yourselves offer a satisfactory solution, we would accept that."

Following the hearing Senator Clark said:

"We may well accept Mr. Padway's suggestion. After these hearings are all over and we have heard both sides of the case, we may go into a huddle and as a result of this, offer our own solution, as Mr. Padway suggests. If musicians union will formulate something tangible that can be presented to the committee, I think we may have something."

The next day Senator Clark in the open session again brought up the possibility of negotiations with the broadcasters and the recording companies and asked Mr. Petrillo if he would lift the ban while these were going on. He refused, saying:

"I've negotiated with these people locally and nationally for 20 years. If they are permitted to make records while the negotiations are going on, they'll make enough to last two or three years."

He was just as firm in his objection to a 30-day suspension, asserting "they could make enough records in that time to last a year," and would "not be interested in any quick agreement."

Petrillo said he would take the matter up with the executive committee of his union; since it would have to approve formal

demands upon the industry. He said the Committee would meet in New York February 1 and promised at that time to formulate the Music federation's demands and present them to the Senate Committee. The union leader said:

"We make no demands, but we would like to have a law to put us into the position of A.S.C.A.P. Then we could get revenue from every record made by a musician."

Mr. Petrillo, who was deadly serious most of the time but revealed the fact that he had a pretty good sense of humor at that, got quite a laugh when he admitted that he was surprised to get a \$90-a-week salary scale for Chicago "pancake turners", union musicians who just change records.

He told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee that the sale is \$45 a week in St. Louis. He would have dropped the demand for \$90 in Chicago if he had been pressed, he said.

"They gave it to me and I couldn't turn it down", he said.

The investigation has now been adjourned for about 10 days. In the meantime, the Senate Committee will decide upon future procedure and who to hear next. Requests for opportunity to appear have been received from the National Association of Broadcasters, transcription and record manufacturers, the "juke box" people, music schools and others.

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"WACCS" TO ADMIT QUALIFIED "WIRES"

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, better known as the WAACS, will take into its ranks qualified members of the Women In Radio and Electrical Service, commonly known as the WIRES. The WIRES were first organized by a group of women students in Trinidad Junior College, one of the schools used in the nationwide training program of the Army Signal Corps. Officers of the Signal Corps and WAAC arrived at Trinidad last week to start the enrollment program.

By making special arrangements for enrollment of these qualified women, the WAAC is thereby adding to its ranks occupational specialists already pretrained to some extent by the Army. About 8,000 civilian women have been taught as radio operators, technicians and repairmen, and as telephone switchboard and instrument repairmen for the past few months at various schools and colleges throughout the country. They have been learning these technical trades under the supervision of the Signal Corps, along with some 22,000 men in the enlisted reserve.

These women now trained as WIRES and in similar communications work who successfully pass the qualifications can shortly be

enrolled in the WAAC, the corps whose aim is the release of enlisted men for combat service.

The general plan developed by the Signal Corps and the WAAC specifies that applicants for the specialist Signal Corps training with the WIRES will be accepted only upon their ability to pass the examination for both the WIRES and the WAAC.

Upon enrollment in the WAAC, the women will be placed on an inactive duty status during the time they are being trained by the Signal Corps. When this communications training is completed, and when needed by the WAAC, they will be called for active duty, sent to a WAAC training center for basic military training, and then ordered immediately to fill a vacancy for a communication specialist in one of the WAAC companies doing work in the field. Those who fail satisfactorily to complete the communications training may be called to active duty as auxiliaries in the WAAC, discharged from their inactive duty status, according to the needs of the WAAC.

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RADIO ACCESSORIES UNDER MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

Many more commodities - including radio and phonograph equipment - are transferred from other price measures and brought under control of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, which establishes manufacturer's maximum prices for hundreds of other consumer durable and building material items, the Office of Price Administration announced last Wednesday.

This includes Domestic radio accessories, but not radio parts; Phonographs (except domestic electrical phonographs); Phonograph accessories, but not records.

Regulation 188 provides four methods of pricing new articles, which must be applied in the order given. Thus, the second method may be used if the first one cannot be applied, etc. These methods briefly stated are as follows:

1. The maximum price of a new article which exhibits only minor changes from an article already priced under any maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration, and which changes do not reduce cost and materials or prevent its rendering fairly equivalent serviceability shall be the same as that of the article so priced.

2. The maximum price for an article which has been substantially changed from an article already priced under any maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration solely because of the shortages of materials or parts used in the original article, shall be the price of the original article adjusted for the increase or decrease in unit direct cost resulting from the change. Unit direct cost shall be computed according to the procedures outlined under Section 157 of the Regulation.

3. The maximum price of a new article shall be that determined by the "comparable-article" formula provided in the Regulation.

4. The maximum price of a new article which cannot be priced by any of the three foregoing methods shall be that specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration after proper application has been made by the manufacturer.

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PROPOSES NATIONAL RADIO SYSTEM FOR CONGRESS

Resenting criticism of Congress by columnists and radio commentators, Representative John E. Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, has proposed, with the approval of his colleague Representative Karl E. Mundt (R.), of South Dakota, special radio facilities for Capitol Hill.

"The time has come when Congress is constantly abused, maligned, and villified over the radio", Representative Rankin declared, addressing the House. "This is one of the problems we are going to have to meet. As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of Congress making arrangements whereby we may either have a national radio system or time divided between the two sides of both House and Senate in order that Members and Senators may go on the radio and speak to the American people on issues that confront the Congress, and thus offset a lot of the propoganda and insinuations that are being spread by a few flannel-mouthed propogandists who are doing more to destroy American institutions than they are to spread public information."

"The gentleman has put his finger on a very important point", Congressman Mundt said. "May I suggest that the radio is relatively fair from the standpoint of its distribution of time among points of view. The difficulty the gentleman refers to comes primarily because speakers use sponsored time to abuse Members of Congress."

"That is right", Mr. Rankin interjected.

"I think some legislation should be directed to the situation that permits the power of the press to determine who is going to control the air to attack Members of Congress", Mr. Mundt continued.

"Congress should move into the driver's seat so far as its own affairs and its own protection are concerned", Representative Rankin concluded.

Representative Rankin had previously proposed, so that the soldiers get the facts that the edition of the Congressional Record be doubled and a copy sent to every member of the armed forces, which suggestion occasioned quite a laugh in the Press and Radio Galleries of the House.

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COX AGAIN OUT TO GET FLY; PREDICTS FCC PROBE

Representative Cox of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, has resumed his old feud with Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. He predicts that the House Rules Committee will report on Monday the Cox Resolution calling for investigation of the FCC. Representative Cox said further that the resolution would pass the House the following day and that there would "not be 20 votes against it".

The first signs of a resumption of the Cox-Fly fight was when Mr. Cox demanded in the House Thursday that impeachment proceedings be instituted against unidentified Government officials.

He refused to amplify a half-minute speech in which he demanded the action, but predicted speedy Rules Committee approval of a resolution to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, headed by James L. Fly.

"You can draw your own inferences", he told reporters.

"The time has come", the Georgian told the House, "for this House to protect itself and the country against the scorn, the abuse and the dictatorship of the bureaucrats by resorting to the process of impeachment."

During the day, Marcus Cohn, counsel of the FCC, denounced as "unsupported innuendoes and insinuations" the charges made by attorneys for an Albany, Ga. radio station that commission investigators were more interested in trying to "get something on" Representative Cox than they were in the station's business.

Cohn said that failure of the radio station's records to show that Arthur Lucas and W. K. Jenkins, Georgians who operate several theatrical enterprises, had an interest as stockholders in the broadcasting company operating station WALB had prompted the commission's inquiry, now in its fourth day of hearings.

H. T. McIntosh, President of the Albany Herald Publishing Co. and the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. had testified that \$2500 was paid Cox in whose district Albany lies, for legal services he could render "in an ethical and legal manner" which would not be in conflict with his status as a Congressman.

Mr. Cox told the Washington Post that the \$2500 check was indorsed and sent back by him and there was then sent to him stock in a new corporation "which never has functioned" and that he transferred the stock to a "private charity".

Delacey Allen, lawyer for WALB, told FCC Examiner Don Harris that he felt his previous charge that the Commission was primarily interested in "getting something on" Cox was supported while Cohn contended that his statements as to the reason for the hearing answered Allen's allegations.

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At one point, Allen asked McIntosh:

"I ask you if I ever made the charge to them (two FCC investigators) that they wanted to use the \$2500 check to embarrass Judge Cox and whether they denied that?"

McIntosh replied: "I recall that statement, but I do not recall any denial. They said they were not at liberty to discuss the matter."

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RADIO ENGINEERS TO HAVE REAL RADIO CONVENTION

Because war has made it impossible to foregather as usual, The Institute of Radio Engineers will hold a better part of its annual convention this year over the air. By radio, as it were. The Columbia Broadcasting System network provides the facilities, which are to link conferences of IRE sections all over the country with section meetings in Washington and New York Thursday, January 28. (10:30 to 10:45 PM, EWT).

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be heard as he makes the principal address before the annual dinner of the Washington section in the Willard Hotel. Then the broadcast switches to New York for the installation of the new IRE president, Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler.

The Radio Engineers medal of honor will be presented to William Wilson for "achievements in the development of modern electronics and for contributions to the welfare and work of the institute." Ten other members will receive fellowships. At a special-papers symposium certain uncensored phases of the war work of leading radio experts will be explained for the benefit and education of other institute members. The speakers and topics are:

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, Chief Radio Engineer of the Navy, "Production of War Facilities for the Armed Services"; Lloyd Espenschied, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, "Radio in Two World Wars"; Ray Ellis, WPB Director of Radio-Radar, "Function of the War Production Board in Radio", and other experts of the Army-Navy Electronics Agency, American Standards Association and War Manpower Commission.

The subject of "Ultra-High Frequencies" will be covered during the joint evening session on January 28 by Dr. George C. Southworth of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

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AMOS 'N' ANDY TO GO OFF AIR AFTER 12½ YEARS

Amos 'n' Andy will sign off February 19th after having been on the networks continuously for 12½ years. The immediate reason for their going was the necessity felt by their sponsor, Campbell Soup to cut the time down to a half-hour period once a week. It was explained that wartime restrictions on the supply of canned foods changed the character of the advertising - where before it had been to increase consumption, now it is institutional.

Amos 'n' Andy, who have been with Campbell more than 5 years, feeling that their 15 minute daily period was essential to their continued success decided to call it quits.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GETS AMERICAN'S CREED RECORD

Representative Stefan (R.), of Nebraska, has presented to the Library of Congress a radio recording of the "American's Creed", by its author, the late William Tyler Page, longtime employee of the House.

Library officials said the recording will become a permanent part of the archives of American folk songs and speeches and characterized it as of "immense historical value because it is the only known recording of the reading of the creed by the author."

Mr. Stefan explained that the recording was made October 10, 1941, for broadcast over the Norfolk (Nebr.) Daily News radio station WJAG. It consists of an interview of Mr. Page by Mr. Stefan, during the course of which the Representative asked that the author read the creed.

Starting as a page boy, Mr. Page was an employee of the House for 61 years. He was chief clerk at one time and was special clerk to the minority at the time of his death last year. He was born at Frederick, Md., October 19, 1868.

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Broadcasts by the Martinique short-wave radio, which had been sending out "news" from Vichy French propaganda sources even after the Vichy break with the United States, have been discontinued at the request of the State Department.

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James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, will serve on the invitation of Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, as a member of the Committee to raise money for the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. Mr. Woods is Chairman of the Public Service Division's business men's committee of the organization. Frank White, Treasurer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is also a member of the Boy Scout money raising committee.

Stimulated in their action by recent outbreaks in southern Pennsylvania of smallpox, some 40 employees of radio station WINX in Washington were vaccinated for the disease yesterday at the request of their employer, Laurence J. Heller.

Justifying an increase in pay for the privates in the Police Department employed at the Washington Police radio station WPDW, the District of Columbia Commissioners in their budget recommendations, said:

"All of these men are highly trained technicians and it is felt that some provision should be made to provide additional compensation for this work."

The Commissioners said the officer in charge of WPDW should be given the rank and pay of lieutenant and that the operators and dispatchers and servicemen be given the rank and pay of sergeant.

Increased and intensified promotional activities for public service programs by stations affiliated with NBC were agreed upon at the first quarterly meeting of the newly elected NBC stations Planning and Advisory Committee held in New York Tuesday.

