

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JANUARY 30, 1942

Fate of Alleged Red in FCC Now Up to Senate	2
MacArthur Has His Own Powerful Station	3
Broadcasters Answer Some Listeners Criticisms	5
Tan Craven New IRAC Man	6
Trammel Stricken With Appendicitis - Reported Better	7
Congressman Alleges "Gestapo" in FCC	7
World Wide Opens N. Y. News Room	7
Press Rights to Radio Ownership Defended	8
Haw-Haw Says Opposite to U. S. and Britain	9
Some Aliens Puzzled Over Short-Wave Seizure	9
Harbord Foresees Enemy Engulfed in Mounting Tide	10
New Radio Devised to Turn Off Lights	11
Trade Notes	12

NO. 1399

OK

January 30, 1942

FATE OF ALLEGED RED IN FCC NOW UP TO SENATE

Whether James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission who is standing squarely behind Dr. Goodwin Watson, FCC Chief Foreign Propaganda Analyst, and alleged Communist fellow traveller, will have any better luck saving his man in the Senate than he did in the House remains to be seen. Rather than helping Dr. Watson's case in the lower branch of Congress Mr. Fly's showing no inclination to give Watson the Axe is held to be directly responsible for the House doing an almost unprecedented thing of putting a rider on the Appropriation's Bill cutting off his salary because of the ex-Columbia professor's supposed red tendencies.

There is just a chance if the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which Senator Carter Glass is Chairman, decides to make an issue of Dr. Watson's past association with Communists that it may attract as much attention as the case of Joseph Lash, alleged young red, protege of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, supposedly with her backing, tried to crash into the Navy secret service.

The difference between Lash and Watson, however, is that while the former is still on the outside looking in, Dr. Watson is apparently strongly entrenched and regardless of any Congressional action will continue to draw his \$5,600 annual Government salary until July 1st. Also if Watson is a Communist or anything like a Communist, as has been so repeatedly charged, he would seem to be in an ideal spot for one with those views. It is his job to listen to the propaganda broadcast from abroad and tell our officers here the meaning of it. This and other points were brought out in the lengthy cross-examination to which Chairman Fly was subjected in the House. After developing the fact that Dr. Watson was a doctor of philosophy, had taught psychoanalyzing and similar subjects, had taught in the Union Theological Seminary, was an ordained member of the Methodist Church and Professor of Education at Columbia University, Representative Joe Starnes of Alabama asked:

"By whom was Dr. Watson recommended to you as being a competent man for this field and well qualified for that type of service?"

Mr. Fly. He was recommended to us by Professor Gordon Allport, head of the department of psychology at Harvard University and Mr. Hadley Cantril, who has been the head of the Princeton University listening center and has also worked especially with the director of the Inter-American Affairs in which he has engaged broadly. He has perhaps one of the outstanding records of ability and performance in this field.

Rep. Starnes. At the time you employed him, or that he was employed by the Federal Communications Commission, were you aware of the fact he was an endorser of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy which was called by the American League for Peace and Democracy, that is now a defunct organization, but a known communistic organization?

Mr. Fly. No.

Rep. Starnes. I invite your attention to a photostatic copy of the letter-head of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, called by the American League for Peace and Democracy, on which his name is listed as one of the endorsers and sponsors. As I recall, the last national convention they held was held in Washington in 1939. It was dissolved under the impact of public opinion when it was exposed in its true character during that year. And there is no one, I presume, in a responsible place who denies it was a Communist-organized, Communist-controlled, and Communist-dominated organization, front organization, even though it was headed at the time of its demise by another Methodist minister, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Mr. Fly. I do not understand Dr. Watson was a member of the organization.

Rep. Starnes. Do you know that Dr. Watson was the endorser of that Congress along with Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Donald Henderson, and others - men who are avowed, open Communists?

Mr. Fly. No, sir, I do not. I do not understand, however, that an interest in some subject that is dealt with in a particular meeting is itself an endorsement of an organization as a whole. And the reason I say that is that these professors deal with a great many subjects; they attend a lot of meetings and engage in a lot of special studies.

Rep. Starnes. Did you know at that time he was a member of the advisory board of the American Students' Union, which is unquestionably Communist organized and Communist controlled?

Mr. Fly. As I understand, that organization broke up, due to that very question, and he resigned when that - was brought to his attention.

A letter was read, written only two months ago, calling a conference to discuss the freedom of Earl Browder among whose signers were Dr. Watson. This brought about the following exchange:

Rep. Starnes. Did you know Dr. Watson was among a number of those Americans who protested the attacks on the Communist Party's ballot rights, and that protest came about as a result of the exposure by a congressional committee of the fact that hundreds and thousands of names had been illegally and fraudulently obtained on Communist Party petitions to place the party on the ballot in the various States, and that there has been no disputing of that known fact, which is a matter of record?