James D. Shouse of WLW, Cincinnati, was named Chairman of the Committee for 1943. Mr. Shouse succeeds Paul Morency of WTIC, Hartford, who was Chairman of the first committee which served during 1942. After a review of the year's activity, it was decided that meetings hereafter should be of two-day duration instead of one. In the evening, a joint session was held with the NBC Management Committee at the Hotel St. Regis. Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor, was the principal speaker at the dinner session.

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RULES FOR CARING FOR FARM RADIO BATTERIES

Battery-run radios - particularly those used on farms - should be operated on the basis of obtaining at the very most only a single set of replacement batteries a year, the Consumer Durable Goods Division said this week.

Pointing out that production of farm radio batteries has been cut due to restrictions on zinc and to other factors, the Division urged radio owners to follow simple conservation rules for assuring maximum service from their present supply.

Wholehearted observance of the rules, it was stated, will go far towards keeping farm radios in operation despite wartime restrictions on production of batteries and will assist farm families to keep abreast of developments on the war fronts both at home and abroad.

The rules are:

1. Don't waste your batteries. Operate your radio only when there are programs that you particularly want to hear.
2. Avoid long, continuous radio operation. Break up your reception into a number of short periods.
3. Keep batteries away from heat.
4. Have the tubes checked regularly as insurance against battery wastage.
5. Disconnect the batteries from the radio when not in operation. This will be a double-check against the radio being left on accidentally. It is also a guard against young children in the family operating the radio unnecessarily.

The shortage of batteries, which has been experienced generally throughout the country for the past several months, is due to military requirements as well as to the zinc shortage, and has developed at a time when the war news and transportation restrictions have naturally resulted in greatly increased use of radios.

Last July 24, Order M-11-b (zinc) cut the use of zinc in all types of dry cell batteries fifty percent below 1941 consumption. In an effort to alleviate this situation, Order BO71 was issued on October 2 eliminating entirely production of batteries for portable radios and establishing specific quotas for production of farm radio batteries, flashlight batteries and other types for industrial and occupational use. The effect of this action was to limit the use of available zinc to the most essential batteries, in which were included radio batteries.

Most recent models of portable radios can be operated on household electric current; the remainder will have to be stored away for the duration once present stocks of batteries are exhausted. To attain the objective of maintaining farm radios in operation, more than half of the zinc allocation for civilian batteries is now used for production of farm radio batteries, but until military requirements are fully met there is little possibility of any additional allocations. Also the available supply of batteries has been allocated to various parts of the country on as equitable a basis as possible. No priority rating is granted or needed for purchase of radio batteries by consumers.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 19, 1943

1942 Radio Sales 154 Million; War Output 2 Billion.....	1
Senate Radio Committee Adds Two Republicans.....	3
Wheeler Says Helped Keep Critic On Radio.....	3
Powel Crosley, Jr., Marries.....	4
Says Commentators Franker About Africa Than Press.....	4
Essential Communications Occupations List Out Soon.....	5
A. T. & T. Long Lines Hearings To Resume.....	6
Petrillo's Attorney Seeks Dismissal Of U.S. Suit.....	7
Supreme Court To Review KOA-WHDA Case.....	7
FCC Chairman Going Abroad?.....	7
Irate Solon Calls FCC "Rats" As House Votes Probe.....	8
Senate Approves Merger Of U.S. Wire Companies Only.....	9
Trade Notes.....	10
WLW Cops Meritorious Station Award For Fifth Time.....	11
Editors To Air Censorship Views.....	11

January 19, 1943

1942 RADIO SALES 154 MILLION; WAR OUTPUT 2 BILLION

O. H. Caldwell, Chairman of the Civilian Radio Committee, working in cooperation with the War Production Board, estimating that military radio production probably has soared to two billion dollars this year, reports the following with regard to the 1942 sale of civilian sets and tubes, cost of power, and number of sets in use:

Civilian Radio Set And Tube Sales For 1942

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Retail Value</u>
Total sets sold during 1942	4,400,000	\$154,000,000
Radio Sets exported	500,000	17,500,000
Automobile radios	350,000	12,250,000
Home radios sold in U. S.	3,550,000	124,250,000
Total tubes sold, U. S.	87,700,000	96,000,000
Tubes, initial equipment	34,700,000	38,000,000
Tubes, replacements	53,000,000	58,000,000
Parts, supplies	-----	70,000,000
Phonograph records	110,000,000	48,000,000

Note: In April, WPB ordered all civilian radio-set production stopped and factories converted to war production. Total military radio production during 1942 is believed to approach two billion dollars.

Annual Bill Of U. S. For Radio

Sales of time by broadcasters, 1942	\$203,000,000
Talent costs	40,000,000
Electricity, batteries, etc., to operate 50,340,000 sets	225,000,000
3,900,000 radios sold in 1942 at retail	136,500,000
53,000,000 replacement tubes	58,000,000
Radio parts, supplies, etc.	70,000,000
Servicing radio sets	70,000,000
Total	<u>\$802,500,000</u>

Radio Sets In Use

	<u>Jan. 1, 1942</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1943</u>
U. S. homes with radios	29,700,000	30,000,800
"Secondary" sets in above homes	15,000,000	16,660,000
Battery portables	2,800,000	3,130,000
Auto-radios	<u>8,500,000</u>	<u>8,750,000</u>
Total sets in use, U.S.	56,000,000	59,340,000

"The radio industry's sights are raised all-out for war", Mr. Caldwell writes in Radio Today. "And the industry which used to turn out 14 million radio sets in a good year, is now converted nearly 100 per cent to the production of military radio. In the words of Ray Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, 'Radio is our best converted industry.'

"But the production of military radio for the fighting forces - Army, Navy, Air Forces and Marines - now mounts to dizzying heights measured in many billions. In fact, it is conservatively estimated that this year, 1943, the total manufactured value of U. S. radio equipment will run from fifteen to twenty times the greatest peace-time output ever rolled up by this booming industry of ours.

"Fifteen to twenty times! Think what that means in materials, manpower and womanpower, building, machinery and tools, and management problems.

"In some parts and components that go into military radio, the demand is now for production in a few hours, as much as was turned out in an entire year, before Pearl Harbor! Other expansions of production have been of almost equal violence, draining every resource of facilities to get vital parts into production, so that our men everywhere on our far-flung battlefronts will have the communications and detection equipment they need.

"Meanwhile under the assignment of the WPB, radio industry engineers and executives are simplifying and standardizing military and civilian radio, so that the minimum of repair and replacement parts will go the longest way.

"The stipulation has been made by the WPB that no provision shall be made for replacements for automobile radios or battery-portable sets. (Where three-way portables are employed at times on house current as the home's only radio receiver, such sets will be considered on the same basis as regular home sets). Farm radios powered by batteries will, of course, be taken care of, but these are the only battery sets for which it is proposed to provide dry-cells, tubes or parts."

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SENATE RADIO COMMITTEE ADDS TWO REPUBLICANS

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which passes on radio legislation in the upper branch of Congress, has added two Republicans to its membership. They are Senators A. W. Hawkes, of New Jersey, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Edward Moore, of Oklahoma, independent oil producer, farmer and cattle raiser.

The other members of the Committee are Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana (Chairman), Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, Robert F. Wagner, of New York, Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Homer T. Bone, of Washington, Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, Lister Hill, of Alabama, Tom Stewart, of Tennessee, D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, James M. Tunnell, of Delaware, Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas, Chan Gurney, of South Dakota, C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois.

Senator Hawkes has also been added to the Senate Patents Committee - the only new member of that body.

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WHEELER SAYS HELPED KEEP CRITIC ON RADIO

Answering criticism of him by Drew Pearson, the newspaper columnist, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, said:

"When a former Governor of New York was told that some politician was against him, he said, 'I cannot understand why that man is against me, because I never did anything for him that I can recall.'

"I could not understand why Drew Pearson was against me, because I did not remember anything I had done for Drew Pearson. Then I happened to recall that when there was an attempt to put him off the air at one time, when I was in the Orient with a group of Senators and Representatives, I was cabled and asked if I would not intercede for him; and I did, and helped to have him kept on the radio at that time.

"On another occasion, when he and his partner were about to be thrown off one of the newspaper chains, he and his partner talked to me and I again tried to do something for them. When Pearson's father was appointed to office and was being attacked, again he came to me.

"I know some of my colleagues will say, 'Why pay any attention to it? Nobody believes him, nobody trusts him, nobody has any confidence in him.' I agree that no one in the Senate of

1/19/43

whom I know has the slightest respect for him, for his truthfulness, his honesty, or his integrity. But one gets weary of a man of that kind, who has access to the radio, speaking over the radio, and attacking members of the Government."

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POWEL CROSLEY, JR., MARRIES

Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati, was married Saturday, January 9th to Mrs. Marianna Richards Wallingford at North Vernon, Indiana. This was Mr. Crosley's second marriage, the first Mrs. Crosley, the former Gwendolyn Bakewell Aiken having died in 1939.

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SAYS COMMENTATORS FRANKER ABOUT AFRICA THAN PRESS

Discussing what it calls "Censorship Discontent", the Editor and Publisher says:

"Some radio commentators have apparently been more realistic in their stories from Africa than the headlines of some metropolitan newspapers, but the first real light on the African scene came from Ernie Pyle to the Scripps-Howard Newspaper two weeks ago.

"The African scene is one of crucial importance to the future conduct of the war and it is one which all intelligent Americans should be permitted to understand on the basis of complete and uncolored news at the first opportunity. Brief radio dispatches won't serve that end. Neither will the terse and technical language of official communiques. The assignment calls for the best men that press and radio can send - and, in the main, it has had them. Their presence is futile, however, unless they are permitted to give their readers the results of their reporting, just as soon as those results cease to have military value to the enemy."

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The Board of War Communications has established a system of priorities for teletypewriter communication similar to that for long-distance telephone calls. The order is effective February 1. Priority will be given to messages which require "immediate transmission for war purposes or to safeguard life or property."

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ESSENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS LIST OUT SOON

There was a lengthy discussion of the manpower situation at the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission last Monday. Mr. Fly said:

"I suppose all of you here are about as well informed on the manpower situation as I am, but as you know the work in preparing the list of essential occupations has been going on for some time, and incidentally it has been a very large and detailed job. But it is in very fine shape right now and through the cooperation of the War Manpower Commission I think all the information on the final setup there will be out and distributed in the course of days. I think all concerned in that matter have worked very hard on it and have turned out a very splendid job.

"Is there a problem of distribution?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"That's the size of it", he replied. "You see, we have many thousands of licensees; for example, when we initially thought of sending this to everyone. Now I think we are going to have to take some short-cut just as a matter of physical handling and as a matter of economy we shall have to take some short-cuts and make it available to everyone but not necessarily lay it in the hands of all of these people."

"Is there some confusion between the equipment and manpower?" Russell R. Clevenger, in charge of FCC Press Relations, inquired.

"Maybe I am all wrong on that", Mr. Fly replied. "We have a physical problem on one."

"It's on the registration of equipment", said Mr. Clevenger.

"Everything I said about the manpower situation stands except that referring to distribution", Mr. Fly resumed. "That is applicable to the equipment situation and I might say too that everything I have said about the people who worked on that, including the various persons and concerns in the industry, all those who have worked on this equipment problem have done a swell job on it and we have a very complete record but that is the thing that has presented the physical problem. That will be given distribution in the course of days but it will not go out to the thousands of people that may be concerned with it. It will be placed where they can easily get it."

Q. "Speaking of the report on equipment, are you referring to the voluntary pooling plan?"

Chairman Fly: "No, this is not a pooling plan. That is basically an informational setup where everybody sets forth with some accurate description just what he has which is available and then we give that information to everyone else and he in turn gets the information regarding equipment that all the other people have."

Q. "How will that be administered?"

Chairman: "There is a pooling only on the information."

Q. "How will it operate effectively - through the FCC field offices?"

Chairman: "I don't think we have any mechanics for administering it."

Mr. Clevenger: "I think the big volumes which list all the equipment would be available certainly to the field offices. It's purely an informational service as I see it."

Chairman: "Yes, and after the information is made available, then everyone is on his own."

Q. "This is the result of the questionnaire which you sent out for that general information?"

Chairman: "That's right. I am sorry about confusing that problem of distribution."

Q. "On these questionnaires, what was the purpose of getting this information? To make available to one station what it needed?"

Chairman: "Information on equipment. To make all the information as to equipment available to everyone that may be concerned."

Q. "If they need something they can rent it?"

Chairman: "From the time they get the information they will be on their own."

Q. "Do you plan to keep that up to date periodically?"

Chairman: "I would imagine that at subsequent intervals we would probably get out supplementary sheets. I don't know. You see the trouble there is that it involves a lot of detailed work. Frankly I don't know what the staff has prepared on that."

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A. T. & T. LONG LINES HEARINGS TO RESUME

The investigation which the Federal Communications Commission started last month of the long-line rates of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company including the charges of long distance telephone lines connecting the broadcasting stations, will be resumed Wednesday, January 20th.

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PETRILLO'S ATTORNEY SEEKS DISMISSAL OF U.S. SUIT

In Chicago last Monday, David Katz~~y~~, attorney for James C. Petrillo and either other officers of the AFL American Federation of Musicians, asked the Federal Court to dismiss a Government request for an injunction to prevent enforcement of the union's ban on making records for public purposes.

Attorney Katz, appearing in chambers of Judge John P. Barnes, argued that the court lacked jurisdiction, that the anti-trust laws were not involved and that the Norris-La Guardia Act applied, since the issue concerned was a labor dispute according to an earlier court ruling.

Judge Barnes set January 25 for hearing arguments on the motion to dismiss and February 8 for hearing the Government's arguments for a preliminary injunction. The Government was prepared to argue Monday in behalf of the preliminary order.

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SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW KOA-WHDH CASE

The Supreme Court last Monday agreed to review a lower court decision which directed that the Federal Communications Commission permit one radio station to intervene in a proceeding to increase another's power and time.

The FCC appealed from a D. C. Court of Appeals decision that Station KOA in Denver should be permitted to become a party to a hearing on an application by WHDH, of Boston, for more power and nighttime service.

Both stations operate on 850 kc. but the FCC found that WHDH's increased time would not interfere with KOA's service in the western part of the United States.

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FCC CHAIRMAN GOING ABROAD?

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission when asked if he was planning a trip abroad anytime in the near future, replied:

"Well, I am open to suggestions."

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IRATE SOLON CALLS FCC "RATS" AS HOUSE VOTES PROBE

Following one of the most bitter denunciations heard in Congress in recent years, the House, with hardly a dissenting voice, this (Tuesday) afternoon passed the resolution of Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia, to put the Federal Communications Commission on the spot. Mr. Cox proposing the investigation, characterized the FCC as the "nastiest mess of rats in the country". He accused Chairman James L. Fly and certain of his associates of "well known communistic affiliations and charged that the Commission had "repeatedly tried to smear me" since the introduction of a previous resolution to investigate the Commission last year.

"Fly set his Gestapo like a pack of wolves on my trail", Representative Cox told the House. He said they sought to investigate his mail through the Post Office, urged the Department of Justice to prosecute him, and had his income tax returns over a period of 10 years probed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They even went into income tax reports of the clerks in my office."

Representative Cox was named Chairman of the Committee to investigate the FCC and the other four members are Hart (D.), of New Jersey, Magnuson (D.), of Washington, Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts, and Miller (R.), of Missouri.

The Committee is "authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been and is acting in accordance with law and the public interest."

The resolution (H. R. 21) was the result of an old feud between Mr. Cox and Mr. Fly. Mr. Cox was accused of having accepted a check for \$2,500 while a member of Congress to represent Station WALB, at Albany, Ga. in Cox's Congressional district. DeLacey Allen, attorney for the station, had previously declared that the services of Mr. Cox were legal and ethical. Under Federal statute a member of Congress is not permitted to practice before an agency of the Federal Government.

On Monday when the House Rules Committee, of which Mr. Cox is the ranking member, unanimously approved the Cox resolution, Representative Sparkman, of Alabama, proposed an investigation of the entire radio industry as well as the FCC.

"We want to know what the Commission is doing", Mr. Sparkman said, "but more important even than that, we want to know about the industry, an industry in which a few networks dominating the field make inordinate profits and in which the small independent stations in our rural sections are being forced to the wall."

In supporting his demand for an inquiry also into the broadcasting field, Mr. Sparkman told the House:

"In 1941 the return on net investment after taxes, was about 60 per cent for the National Broadcasting Co., and for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"While this was going on, 200 or 300 of our smaller stations lost money and they are still losing money. During this war, the small radio station, along with other small businesses, is threatened with extinction.

"We cannot afford to let that happen."

Mr. Sparkman said he wanted to know the extent of monopoly and control over sources of radio program materials, whether various "controversial" organizations are denied radio time, whether at-home supporters of members of Congress who remained in Washington during the last national political campaign were denied radio time, and also whether complaints about increasing vulgarity and suggestiveness on the air were justified.

"Commentators, too, merit our attention", Mr. Sparkman added. "Whose interests are they serving? The recent attacks upon this body over the radio are serious business. We want to know what is back of all this.

"We want to know what efforts have been made to present the other side and if none have been made, why not?"

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SENATE APPROVES MERGER OF U.S. WIRE COMPANIES ONLY

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously approved Monday a bill permitting the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Senator McFarland, (D.), of Arizona, said the measure was unchanged from the previous Congress.

In its report, the committee said the entire domestic telegraph industry was feeling seriously the effect of competition from the telephone, radio and airmail and urged that it be placed in a stronger position in order to aid in successful prosecution of the war.

The measure, general in its terms, would permit the voluntary consolidation or merger of domestic telegraph companies only.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Capt. Amilcar Dutra, Director of the Radio Division of the Department of Press and Information of Brazil, was honored at a luncheon at the 21 Club last Friday by officials of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Latin American official also made a tour of the NBC studios and offices and attended the Toscanini broadcast last Sunday.

Capt. Dutra recently arrived in the United States for a month's visit at the invitation of Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

A new electronic half-cycle, synchronous control for the precise operation of resistance-welding machines has been announced by the General Electric Company. Mounted in a protecting cabinet, the control is furnished in two types: one which also includes a welding transformer and is designed for bench mounting, and the other which is without a transformer and is designed for wall mounting. The control features a new tube; a new circuit which makes higher-speed welding possible, and a simplified initiating circuit which improves performance and reduces maintenance.

Perry Wightman of Hyattsville, a suburb of Washington, was appointed to the post of Procurement Officer for the War Emergency Radio Service of Maryland by Col. Henry S. Barrett, State Director of air raid precautions. Mr. Wightman will continue as Radio Director for Prince Georges County, in which he has developed a network of amateur radio operators for emergency communication.

Robert B. Stone will be the new Program Manager of WRGB, General Electric television station in Schenectady, according to Robert S. Peare, Manager of G. E. broadcasting. Mr. Stone, who has been working on program production at the station since November 1941, succeeds John G. T. Gilmour, who has gone into the Signal Corps.

A native of Lewiston, Maine, Mr. Stone was graduated from the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y. in 1932 and in the Fall of that year became a member of the staff of WGY. His duties included program production and the writing of scripts and musical arrangements. In January, 1936, he left WGY to work for the radio-recording division of NBC and later joined the production staff of CBS. In November, 1941, he became a member of the production staff of the television station WRGB.

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WLW COPS MERITORIOUS STATION AWARD FOR FIFTH TIME

WLW, at Cincinnati, has won for the fifth time Variety Magazine's Special Award. This award for outstanding merit in some field of war endeavor, or as Variety says, "for promoting better understanding of war issues", comes at a time when the staff of the Nation's station, under the direction of James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, is pledged to continue and expand its contributions to winning the war.

The Variety citation has this to say about WLW:

"A global war is something new in the history of mankind. It staggers the imagination even to think of the world at war. And just as surely as the conflict is bringing far places and strange peoples into our consciousness for the first time, the peace must bind all places and all peoples into a new kind of brotherhood.

"In order to achieve this brotherhood we must arm ourselves with knowledge and understanding. We must understand the multiple issues involved . . . must know what sort of people we are fighting against, and for.

"The finest contribution of radio towards this end has been made by Station WLW."

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EDITORS TO AIR CENSORSHIP VIEWS

Several members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors will participate in a nationwide radio broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Sunday, Jan. 24, at 8 P.M., EWT, discussing "How Far Censorship?" The program has been organized by Theodore Granik, Director of the American Forum of the Air, and his assistant, Nathan L. Silberberg. Byron Price will represent the Office of Censorship. Others participating on the program will be Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor, New York Herald Tribune; Palmer Hoyt, editor, Portland Oregonian; Roy Roberts, managing editor, Kansas City Star; A. H. Kirchhofer, managing editor, Buffalo Evening News, and Basil L. Walters, executive editor, Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune. The broadcast, which will originate in Washington, will be on the evening following the close of the ASNE meeting in Washington, and members of the Society will be invited to attend and participate in the questioning of their colleagues who are on the panel. In addition, many Congressmen and other governmental officials will be invited to the broadcast and to participate in the questioning.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



RECEIVED

JAN 1943

FRANK S. MULLER

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 22, 1943

Cox Against Combining FCC And Radio Industry Probes.....1

House Apparently Strongly Behind Cox.....3

Differences Seen In House And Senate Merger Bills.....4

Civil Air Patrol Stations Established By FCC.....6

Would Try "Benedict Arnold" Broadcasters.....7

Broadcasters Benefit by \$50,000,000 A. T. & T. Cut.....8

Admiral Hooper, International Radio Expert, Retires.....9

Questions Petrillo's Right To Suppress Anything.....10

Trade Notes.....11

No. 1497

January 23, 1943.

COX AGAINST COMBINING FCC AND RADIO INDUSTRY PROBES

Despite the fact that Representative Sparkman (D.), of Alabama introduced a resolution to broaden the Cox investigation of the Federal Communications Commission which the House ordered last Tuesday to include a probe of the broadcasting industry, Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia is opposed to doing this.

Mr. Cox said that it was enough for his committee to take them on one at a time and that he believed until the FCC investigation had been disposed of that his committee should confine itself solely to that.

"If there is to be an investigation, we want one which will get into the basic issues", Mr. Sparkman declared. "I have no objection to the Cox resolution except that it is too limited. We want to know what the Commission is doing.

"But more important even than that we want to know about the industry, an industry in which a few networks dominating the field make inordinate profits and in which the small independent stations in our rural sections are being forced to the wall * * * During this year, the small radio station, along with other small businesses, is threatened with extinction. We cannot afford to let that happen, with gasoline rationing, they are more important than ever. They are the backbone of independent broadcasting service in the interest of our own local communities, and in the interest of the Nation at war. We must not have the building up of monopoly, control, and inordinate profits at one end of the line and economic disaster at the other end.

"We want to know the extent of the monopoly and control exercised by a very few of our 130,000,000 people over this, the world's most effective medium for molding public opinion. We want to know how that control is tied up with control over the sources of program material - over records and transcriptions, for example. Can small record and transcription companies survive? Our small independent stations cannot get network service. Those on the networks get little or nothing from it. Stations, especially the independent ones, rely to a great extent upon transcriptions. We want to know whether there is any undue concentration of control here and whether it is being exercised to the detriment of the independent stations.

"We also want to know how the control of radio broadcasting is being exercised in the terms of what the public is permitted to hear. We want to know how it is that organizations like the Cooperative League are denied time to use the frequencies which belong to the public. * * *

"And the use of radio in political campaigns is another matter we have reason to be concerned with. Some Congressmen who remained in Washington during the recent campaign have particular reason to be concerned over the action of radio stations in denying time to their supporters back home.

"There are other matters any investigation should include. All of us no doubt have received complaints in recent weeks about the great wave of vulgarity, obscenity, and suggestiveness that has been coming in over various radio programs.

"Commentators, too, merit our attention. Whose interests are they serving? The recent attacks upon this body over the radio are serious business. We want to know what is back of all this. We want to know what efforts have been made to present the other side, and if none have been, why not."

Representative Voorhis (D.), of California, agreed that the investigation should cover the whole broadcasting field.

Representative Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, asked why the Rules Committee had not accepted at least some of the provisions suggested by Mr. Sparkman and also to investigate "the gentlemen who are using the radio for selfish or for propaganda purposes."

"And for smear purposes", said Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), of New York. "Of course it would mean an entirely different investigation, a very much broader investigation. This is a specific authorization to investigate only the matters set forth in the resolution but it includes the activities of F. F. C. which are extensive. I am in sympathy with what the gentleman from Mississippi says, but I would suggest an additional resolution, to investigate a much broader field, and by an entirely different committee. There is ample work for two committees to perform if freedom of speech and our free institutions are to be preserved."

"I would suggest that insofar as the alleged monopolistic practices in radio are concerned, very extensive hearings were had of that whole matter by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the last Congress", said Representative Halleck (R.), of Indiana. "While no bill was reported, the hearings are very complete. I would not undertake to speak for the committee, but I have no doubt that in due time that particular thing to which the gentleman from Mississippi has referred will be under consideration by the proper legislative committee.

"And let me say to the gentleman from Indiana", Mr. Rankin interjected, "that there are certain propagandists now broadcasting that have for their object the destruction of the Congress of the United States."

To which Mr. Fish replied, "And I am in accord with that statement. There has been a continuous and communistic or radically inspired program to attack and discredit Congress for the purpose of destroying representative and constitutional government."

"I do not think we ought to wait on this snail-progressing committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce", Representative Rankin said,

"I am in accord with that. I think the gentleman from Alabama ought to stand on the merits of their own resolution", Mr. Fish replied. "From my point of view there is a great deal of merit to their proposed resolution, and it should have been presented to the Rules Committee - and I hope it will be in the near future - in order to protect the Members of this House, as well as the House itself, against constant abuse and vilification over the radio seeking to undermine the confidence of the American people in their elected Representatives and republican form of government."

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HOUSE APPARENTLY STRONGLY BEHIND COX

Conversations with both Democrat and Republican representatives indicate that the House is backing Representative Cox, of Georgia, in his investigation of the Federal Communications Commission and Chairman Fly. It is apparently looked upon by them as the first attack by Congress upon the so-called "bureaucrats". Many other commissions and bureaus no doubt will be investigated but the FCC being the first over the barrel is apt to receive the worst paddling.

"I don't know what the shooting is all about", a Republican member said to this writer. "I am not interested in radio one way or another but I do know that on both sides of the aisle there is a tremendous desire to get at some of these New Deal Commissions which have been exceeding their power. I can say the boys were all talking about Cox's speech attacking Chairman Fly and the FCC. I can also say, though Cox is anti-Administration, he does have the confidence of a large number of his colleagues regardless of their politics and I believe he will have their backing. He is not a man to go off the deep end and usually finishes what he starts."

As to the charges the FCC has made against Representative Cox, the broadcasting industry is pretty familiar. "If Cox were guilty of these charges," a high communications official remarked to this writer, "I don't believe he would have let out such a loud yell."

Evidently Mr. Cox succeeded in convincing his colleagues that the FCC charges were untrue.

"I think if every Member of the House, whether Republican or Democrat, had heard the statement Mr. Cox made to us in the Rules Committee", Representative Fish declared, the day the Cox resolution was almost unanimously passed, "he would have favored reporting the resolution and will probably support it on final passage."

Anybody who has talked with Representative Cox gets the impression that Chairman Fly is in for the fight of his life. Mr. Cox apparently is particularly gunning for Mr. Fly, Commissioner Clifford Durr, a brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Black, and "little" Paul Walker, as he calls him. It was also indicated that Prof. Goodwin Watson, alleged Red, who already has had a stormy time of it in Congress, may likewise come in for another drubbing. However, the chief target will be Mr. Fly, of whom Representative Cox told the House:

"I say to you that of all the bureaucrats who have sought to smear Congress this man Fly is the worst. His pursuit of me has been nothing but blackmail. When he was down here in the Tennessee Valley Authority a cell of the Communist Party which was referred to as the best unit of the entire organization was set up in the Authority; and there are other things I might tell you. His whole outfit now is a nest of Reds. This man Dodd, who opposed Howard Smith four years ago, is there; so is the man who wrote the statement that Congress was the joke of the century; he is still there, this man Dodd who said to his draft board over in Virginia about 5 weeks ago that he was going to South Africa, but applied to the State Department for a passport to England was denied a passport because of his communistic affiliations, he is down there now. This Commission as run by Fly is the nastiest net of rats to be found in this entire country."

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DIFFERENCES SEEN IN HOUSE AND SENATE MERGER BILLS

The telegraph merger bill as reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is in the same form as the bill reported by that Committee in the last Congress. It provides for a merger of the telegraph companies in the domestic field but not the radio and cable companies in the international field.

It will be remembered that the bill as originally introduced in the Senate in the last session of Congress provided for an international merger as well as domestic and most of the witnesses at the hearing approved the bill as introduced, with minor modifications.

However, Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, when he testified before the Committee, recommended something entirely different, namely that the radio companies be permitted to merge, both in the international and the domestic field, and that the wire companies, both domestic and cable, be permitted to merge, so that the result would have been two companies, one radio and one wire, competing against each other both in the domestic and the foreign field.

The Senate Committee did not adopt Admiral Hooper's recommendation for a merger of this sort but it did change the bill so as to eliminate the merger in the international field, apparently

on the basis of the arguments advanced by Admiral Hooper about the danger of the international radio services being smothered by the older cable services if the cables and radio were allowed to unite in one company for international service. The Senate Committee made it mandatory that the new domestic merger divest itself of all its cable interests.

The resulting bill was not satisfactory to either the domestic or the international interests and at the later hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce several witnesses strongly recommended that authority for a permissive merger in the international field be reinserted in the bill.

The House Committee therefore amended the bill to include permissive mergers in the international field as well as the domestic, but they considerably weakened the wording of the Senate bill by removing the mandatory provision of the Senate bill that the domestic merger must divest itself of all its international circuits. This was done, the Committee stated, because Western Union testified that its contracts with the British interests for cable service still had many years to run and could not be broken.

Assuming that the House Committee will again recommend the passage of the bill in substantially the same form as that in which it was reintroduced in the House this session, it will be seen that there are vital differences between the two bills which would have to be adjusted in conference between the Senate and the House before the legislation could be enacted.

The principal pressure for the merger legislation results from the financial condition of the Postal Telegraph Company which is said to be only in existence today as the result of loans aggregating many millions of dollars from the R. F. C. If these loans had not been made, the merger legislation would be unnecessary because there would only be one company today in the domestic field. Somewhat the same situation prevails in the international field. While the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission strongly advocated both before the Senate and the House Committees, the necessity for a merger in the international field, the present multiplicity of companies in the international field results from the continued insistence of the Federal Communications Commission on the necessity for competition. Here both the Department of Justice and the FCC are charged with having brought about a condition which they now recommend should be cured by legislation.

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W. W. Chaplin, veteran foreign and war correspondent, now an NBC news commentator, has signed a contract with D. Appleton-Century Co., for a book which will bear the working title "Maginot to Moscow". In the book, Mr. Chaplin will describe conditions on all the fronts he has visited since the war began.

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CIVIL AIR PATROL STATIONS ESTABLISHED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission has modified its Rules and Regulations, pertaining to emergency radio services, to establish a new class of stations, designated "Civil Air Patrol Stations". A Civil Air Patrol Station is defined by the Commission as a radio station used exclusively for essential communications relating directly to the activities of the Civil Air Patrol, except when the use of such a station is under military control. Under the modified rules, Civil Air Patrol Stations may be used only during emergencies when life, public safety, or important property are endangered; or for essential communication directly relating to Civil Air Patrol activities, when other communication facilities do not exist or are inadequate.

The Civil Air Patrol is an organization established by the Director of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, as amended. Its national headquarters are in Washington, D. C. Through voluntary membership in the various state wings of the Civil Air Patrol, citizens of the United States may apply their knowledge of aviation to the furtherance of the war effort. Under supervision of the respective Wing Commander in each State, the organization provides forest patrol, courier service, disaster relief, rescue missions, and trains aircraft and ground personnel.

Operation of aircraft and ground radio stations on the ultra-high frequencies now available for War Emergency Radio Service will provide, it is believed, an adequate system of voice communication which will substantially improve the effectiveness of the Civil Air Patrol. These stations, under the rules, may employ radiotelegraphy but this requires a knowledge of the International Morse Code and its use is somewhat limited for that reason. Communication with civilian defense, state guard, forestry, police, special emergency, and marine fire stations will be permitted under certain limitations when such communication is necessary relative to emergencies endangering life or public safety.

Provision is made to license all Civil Air Patrol stations within a state in the name of the Wing Commander, with the accompanying requirement that a formally designated "Communications Officer" will direct and supervise the actual operation of the stations for which the Wing Commander is the responsible licensee. Those who hold a War Emergency Radio Operator Permit are authorized to operate Civil Air Patrol Stations.

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WOULD TRY "BENEDICT ARNOLD" BROADCASTERS

An amendment to the Articles of War has been offered by Representative Emanuel Celler (D.), of New York, whereby the President would be empowered to try the Americans who are now broadcasting to this country for the Nazis and Fascists.

Mr. Celler said:

"There emanates nightly from Germany and Italy short-wave broadcasts by Nazi and Fascist radio broadcasters who unfortunately are Americans. These traitors are Constance Drexel, Fred Kaltenbach, Douglas Chandler, Jane Anderson, Ezra Pound and Robert H. Best. Douglas Chandler broadcasts under the pseudonym of 'Paul Revere'. Fred Kaltenbach broadcasts under the salutation of 'Dear Harry'. Constance Drexel entitles her traitorous utterances as 'News from Germany'. Robert H. Best uses the alias 'Guess Who'. He also urges Americans to write to their Congressmen to impeach Roosevelt. Jane Anderson apparently broadcasts from Italy and is introduced usually as a famous orator. Ezra Pound opens his damnable talk with a sort of verbal Fascist salute.

"The Constitution, by article 3, section 3, says that treason, among other things, consists in adhering to our enemies and giving them aid and comfort. Beyond doubt, these modern radio Benedict Arnolds are daily giving aid and comfort to our enemies by attempting to lessen our confidence in our Government and in the cause for which we fight.

"It may be that they cannot be brought to book, especially in absentia, by jury trial, because the sixth amendment to the Constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury and shall be confronted with witnesses. Such confrontation includes the right to cross-examine. Thus, trial by jury may be impossible and, therefore, civil prosecution may be barred.

"I, therefore, have this day offered a resolution to provide for amending article 38 of the Articles of War, whereby the President will be empowered to set up military tribunals or commissions, to try these culprits, even in absentia.

"Thus far in this war, these six knaves are the only known cases of American traitors on foreign soil. While trials in absentia are a bit strange to us, they are of everyday occurrence in continental Europe. I am bold enough to suggest such a procedure only because without it, we would be helpless. It would be ridiculous to let these curs go unwhipped of justice now."

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BROADCASTERS BENEFIT BY \$50,000,000 A. T. & T. CUT

Broadcasters and newspapers will benefit substantially from the \$50,700,000 a year American Telephone and Telegraph Company's long line rate reduction which are equivalent to approximately 25 percent in private telephone lines and 35 percent in private telegraph lines. The small broadcasting stations, as the casual users of telephone lines, will benefit from a lowering of the initial rate per hour for line costs by approximately 50 percent. Larger broadcast users will benefit by a reduction from \$8 to \$6 per air line mile.

Further hearings have been cancelled and upon filing of the appropriate tariffs the proceedings will be dismissed.

Following the hearings which took place in the Commission's offices on December 16 and 17, representatives of the Telephone Company and the Commissioners presiding (Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield, and Clifford J. Durr) conferred with the objective of obtaining a satisfactory settlement.

Commenting upon the rate cut, James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC said:

"The importance of the extension of the great benefits of network broadcasting to the small and remote radio stations of this country can hardly be over-emphasized; they are an essential part of our modern system of mass communication and every effort ought to be made to preserve these small stations and to improve the service they are rendering to the public. I think, too, the benefits to the press of the Nation and to the Nation, itself, in making more economical the free flow of news and information is of real significance.

"It may be true that this is not an ideal settlement of an important and intricate problem; however, under all of the circumstances, at this crucial juncture, I cannot but feel that it is over all a wholesome settlement and represents very constructive gain from the public point of view."

Walter S. Gifford, President of the A. T. & T., said:

"It will be noted that no reductions in basic message rates are to be made and that the reductions agreed to were those least apt, through stimulation of business, to add a further burden to the already overloaded long-distance lines.

"The extraordinary volume of long-distance business and the overloaded condition of the long-lines plant have resulted, in all probability only temporarily, in a rate of earnings for the long-lines department of the company which is in excess of the average for the Bell Telephone System as a whole.

"The reductions in rates were agreed to by the company because of the position of the Commission, which the company believes is unsound under present conditions but which the Commission considered is within its discretion; and because the company felt it important to have the rate proceedings discontinued so that it could get on with the business of helping win the war."

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ADMIRAL HOOPER, INTERNATIONAL RADIO EXPERT, RETIRES

Although he remains in the service as a general consultant, Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, noted radio authority, has been placed on the retired list. Several months ago, Secretary Knox ordered that all officers over the age of 58 (Admiral Hooper is 59) be given special physical examinations to assure that the men holding top jobs be fully capable of the strain of modern war.

In addition to being one of the Navy's foremost radio experts, Admiral Hooper served temporarily as the Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission. Also he was one of those responsible for the organization of the Radio Corporation of America.

As told by Messrs. Herring and Gross in their book "Telecommunications", it was in 1919 when the General Electric was about to sell certain American patents to the British Marconi Company:

"Negotiations were about concluded, when officers of the General Electric Company were visited by Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, Director of Naval Communications, and Com. S. C. Hooper, of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department. It was pointed out by these two men that the Alexanderson alternator and its accessories had been demonstrated to be the best system then in existence for reliable transoceanic radio service and that if the General Electric Company should sell these devices to the Marconi interests, it would result in a British monopoly of world-wide communication for an indefinite future. The officers of the General Electric Company pointed out, however, that it was the business of this company to develop and sell electrical apparatus and that the principal customers for the alternators were the Marconi companies. Nevertheless, following these conferences with Rear Admiral Bullard and Commander Hooper, the General Electric Company ceased negotiations with the British Marconi Company and proceeded to develop plans for the establishment of a new radio company for the exploitation of these patents, controlled wholly by American interests. * * On Oct. 17, 1919, the General Electric Company caused to be organized the Radio Corporation of America; and on Nov. 20, 1919, the new corporation entered into an agreement with the American Marconi Company whereby the latter transferred to the Radio Corporation all its tangible physical assets and, in addition, certain valuable patents. On the same date, the Radio Corporation entered into a contract with the General Electric Company whereby in addition to securing rights

under the patents owned or controlled by the General Electric Company, the latter company agreed to manufacture radio equipment exclusively for the Radio Corporation, and the Radio Corporation agreed to purchase from the General Electric Company exclusively all radio apparatus and devices required by it. As a result of these agreements, the Radio Corporation obtained control of practically all the high-power radio stations in the United States, together with a number of important radio patents."

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QUESTIONS PETRILLO'S RIGHT TO SUPPRESS ANYTHING

Captioned "Petrillo's Progress", the Washington Post carried this editorial:

"Some time ago we suggested that about all that was necessary in the case of Mr. Jimmy Petrillo was to let him have all the rope he wanted - which, of course, was a good deal more than a wiser man would have thought of asking for. It appears that we were right. Mr. Petrillo's enemies are still as numerous, but still as timorous, as ever. Nobody yet has actually and openly challenged his right to suppress anything that he feels like suppressing. But in the course of his recent testimony before the Senate subcommittee, Mr. Petrillo made several damaging admissions. He admitted, for one thing, that his motives were neither so pure nor so lofty as they have been made out. All this business, for instance, about 'technological unemployment', union musicians being driven to breadlines and poorhouses by soulless mechanical contrivances like jukeboxes, and all that, was so much mullarkey.

"Of course, Mr. Petrillo is down on jukeboxes and phonograph records, as such. All he wanted was simply a larger cut in the profits for the musicians employed in the bands which make these records. The point here is not so much that the boys who are hot enough to play with these bands rarely lack employment, but that they comprise a decided minority of the membership of Mr. Petrillo's union. How that will go down with the smaller dues-paying fry who have been fondly looking forward to regular evening engagements at Nick the Greek's and regular lunchtime engagements at Ye Olde Eat Shoppe, we don't know, but we have a vague idea it won't go down so well.

"Possibly, Mr. Petrillo may brazen himself out of that one when he is next called upon to face the A. F. of M. convention. But, in his testimony on Wednesday, he made an admission far more serious. Speaking about a contract in Chicago under which a union musician was paid \$90 a week for turning over records on a phonograph, Mr. Petrillo said, 'In that case I made a mistake.' Mr. Petrillo must have felt like biting off his tongue after such an admission. It is bad enough when a dictator admits, as Mr. Petrillo did, that he is not an angel, but when he confesses a mistake - that is well nigh fatal. No wonder he is now ready and even eager to negotiate with almost anybody about anything."

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Senator Clark, of Idaho, submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 81) last Thursday to continue the Petrillo investigation:

"Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 286, Seventy-seventh Congress, agreed to September 24, 1942 (authorizing an investigation of the action of the American Federation of Musicians in denying its members the right to play or contract for recordings or other forms of mechanical reproduction of music), is hereby continued until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Norman Paul and Francis Forrest have joined the staff of the CBS Publicity Department in New York.

The Radio Corporation of America has consolidated its outstanding loans for war work into a single \$75,000,000 Federal Reserve Regulation V loan, it has been disclosed in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. RCA and its subsidiary, the RCA Manufacturing Company, had outstanding \$15,000,000 in bank loans and a \$60,000,000 V loan. On Dec. 30, however, RCA and RCA Manufacturing were consolidated into a single operating organization at which time the bank loans were paid and an over-all \$75,000,000 V loan was arranged.

Sparks-Withington Company - Six months to Dec. 31: Consolidated net profit after \$1,497,425 provision for United States and Canadian income taxes was \$392,406, or 42 cents a common share, against \$295,680, or 31 cents a common share, for final half of 1941.

W3XAD and W3XEP, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N.J., have been granted authority to cancel construction permit and close the records of the Commission with respect to these television(exper.) stations and cancel license and delete call signal.

Ralph J. Gleason, for the last year Trade News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System, leaves CBS January 25 to join the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch, as a Field Representative.

Robert W. Friedheim, Eastern Sales Manager, NBC's Radio-Recording Division, has been appointed business manager of the Division, C. Lloyd Egner, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Radio-Recording announced this week. Mr. Friedheim has been acting Business Manager since May, 1942.

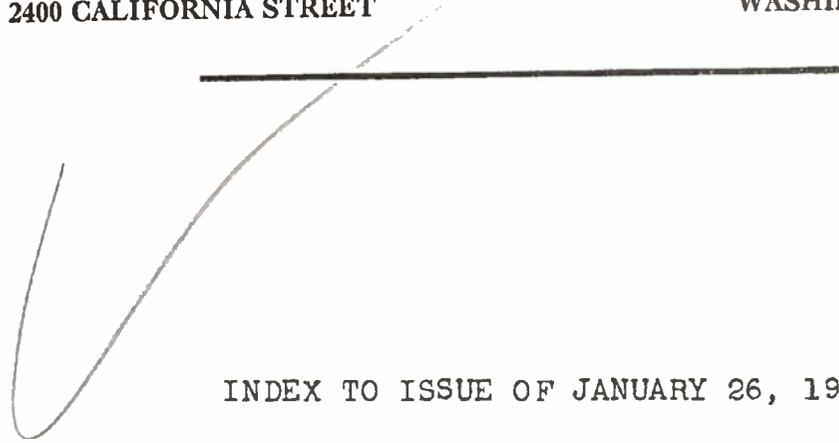
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 26, 1943

Sparkman Still Hopes FCC Probe May Include Industry.....1

A. T. & T. Cut Big Break For Fly In FCC Probe.....3

Lewis Goes Step Higher At OWI.....4

Editor Contends Householders Turn Off Commercials.....4

Civilian Radio Replacement Program Nearing Completion.....5

Chicago Court To Hear New Petrillo Petition.....6

New Congress Elects Committee Members.....7

Broadcast Brings 20,000 Replies; They Still Come.....8

Senate Votes Wire Merger - 70 To 10.....8

Radiothermics Hailed As New Field.....9

Carter, Chicago Radio Parts Manufacturer, Dead.....9

Trade Notes.....10

New Printing Of Sylvania's Radio Technicians Manual.....11

CBS Reveals Post-War Planning Project.....11

January 26, 1943

SPARKMAN STILL HOPES FCC PROBE MAY INCLUDE INDUSTRY

Representative John J. Sparkman (D.), of Alabama, still believes that the broadcasting industry should be investigated as well as the Federal Communications Commission. Prior to the passage of the Cox measure to investigate the Commission, Mr. Sparkman introduced a resolution to broaden the resolution of Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, so as to include the entire industry.

"I shall continue to insist that this be done", said Representative Sparkman last Monday. "I have talked with Mr. Cox about it. I told him in view of the passage of his resolution I did not care to set up a separate committee but that I did feel that the radio industry likewise should have attention at this time.

"Mr. Cox said after he got his committee organized he might agree to ask for authorization to broaden its scope to include the industry. If he will agree to that, it suits me. If not, I intend to press forward the passage of my resolution."

During the debate in the House, Representative Voorhis (D), of California, Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, and Representative Fish (R), of New York, also favored an investigation of the broadcasters as well as the FCC. Mr. Fish, however, believed a different committee should do it. In some quarters, Representative Sparkman in pressing for an investigation of the industry at the same time as the FCC was charged "in a move that obviously had its origin within the FCC" with trying to head off the Cox investigation and with endeavoring to keep the full force of it hitting the Commission.

However that may be and in view of the fact that Mr. Sparkman seems to be very much in earnest about his resolution, which was pretty much lost in the excitement of the passage of the Cox resolution, it might be well to examine the proposed Sparkman measure (H. Res. No. 25), and see just what he has in mind. It is lengthy and reads, in part:

"Whereas the public owns all radio frequencies and the granting by the Government of quasi-monopolistic licenses to private persons is of vital interest to the public and it is essential for freedom of speech and public discussion, the free and untrammled flow of information and opinion, the encouragement of education and social progress, and the maintenance of public morality and democratic institutions -

"That radio broadcasting and the sources of program material and talent be free of any monopoly, monopolistic practice, or undue concentration of control;

"That small, independent radio stations be able to continue in operation in order to serve their communities;

"That the control of any station or network of stations should not be exercised to advance the special interests of any persons, group, or business or in any other manner than in the public interest and in the interest of its listeners;

"That the facilities of any station or network should be made available to all persons upon a fair basis and without improper discrimination; and that programs should be free from vulgarity, scurrility, vilification, or other debasing content: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That there is created a select committee to be composed of five members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"The committee is authorized and directed to make a thorough and full study and investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, the broadcasting industry and of any business related thereto or connected therewith, including, but not limited to, the following matters:

"(1) The organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been, and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest.

"(2) The existence, extent, formation, legality, and effect upon the public of any monopoly, monopolistic practice, or undue concentration of ownership, control, or management in the hands of a person or group of persons in radio broadcasting or any phase thereof, or in the recording and transcription industry, the management of artists, or any other source of program material and talent;

"(3) The existence and extent of conditions endangering the continued operation of small, independent broadcasting stations, especially in outlying areas of the country, and the effect upon the public of the cessation of operation of such stations;

"(4) The extent to which radio stations or networks censor or decline to accept programs offered to them, the reasons therefor and effect upon the public thereof, including programs concerning public or controversial issues and programs offered by or in behalf of any legally qualified candidate for election to any public office or for nomination in any political primary; and

"(5) The quality of program service of radio stations, especially the extent to which programs contain vulgar, scurrilous, vilifying, or other debasing material."

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1/26/43

A. T. & T. CUT BIG BREAK FOR FLY IN FCC PROBE

The \$50,000,000 rate cut by which the broadcasting industry profits to the extent of \$2,000,000 which the FCC forced the A. T. & T. Long Lines to make, may prove a break for Chairman James L. Fly in the going over Representative Cox and Congress is to give him. Although Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company declared the reduction was made "because of the position of the Commission which the Telephone Company believes is unsound but which the Commission considers is within its discretion", Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, takes a much different view of it. Said Mr. Voorhis addressing the House:

"I wish to draw the attention of the membership to the reduction of nearly \$50,000,000 per year in telephone rates which has been brought about by certain action of the Federal Communications Commission.

"I hope earnestly that the committee set up to investigate this body will sift thoroughly any charges that have been made against the Commission. But I also believe the committee should carefully consider the problems with which the Commission is supposed to deal and should take proper account of the benefits that can accrue to the people from proper, constructive, and courageous action by it.

"These things have not happened, but, on the other hand, as a result of the action by FCC, a settlement was reached in a very snort time with the company. There was no tie-up of manpower and no deterioration in service as prophesied. Telephone service has not and will not suffer, but the rate payers and taxpayers of this country will be saved a minimum of \$34,000,000 per annum and probably more than \$50,000,000 per annum, depending upon the action taken by the State regulatory authorities with reference to additional payments which will be made by A. T. & T. to independent and associated companies to reimburse them properly for their part of the cost of rendering long-distance services. The saving effected is, of course, many times the annual appropriation to the FCC for all of its activities.

"It is to be hoped that the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission recently authorized by the House will not only go into charges that have been made against the Commission but will also consider the broader problems connected with the proper and effective carrying on of its work."

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LEWIS GOES STEP HIGHER AT OWI

William B. Lewis, Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, has been named an Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch in charge of plans and production, Gardner Dowles, Jr., Domestic Director, has announced.

To assist him in the planning function, the Bureau of Campaigns will become a division in Mr. Lewis' office with Drew Dudley as chief. Mr. Dudley has been Assistant Chief of the Campaigns Bureau.

James Allen continues as Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch of OWI with full authority under Mr. Cowles except for the duties specifically assigned to Mr. Lewis, who was formerly a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. Mr. Cowles, head of the Iowa Broadcasting Company of Des Moines and of the famous publishing family, is on leave for the duration.

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EDITOR CONTENDS HOUSEHOLDERS TURN OFF COMMERCIALS

D. W. Grandin, a veteran Illinois editor, writes the Editor & Publisher as follows:

"I am glad that the radio has overtaken Clare Marshall, editorial director for the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette. Years ago as a member of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, I repeatedly warned the Association that the newspapers were building up the radio at the expense of the press. In our two dailies, the Daily Gazette of Sterling, and the Daily Post Tribune of LaSalle; and my son, Preston, have not printed a radio program in years, yet hundreds of newspapers in the United States give the radio programs every day from one to several columns of free space for advertising their programs.

"I have been 70 years in newspaper work and am one of the oldest newspaper men in the country. I have spent 50 years of that time in daily newspaper work and urgently urge every daily newspaper man in the country to stop printing radio programs free. If Mr. Marshall can accomplish that he will place America's newspapers on a really paying basis. Printing the programs free for radio is the most foolish thing the newspapers of the country are doing. I am glad Clare Marshall, who is really a leading man in the newspaper business, has learned that something is wrong although his remedy will not even touch a solution of the problem.

"Neither do I believe that the radio broadcasts have half as much circulation as the stations claim. When the commercial programs go on householders turn off the radio in most cases."

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CIVILIAN RADIO REPLACEMENT PROGRAM NEARING COMPLETION

The WPB program for production of civilian replacement tubes and parts is nearing completion by Chief Frank H. McIntosh and staff of the Domestic and Foreign Radio Section, WPB Radio and Radar Division, according to an RMA bulletin.

There will be "Victory" tubes and parts of the types largely needed for maintenance and repair of radios in public use. The tube program will be authorized first, because of the present snortage and also the time-lag in production, with a proposed authorized program of about eleven million tubes during the current, first quarter of 1943. The WPB order is now being drafted to assign production quotas to various tube manufacturers, covering about 117 proposed types, but production of other important types will also be authorized, within a range of a total probably of 150 types.

A tentative "Victory" list of replacement parts also has been completed by the WPB parts standardization committee, the War Radio Committee headed by Dr. O. H. Caldwell of New York. Standards for these parts types are being developed and, later, OPA will establish price ceilings. Still under consideration are the types for wire wound resistors, ballast tubes, and resistance wire.

The WPB "Victory" replacement and repair program contemplates a requirement for purchasers to turn in a used tube when securing a new tube, and also all possible repair of replacement parts. Also contemplated is a new procedure for distribution of replacement tubes and parts through distributors, dealers, and servicemen, to dispense with PD-1X applications of distributors. The "Victory" replacement components will bear a "Victory" label, but manufacturers will be permitted to imprint their own identification numeral symbols.

Radio set owners probably will be required to turn in an old tube or part when buying a new one, but there will be a simplified system for the trade to secure new replacement components from manufacturers. A limitation or "L" order will restrict future replacement parts production to the "Victory" types of authorized parts, but there will not be such rigid restriction of tube types.

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Instruments for measuring, testing, recording and indicating and other precision devices, which are motivated by electricity but do not measure electrical quantity, were formally placed under the machinery regulation by the Office of Price Administration. OPA pointed out that these instruments had been considered as covered by the regulation. However, as some confusion has prevailed an express category has been added through Amendment No. 67 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 as amended (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services) effective January 27.

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CHICAGO COURT TO HEAR NEW PETRILLO PETITION

Closely following Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, carrying to the Supreme Court his attempt to restrain James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians and the Union from enforcing a ban against making recordings, Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago agreed to consider the merits of the Government's new petition for an injunction to restrain President James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians from enforcing their ban on making records for public purposes.

The jurist, who dismissed the Government's first petition last October on grounds that the matter essentially was a labor dispute that did not come under the anti-trust laws, stated he was content with his original decision, but added:

"However, the new complaint does make some allegations that give me pause."

He referred to the Government's new contention that the union ban was destroying independent radio stations which depended entirely on recordings and which operate in areas where no live musicians are available.

Assistant Attorney General Arnold in taking the case to the Supreme Court sought a review of the dismissal of his complaint by the Federal District Court at Chicago.

At the same time, Joseph A. Padway, Federation attorney, asked the Supreme Court to affirm the decision of the District Court, which he said was "clearly without error".

One point in the litigation, Mr. Arnold asserted, was "whether a union may use organized coercion to eliminate competing businesses" and thus "ultimately deprive the public of a means of recreation hitherto available at small cost".

The District Court dismissed the case on the grounds that it involved a labor dispute concerning terms and conditions of employment and that an injunction under such circumstances was barred by Federal legislation.

The American Federation of Musicians last week ordered all remote dance band pickups off CBS and the Blue network, which filled the vacancies in their program schedules with a variety of studio programs and, on the BLUE, with some recorded programs. The move was made by the national AFM to speed a settlement of a dispute between the Pittsburgh local of the union and WJAS and KQV, affiliates of CBS and the BLUE respectively, in that city.

According to Broadcasting Magazine, Mark Woods, President of the BLUE, described that network as the "innocent but injured party in the current ban against broadcasting of dance bands from remote pickup points issued by the AFM". Pointing out that the

1/26/43

dispute is a local one to which the BLUE is not a party, "the network as a matter of fact is employing musicians under terms completely agreeable to the union." Mr. Woods said: "Not only is the network penalized by conditions beyond its control, but 145 independent American broadcasting stations, affiliated with the BLUE network are also penalized because one BLUE affiliate has differences with the musicians organization."

Recordings of the newest popular tunes are being made by "bootleg bands" in defiance of the ban by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and are receiving wide distribution through department stores, the New York Times reports. The latest "underground release", as Tin Pan Alley termed it, is a record of two hit songs from a Broadway musical comedy that opened January 7.

Fictional names such as "Peter Piper", "Hal Goodman" and "Johnny Jones" are used to identify the leaders of the bands, which for the most part are small units.

The distributor of the records was revealed as Eli E. Oberstein, head of the Classic Record Company, Inc., 2 West 46th Street.

"All I do is buy master recordings and then make copies", said Mr. Oberstein, who for twelve years was an executive of RCA Victor. "I really don't know where they get them. Perhaps some come from the Middle West or Mexico."

He was equally non-committal, however, on the identity of those who might bring him the "masters".

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NEW CONGRESS ELECTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following have been elected to membership on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the group which passes on most of the radio legislation in the lower branch of Congress: Louis J. Capozzoli, New York; Cecil R. King, California; Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska.

Members elected in the new Congress to the House Patents Committee are: Frank W. Boykin, Chairman, Alabama; Fritz G. Lanham, Texas; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Joe B. Bates, Kentucky; Arthur G. Klein, New York; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Cecil R. King, California; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; Arthur Winstead, Mississippi; Grant Furlong, Pennsylvania; William A. Rowan, Illinois.

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BROADCAST BRINGS 20,000 REPLIES; THEY STILL COME

Concrete evidence of the "pull" of radio was the experience of Mrs. Dennis Mullane, a Staten Island housewife last Saturday night.

"Called to the microphone as the mother of the youngest serviceman in an audience attending the 'Truth or Consequences' program broadcast over WEAJ from the National Broadcasting Company studios, Ralph Edwards, master of ceremonies, put this poser to Mrs. Mullane", the New York Times reports:

"How many kings of England possessed the name Henry?"

"Five", Mrs. Mullane replied.

"Ever hear of Henry the Eighth?" As Mrs. Mullane flushed and murmured, 'I should have known that', Mr. Edwards asked the radio listeners to send contributions of one cent to Mrs. Mullane's home for the purchase of a war bond for her son, Harold, 17-year-old Marine.

"Hoping for a letter from her son yesterday, Mrs. Mullane at 11 A.M. was watching for the postman at a front window of her eight-room home. Instead of the regular mail carrier, four men arrived from the main post office at St. George, each carrying a sack of mail, which they deposited on her doorstep.

"Postmaster Bernard Sheeran, at St. George, estimated that at least 20,000 letters had arrived at the post office for Mrs. Mullane and said he would deliver them by truck.

"Late last night Mrs. Mullane still was opening letters and piling money on the living room table. Most of the contributions were in pennies but some radio listeners sent quarters, half-dollars and even bills."

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SENATE VOTES WIRE MERGER - 70 TO 10

The Senate passed Monday, 70-10, a bill to permit merger of the Postal Telegraph Co. and Western Union. The bill provides for combining the telegraph companies in the domestic field but not the radio and cable companies in the foreign field. The bill now goes to the House, where a similar Senate-approved measure died last session for lack of action.

Senators McFarland (D.), of Arizona, and White (R), of Maine said Postal was losing \$300,000 a month and already owed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. \$9,000,000.

The Senate rejected 49-29, an amendment by Senator Taft(R), of Ohio, to reduce from five to two years the period for which the consolidated company would be required to guarantee employment for employees of the two concerns.

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RADIOTHERMICS HAILED AS NEW FIELD

Two new fields aside from communication in which the application of electronics is repeatedly coming to the fore, according to a new booklet "Radio and Electronics", just published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, are radio frequency heating and supersonics.

"Both hold promise of speeding industrial processes and at the same time increasing their efficiency and scope. Radio waves may now be used to heat, dry, glue, stitch, anneal, weld and rivet, also to deactivate enzymes. This new field is known as thermal radio. It processes a laminated airplane propeller in minutes compared to hours required by ordinary heat and pressure methods. Radio high-frequency 'furnaces' are a post-war prospect, and in them railroad ties can be seasoned quickly and 'cakes' of textiles dried uniformly. Even rubber may be radio 'cemented' to wood or plastic; cloth stitched and seamed by radio heat, metals hardened, plywood glued and fresh vegetables deactivated without loss of flavor or color. The possibilities in this new thermic realm of radio are unlimited.

"Since radio and sound are so closely related, the research men in radio are busy exploring the entire sound spectrum, including supersonics, as a vast new field for expansion. Surprisingly, the application of sonic vibrations to chemistry, metallurgy, medicine and other fields has been slow, but through radio research in RCA Laboratories new interest is being awakened in this highly promising field as various experiments indicate important possibilities. Radio and electronics are supplying the necessary research tools to open the sonic realm.

"Chemists naturally are interested in any new method that will enhance chemical reactions and create new products. Supersonics, according to scientists, may usher in a new age of chemistry. Radio may be used as a catalytic agent, in which case the subject falls entirely within the knowledge and experience of radio research men. They have high-power modulators that will handle from 250 watts to 50 kilowatts and even higher. This particular field of research is called 'Chemotronics'."

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CARTER, CHICAGO RADIO PARTS MANUFACTURER, DEAD

Alva J. Carter, 60 years old, President of the Carter Motor Company, inventor and a pioneer radio manufacturer and a founder of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, died in Chicago Sunday, at the Plaza Hotel, where he recently had been living.

He founded the Carter Radio Company in 1922, developing it into one of the largest radio parts companies. In 1928 he developed and demonstrated a new television system, using regular broadcast wave lengths and transmit voice and picture simultaneously over a broadcast band.

Mr. Carter was a member of the first RMA Governing Board through 1924-25 and served on the Association's Board for several years thereafter.

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Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Chief Television Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been awarded the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers, for his contributions to the development of practical color television. The IRE medal is awarded each year in recognition of distinguished service in radio communication.

Forest L. Henderson, for the past 10 years Traffic Manager of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., The Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, associates of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was elected a Vice-President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 21st. He will continue in his capacity as traffic head for the three companies. He is a member of the Cable Committee of the Board of War Communications, and acts as liaison officer between the Board and the cable companies mentioned above.

Melvin Spiegel is now in charge of the Trade News Division of the CBS Publicity Department. He joined CBS in September, 1942 and prior to that he was Associate Editor of Movie-Radio Guide. He formerly was radio editor of the New York Morning Telegraph. Mr. Spiegel succeeds Ralph J. Gleason, who is joining the Office of War Information.

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has designated J. A. Krug to have full authority over electricity, gas, water supplies and communications. Mr. Krug, who once was Manager of Power for the Tennessee Valley Authority and later head of the WPB Power Division, will head a new Office of Power Director.

Baylor University, Corpus Christi, Texas, has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1010 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited time, directional antenna for day and night use, with transmitter site to be NE of Gregory, Tex.

Contents for Radio Age for January, published quarterly by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, include: Sarnoff Lauds Radio's War Role, by Col. David Sarnoff; RCA Victor Division, Unification of RCA, Manufacturing Subsidiary; '43 To See Industrial Power in Full Force, by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord; Radiothermics Speeds Industry, by I. R. Baker; Radiomarine Wins Army-Navy "E", Achievement in Manufacturing Radio Equipment; Army Takes the Air, by William Burke Miller; Electron Microscope Advances, New Desk-size Model Is Announced by RCA; Blue Trys New Program Ideas, by Philips Carlin; 2 Honored by President, RCA Men Receive WPB Awards at White House; Boston Symphony on Blue, Famed Orchestra Starts Series on Network; Plant Wins "E" With Star, RCA Victor Division, Camden, Gets Third Award.

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NEW PRINTING OF SYLVANIA'S RADIO TECHNICIANS MANUAL

A new printing of Sylvania's 5th edition of the Technical Manual is now ready for distribution to Radio Technicians, Paul S. Ellison advises. One section of the Technical Manual has been devoted to listing all new types of tubes released since the previous issue, and a section pertaining to panel lamps has also been added.

Plastic binding has been employed which allows the book to lie flat and remain open at whatever page is to be consulted.

The general arrangement of the technical data of the re-printed Manual remains the same, and index tabs are still supplied, glued and marked for easy installation on the proper pages.

The new revised Technical Manual sells for the pre-war price of 35¢ per copy, and may be secured from Sylvania Distributors or by ordering direct from Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Penna.

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CBS REVEALS POST-WAR PLANNING PROJECT

The Columbia Broadcasting System's "Department X" - functioning for more than a year as a research unit of the network - was revealed as the CBS "Post-War Division" of the Program Department.

William S. Paley, Columbia's President, said the purpose of the Division is to present and clarify issues of post-war planning and to make available broadcasting time for discussion of all pertinent issues. Mr. Paley pointed out that while the nation is geared for victory in war, considerable thought must be given now to the equally important objective of winning the peace.

Lyman Bryson, Columbia's Director of Education and Chairman of the network's Adult Education Board, is in charge of the CBS Post-War Division. He is on leave of absence from his post as Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The CBS post-war research project was started on December 1, 1941, six days before Pearl Harbor.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 29, 1943

Senator White Warns Against U. S. Grabbing Radio.....1

Congressman Asks That "God's Time" Be Restored.....2

Radio Gets Another Big Break In F. D. R. 's Africa Hop.....3

Quiz Loser Reveals Radio's Amazing Pulling Power.....4

Radio Institute Convention By Radio Big Success.....5

Some Stations On Air In New Blackout Rules.....5

More Committee Members Named By New Congress.....6

FCC Action.....6

Discusses Walter Winchell Along With Dog Legislation.....7

Rosenbaum Proposed Juke Box Tax Plan.....9

Trade Notes.....10

Radio To Be Included In Minimum Wage Action.....11

Gene Thomas Of WOR Announces Ad Club's Radio Clinic.....11

SENATOR WHITE WARNS AGAINST U.S. GRABBING RADIO

There was a significant warning by Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, the Senate's communications authority, against allowing the Government to get its foot in the door as a step towards permanently taking over the country's communications systems. This came out in the debate on the bill which the Senate has just passed to merge the Western Union and the Postal.

"I think that if the Government of the United States were to take over the Postal Telegraph Co. at this time", Senator White said, "and if it were to operate that company at this time and in the future, the day would not be far distant when the Government of the United States would be embarked in the field of communications, and I think it would inevitably follow that it would in time operate not only in the telegraph field, but would reach out into the field of radio and would invade the field of the telephone, and that to me would be a greater evil than any evil which inheres by any possibility in the proposed legislation."

Leading up to this Senator White explained:

"We have in our country today various media of communication. We have our air mail, we have our telephones, we have our telegraphs, we have radio, all in competition one with the other. In the fact of this competition, over late years the Postal Co. has fallen upon unhappy days. It has undergone financial reorganization but notwithstanding such financial readjustment of its affairs, the Postal has been compelled again and again, and in constantly increasing degree, to call upon the Federal Government for assistance, until today that company is indebted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in a total of approximately \$9,000,000. The subcommittee which gave consideration to this problem were definitely warned that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had reached the end of its liberality to this corporation.

"What were the alternatives, then, that we faced as a committee? It seemed to me perfectly clear that one of two things was bound to happen: Either the Postal Telegraph Co. must seek bankruptcy and go out of business, or the Federal Government would have to take the company over."

As to the Government itself taking over the Postal, Senator White said:

"The Government has \$9,000,000 already invested in the company and its affairs. If it took over Postal, then we would see the Government of the United States in the telegraph business, probably operating through the Federal Communications Commission. Then

we would find the Western Union faced by governmental competition in the domestic telegraph field. Then we would find our air mail in competition with the Government in the field of communications here in the United States. Then radio would face competition from a governmentally owned and operated agency of communication. Then it might well be that the telephone system of this country would find itself in competition with a governmental agency."

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CONGRESSMAN ASKS THAT "GOD'S TIME" BE RESTORED

Two resolutions which would affect every radio station were introduced into the House to reinstate Standard Time in the place of War Time. One was by Representative William C. Cole (R), of Missouri. The other was by Representative Walter E. Brehm (R), of Ohio, who declared he agreed with Mr. Cole 100%.

Said Representative Cole:

"Since July 20, 1942, our Nation has been on what is referred to as wartime, disregarding God's time. This arrangement has been tried for a full year, resulting in untold inconveniences and hardships to the people of our great country, and with no material contribution to our war effort, except to bring home to each and every individual that we are at war - a fact that they all well know.

"I have had complaints from all over my district - from mothers of school children, farmers, business and professional men, and individuals in all walks of life. Most of the complaints, however, are from mothers in the rural sections of my district, to the effect that at 7:30 a.m. wartime, they are required to carry a lantern and walk from one-half mile to 1 mile, in order to protect their children while going to and waiting for a school bus.

It is my opinion that my concurrent resolution should be speedily adopted, in order that God's time be restored to the citizens of our great Nation."

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A drive to secure skilled workers of twenty-five classes, including radio chassis assemblers, is being made by the War Manpower Commission. Metal work bench hands, press operators, internal precision grinders, and milling and screw machine operators are other workers sought in the special recruiting campaign, which will include radio, special posters, the press, and national magazines.

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1/29/43

RADIO GETS ANOTHER BIG BREAK IN F.D.R.'S AFRICA HOP

The release at 10 P.M. of the fact that the President had conferred with Churchill in Africa was another great break for radio. Although authorities maintained that this hour (3 A.M. in London) was fairest to all, many publishers in the United States charged that it was one more instance in which the New Deal had favored the radio as against the newspapers. Releasing the story at 10 P.M., they argued, was too late for the evening papers and too early for the morning papers thus allowing the radio to skim off the cream.

Within two hours the Office of War Information, with its 23 transmitters, had broadcast the announcement around the world in a dozen languages. The British Broadcasting Corporation was likewise on the job and the BBC and the OWI kept the thing going all night.

Radio Algiers broadcast it to Tunis, in French and Italian for the population there and in Germany for the Nazi forces. Radio Morocco poured out the same story in the languages of Southern Europe, while OWI agents at Ankara, Chungking and elsewhere relayed it in long-wave from region to region.

Extraordinary precautions were taken against the Axis stations jamming either the American or British broadcasts.

As a precautionary move and so that the radio and the press would know that Mr. Roosevelt was on the move - and be reminded that this was confidential - Byron Price, Director of Censorship, issued at 11 P.M., January 9 the following memorandum:

"Note to editors and broadcasters - strictly confidential and not for publication.

"The President is taking another trip. The attention of every editor and broadcaster is directed forcefully to the code provision restricting any information regarding the movements of the Commander-in-Chief and any other ranking officials of the Government. Upon his return detailed news of his trip will be made available to all simultaneously."

No Washington newspapermen accompanied President Roosevelt on the African trip.

There were many indications of Mr. Roosevelt's absence from the Capital, such as the cancellation of his semi-weekly press conferences and the absence of his weekly conferences with Congressional leaders.

From London at the same time came indications of Prime Minister Churchill's absence from his capital, along with dispatches that he was likely to confer soon with Mr. Roosevelt.

Putting two and two together, editors could be certain that a Roosevelt-Churchill parley was under way. But the censorship code was observed and the news was not published.

According to a press release put out by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca conference had a listening audience of 56,560,000 adults, based on a survey made by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm.

The Hooper rating for the broadcasts was 71.0. It was said to have been based on reports from all parts of the United States. The all-time high was a Hooper rating of 79.0, with an adult listening audience of 62,100,000 for President Roosevelt's war message on December 9, 1941.

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QUIZ LOSER REVEALS RADIO'S AMAZING PULLING POWER

The biggest free advertisement of radio's pulling power ever received is in the experience of the Staten Island woman who gave the wrong answer in the "Truth and Consequences" program in New York earlier in the week. If taken from a radio source (oddly enough NBC press agents seemed to have fallen down in covering this big event), the story would probably seem too fantastic and probably many would not believe it, so the writer herewith quotes an account which appeared in the New York Times:

"Mrs. Dennis Mullane, Staten Island mother of a 17-year-old Marine, who has been trying to open a deluge of mail since Monday, got some relief when the National Broadcasting Company assigned a staff of fifteen clerks to open the 130,000 letters she had received up to last night because she failed to answer a question on a quiz program last Saturday night.

"But then the packages began to arrive. And, according to Post Office regulations, they must be delivered to her at her home, 52 Moody Place, West Brighton. A mail truck pulled up to the door yesterday to deliver about twenty-five packages containing neckties, handkerchiefs, stickpins and other presents for her son, and John J. Reagan, Assistant Postmaster at Staten Island, revealed last night that a second truck would deliver as many more packages today.

"Mrs. Mullane, who always has liked to receive letters, admitted that she was completely flabbergasted by the avalanche that poured into her home after Ralph Edwards, master of ceremonies of the "Truth or Consequences" program asked radio listeners to send letters with pennies to her for the purpose of war bonds as a post-war stake for her son.

"I don't know how I can thank all these wonderful people", Mrs. Mullane said. "I'd like to thank them each individually, but it would take the rest of my life to answer all those letters."

"Most of the letter-writers did not limit themselves to the penny requested, and many took up collections to enclose in one envelope. A radio listener in Albany sent a whole penny bank of 304 coppers to Mrs. Mullane; a girl sent 186 pennies, and the grandmother of thirteen children sent a penny for each of them. Some letters contained quarters and half dollars and a few contained bills.

"A 17-year-old girl who said she hoped to join the WAVES sent a scented note with her penny contribution asking Mrs. Mullane for the address of her son.

"Although it was impossible to determine the exact amount of the contributions, a mathematician figured the total at somewhere near \$15,000. With letters pouring in from every State in the Union, it will be several days before the money can be counted. And the foreign countries have not been heard from."

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RADIO INSTITUTE CONVENTION BY RADIO BIG SUCCESS

The annual convention by radio of the Institute of Radio Engineers as a substitute for their usual gathering in New York and to save time and travel, proved a big success. Section meetings were held in different parts of the country and the Columbia Broadcasting System provided the facilities for linking them together. James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speaking from the meeting of the Washington section, delivered the principal address. This was broadcast. Prior to this, the installation of Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler, the IRE's newly elected president, was heard from New York.

The day before in New York City at the annual meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, received the Edison Medal, highest honor in the field of electrical engineering "for distinguished contributions to the art of electric communication, notably the regenerative circuit, the superheterodyne and frequency modulation (FM).

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SOME STATIONS ON AIR IN NEW BLACKOUT RULES

In the new set of blackout rules for the District of Columbia and 16 Eastern states, certain radio stations, on selected frequencies to be announced, will remain on the air to broadcast official bulletins during the periods of the "blue" and "red" signals under the control of the service command. Radio stations operating on frequencies between 3,000 and 30,000 kilocycles will not be silenced. Stations below 3,000 and above 30,000 kilocycles will go off the air except for the specially selected ones and Army, Navy and emergency stations on a controlled basis.

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MORE COMMITTEE MEMBERS NAMED BY NEW CONGRESS

The following have been elected or re-elected to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee by the new Congress, the Committee which considers most of the radio and communications legislation:

Richard J. Welch, California; Francis D. Culkin, New York; Joseph J. O'Brien, New York; Fred Bradley, Michigan; James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania; Gordon Canfield, New Jersey; Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin; Daniel Ellison, Maryland; Alvin F. Weichel, Ohio; Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii.

Just announced are these House Patents Committee members:

Fred A. Hartley, Jr., New Jersey; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Charles A. Wilverton, New Jersey; Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Pennsylvania; William H. Stevenson, Wisconsin; Fred E. Busbey, Illinois; Winifred C. Stanley, New York; Robert Hale, Maine; Louis E. Miller, Missouri.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KTRB, KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif., granted modification of license to move main studio to Norwegian Ave. between Sunrise Ave. and Coffee Road, near Modesto, Calif.; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr., and WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special service authorization to operate synchronously with each other from local sunset at Lincoln, Nebr. to 12 midnight CST, for the period ending February 1, 1944; KTHS, Radio Broadcasting, Inc., Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Ark., granted extension of special service authorization to operate unlimited time, simultaneously with Station WBAL, Baltimore, Md., with power of 1 KW night, 10 KW local sunset, for the period ending April 1, 1944; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, granted special service authorization to operate unlimited time with 1 KW power, employing directional antenna night. Television grants: W3XE, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted construction permit to move experimental television station from Philadelphia, to Wyndmoor, Pa. and granted license to cover same. Also granted renewal of license to operate on 66,000-72,000 kc. power 10 KW (peak) visual, 11 kilowatts aural; Emission A5, and Special for FM (aural); Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, granted modification of construction permit to reduce power to 50 watts (peak) visual and 50 watts aural, emission A3, A5, and Special for FM (aural), and with March 31, 1943, as completion date for the construction.

Television Applications Granted (Continued): WCBW, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, granted conditional license for commercial television broadcast station to operate with reduced ESR (Effective Signal Radiated) of 1000, upon condition that construction will be completed according to the Commission's Rules, Regulations and Standards as soon as the required materials and engineering personnel have become available;

High Frequency (FM) Broadcast: W7NY, Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, granted license to cover construction permit in part and approval of studio location for new FM station in New York; W71NY, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City, granted modification of construction permit for extension of completion date to January 26, 1943 and granted license to cover construction permit in part.

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DISCUSSES WALTER WINCHELL ALONG WITH DOG LEGISLATION

In connection with some proposed legislation by Representative Bradley (R), of Michigan, affecting the welfare and security of dogs, Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, said yesterday (Thursday) addressing the House of Representatives:

"Speaking of dogs, I did not hear what the gentleman from Michigan said about dogs, so I cannot make answer directly to what the gentleman from Oklahoma said about the proposed legislation; but may I say that anyone who has been yelped against and howled against as has been so many Members of this House by some one or two of these radio commentators is justified in bringing to the House some sort of suggestion to limit them. There are many kinds of dogs. Many breeds of dogs; dogs are of many colors and sizes. * * *

"To show the opinion held by some helping human beings who stand on two legs and who are not dogs, permit me to read from two letters received this morning. One from Jacksonville, Fla. This comes from the Florida Beacon, Jacksonville, Fla. It reads as follows:

"January 25, 1943

"The Andrew Jergens Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

'I see that you have turned loose on the public again that disturber, Walter Winchell, with his egotism and unreliable statements.

'In his broadcast last evening he repeated what he claimed was a quotation from a speech he had said Congressman Houston, of Kansas, had made, in which Congressman Hoffman, of Michigan, had been given a drubbing.

'The only thing wrong with this is that nowhere in the Congressional Record do such words appear; also there is no one by the name of Houston in Congress, either from Kansas or any other State. There was a party by that name in a previous Congress, but he was

1/29/43

repudiated at the polls by his constituents; and his present address is Wichita, Kans., and not Washington, D. C. Winchell in his broadcast was careful to conceal the fact.'

"Here is another one that came in from New York and it reads as follows:

"'Is it not about time that this loud-mouth Walter Winchell who shouts forth his feuds over the radio every Sunday evening was muzzled?

"'How is it he can get away with the kind of stuff he puts over the air when other people are frozen out. The public are getting tired of this fellow. He was off the air for a few weeks which I can truthfully say added refinement to Jergens lotion broadcast.

"'If he is wearing a Navy uniform why in hell don't they put him on a ship and keep him off the air. He seems to air all his fights over the radio.

"'This would be a good time for Congressman Cox to ask Mr. Fly why he is permitted to go on the air with his insulting remarks to advertise some cheap skin lotion.'

"I think the gentleman is in error about that latter statement. I do not think it is cheap. It may smell that way, but it is not cheap in price. If it is no more reliable than its mouthpiece, it is of little value."

"Now that we are in this war, of course, our first business is to take care of the people, but I suppose that before the war is over some of these doers of good, like Harry Hopkins and some others of those people down there, will be taking care of the dogs, the Chinese dogs, and the Hottentot and the Bushmen dogs, and the dogs of all those people down in South Africa, and in India, Europe and Asia. * * ** Congress has been treated like dogs. During the last campaign we were treated worse than our dogs. I have been wondering if we would have courage enough to insist finally that some of those who have been abusing, and misusing, and kicking us around as though we were dogs, without even giving us the privilege that is given to a dog when kicked - I am wondering whether those on the majority side will not kindly join with us and get Resolution 13 out from the Committee on Rules and bring up this man Maloney and Winchell and the convict Browder - there are three good ones, Maloney, Browder - put Browder in the middle and Walter Winchell at the end - bring up those three fellows and let us see what they are up to, and what they are doing, and who is paying them, and what their purpose is. We know it, but let us spread it on the record. Their purpose is to destroy the confidence of the people in the Congress, not in the individual Members but the Congress as a whole."

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ROSENBAUM PROPOSED JUKE BOX TAX PLAN

Saying that he thinks this is an appropriate time to do so, "before Petrillo comes out with some new demand inspired by the suggestion of the Senate Committee", Samuel Rosenbaum, President of WFIL, Philadelphia, has sent a letter to the broadcasters, which reads in part:

"Agreeing that most of the small commercial enterprises, like taverns, stores, lunchrooms, and small radio stations, which depend on the use of records for entertainment, cannot afford to hire live musicians, I propose that all commercial users of records contribute a fair royalty to an employment fund to be operated under independent control. Credit against such royalty obligation would necessarily be allowed any commercial user of records for the amount of any expenditure he makes for employment of live musicians. * * *

"Herbert C. Bingham, counsel for the Senate committee, put into the record an estimate that there are 4,500 operators of jukeboxes with an average of 40 machines each, or a total of 180,000 machines operated by the syndicates. Taking his figure of \$12 per week with 180,000 machines in syndicate operation, the gross is \$2,160,000 per week, or over \$112,000,000 per annum.

"Taking a round figure of \$150,000,000 for the annual gross of the jukeboxes, and applying a factor of 4% royalty for an employment fund, this would produce a gross fund of at least \$6,000,000 to operate a system for the employment and encouragement of live musicians. Even allowing an overhead of \$200,000 for organization and staff, there would still be a net fund available of at least \$5,800,000 per annum for the employment of live musicians out of jukebox royalties, without one dollar additional of expenditure by the radio industry.

"At an average of \$1,000 compensation per annum for part-time employment, this will provide work for 5,800 persons; at an average of \$2,000 per annum for full-time employment, it will provide a livelihood for 2,900 skilled musicians.

"Amendments to the copyright laws are, of course, necessary to make such a royalty collectable."

"This new source of revenue for the employment of live musicians should, and in fairness ought to, enable the union to reduce the burden now being voluntarily borne by the radio networks, the network-affiliated stations and many of the non-affiliated stations which gross over \$20,000 per annum and employ live musicians."

"Since 1938 the radio industry alone has been carrying the load. It is time part of it be shifted to other commercial users of music. Doing so will also enable all of us to rectify a just complaint of the musicians. They are entitled to fair protection against free exploitation by commercial users of records made for home use and which, when used for profit, destroy the further employment of the very men who made them."

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: : : : TRADE NOTES : : : :
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Dr. Albert W. Hull, Assistant Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory, was elected President of the American Physical Society at its meeting in New York in January. The Society, which numbers about 4,000 members, includes the nation's physicists, as well as scientists working in allied fields. Dr. Hull, a native of Southington, Conn., was graduated in 1905 from Yale University, where he also obtained his Ph.D. in 1909.

Kenneth D. Fry, NBC Central Division News and Special Events Director, has resigned, effective February 1, to join the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information. He will be succeeded by William Ray, now Manager of the Press Department. John F. Ryan will become Manager of the Press Department, Central Division. Harry C. Kopf, NBC Vice President and General Manager of the network's Central Division has announced the changes.

Early issuance is scheduled by WPB of an amended order to give a higher preference rating to electronic equipment, including broadcasting, for maintenance and repair parts for radio communication, sound recording, and radio direction finders, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. The present rating is A-1-j, and it is proposed to increase this to AA-2-x. Also proposed is action on the repair and maintenance orders to conform to CMP procedure. The new P-133 amendment will assist broadcasters and also suppliers of tubes and other electronic maintenance and repair parts.

Manufacturers of military radio and radar, including parts, have been authorized to use 40 percent tin for solder, hardware, and wire coating, under an interpretation of the tin Conservation Order M-43-a, just issued by WPB. The WPB action follows submission by many RMA members of information that lower-quality tin solder and wire coating previously permitted was not satisfactory.

Airplanes of the future will be guided by radio echo over mountain ranges, in clouds and darkness, a General Electric Company consulting engineer has predicted. The development will allow aircraft to land safely without the pilot seeing the ground, Dr. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson said in a G-E science forum address.

Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting figures for listening during the first week-end of the pleasure driving ban disclose that nighttime listening in the 17 Eastern States was 17% above what it was in the non-ban areas. Daytime listening in the 17 Eastern States rose 12%, as compared to the listening index for the rest of the country during that same weekend.

W2XMC, Muzak Corporation, New York, N. Y., has asked the FCC for modification of construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 3/1/43 to 9/1/43.

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RADIO TO BE INCLUDED IN MINIMUM WAGE ACTION

The radio industry will be included with about 300 other industries, comprising all those using metals or plastics, in a general, overall proceeding by the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, to establish a universal minimum wage of 40¢ per hour. The Radio Manufacturers' Association has been officially advised by the Wage and Hour Division of the large industrial group wage proceeding, and the appointment of Octave Blake, South Plainfield, New Jersey, RMA Director and Chairman of the Association's special Wage-Hour Administration Committee, to represent radio industry interests, is scheduled on the General Committee, which will be relatively small in size for the number of industries involved. An official statement to RMA disclosed that it was not advisable to appoint separate, special committees for the radio and many other industries which will be grouped in the same proceeding. The committee will represent management, labor and the public, and a hearing before Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling is planned in New York on February 16.

The official statement said that it was recognized that the radio industry, as well as most of the 300 other industries concerned, now pay minimum wages in excess of 40¢ per hour, but the proposed wage proceeding is to legally establish a universal 40¢ minimum in all of the industries involved. This large group wage proceeding, while it is largely academic and held for the technical, legal purpose of establishing a universal 40¢ minimum wage, will permit the various industries to also have established future special minimum wages for special learners' groups.

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GENE THOMAS OF WOR ANNOUNCES AD CLUB'S RADIO CLINIC

Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager of WOR, has announced the speakers and subjects for the Radio Production Clinic, of which he is the Director for the Advertising Club of New York.

The Clinic opens on February 4th with a discussion of "Programming" by Julius Seebach, WOR's Vice-President in Charge of Programs. Robert Simon, Director of Continuity at WOR, will speak on "Words and Music" on February 8; and February 11, Roger Bower, WOR's Senior Producer, will talk on "Production in the Studio". The three remaining sessions will be conducted by Frank Dahm, freelance writer; Robert Colwell of J. Walter Thompson, and Mrs. Harold Milligan of the N.A.M.

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