Mr. Fly. I understood he had never taken any part in the work of the Communist Party, was never a member of it, and never voted the Communist ticket. "

MACARTHUR HAS HIS OWN POWERFUL STATION

It became known through a speech delivered by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is now employing radio to great advantage. Senator Thomas, who recently addressed a short-wave message to the Japanese people in Japanese, was discussing the short-wave radio offensive which is being carried on in eight languages by Station KGEI of San Francisco against Axis propagandists in the Far East - in English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog (the native Philippine language) and Thai. He said:

"One of the most striking uses of the short-wave offensive is going on in the Philippine Islands, under the direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I am informed by the War Department that General MacArthur has set up a powerful radio station somewhere in the territory under his control, and is now giving the Filipinos news direct from the United States. Both the armed forces, American and Filipino, and the civilian population are receiving a complete news service through the cooperation of the Navy Department.

When the Japanese occupied Manila, they captured the principal radio and newspaper facilities of the island, and, except for short-wave radio, the Filipinos had no way of getting American news. One of the first steps taken by the Japanese was to forbid use of radio sets. But a good many sets are still in use. The Japanese concentrated on seizing the more powerful sets which could receive short-wave broadcasts. They could not confiscate ordinary sets without destroying the effect of their own propaganda broadcasts. Then General MacArthur stepped in, and, with typical Yankee ingenuity, succeeded in establishing his own radio station, which rebroadcasts American programs in long wave all over the Philippines.

How effective this is we can judge by the magnificent loyalty and fighting spirit of the Filipino people. There can be no doubt that the radio programs help to maintain their courage and confidence in the face of the disasters of the moment. The recent revelation of the Japanese orders to put to death Filipinos found guilty of any of a long list of actions by civilians in opposition to Japanese rule indicates what a seething mass of rebellion the Japanese are finding.

Little known but highly important actions have been taking place also on the other islands of the Philippines. Units of Philippine Scouts, elements of Philippine regiments, and native guerrilla fighters are operating on the various islands to the great discomfort of the Japanese. "

Senator Thomas then read an editorial to the Senate from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat calling attention to the importance of the Far East short-wave offensive which said in part:

"Doubtless one of the most remarkable incidents in this radio offensive was an address delivered some days ago by Senator Thomas of Utah. Addressing the Japanese people in their own language, he warned them that they were heading toward ultimate disaster by fighting the United States, and that their early victories would be followed by defeats from which they would never recover. A short-wave offensive is no substitute for bombs on Japanese warships and cities. It is an excellent corrective for enemy propaganda, however, and it is a means of telling the Japanese people that war with the United States is a bigger undertaking than their leaders would have them believe."

Then Senator Thomas said: "I wish to express my agreement with the writer of this editorial regarding the value of our short-wave offensive. I have been glad to contribute to it, as far as I could, by messages which have been broadcast both to the Japanese and the Chinese people. I know what others are doing likewise. In the last few weeks my colleague the senior Senator from Georgia (Mr. George) and such men as Rear Admiral Yarnell; Maj. George Fielding Eliot and others have sent special messages by way of station KGEL to the people of Japan and of China. - None of the Axis Nations has yet used this technique of personal special messages addressed to the people of the nations at war."

BROADCASTERS ANSWER SOME LISTENERS CRITICISMS

Readers of the WASHINGTON POST in a home-made Gallup poll recently registered their "pet peeves" in radio programs. They were mostly their objection to commercials and "soap operas". Richard L. Coe, Radio Editor of the POST offered Washington station executives a chance to reply.

"Some people don't like soap operas - I'm one of them", said A. D. Willard, Jr., of WJSV (CBS). "But that reminds me of the time that Mark Twain lit up a big black seegar at a formal dinner table. Turning to the dowager on his left, he said:

"Madam, do you object to cigar smoke?"

"Yes", said the lady, "I do."

"Well, some people do," Mark Twain replied and went on smoking.

"The radio industry realizes that some people do not favor the dramatic serial as a type of entertainment. It also knows, from countless surveys and tests, that the humble 'soap operas' draw a larger feminine audience during the daytime hours than any other kind of studio program.

"To counterweight the soap operas, C. B. S. has increased the radio hours devoted to serious music, educational programs and other forms of entertainment in order to strike a better balance in program material.

"To those who feel that present-day commercials are not all they should be, I would like to recall the quacks, charlatans and false-claimers who infested broadcasting and printed advertising a decade or so ago. That they have disappeared is due less to Government edicts and decrees than to a voluntary house-cleaning by the publishers and broadcasters themselves.

"The fact that commercial sponsors continue to renew their contracts month after month because they have received good value for their advertising dollar would seem to indicate that, in general, radio is doing a good job of satisfying the public upon whose response it depends entirely."

Carlton D. Smith of WRC-WMAL (NBC) replied:

"Far from trying to shoot you, as you suggested in your column, we welcome your constructive series. It is constructive because it is seeking to make concrete suggestions for better programming- a problem of vital concern to us.

"To get a minor point out of the way first; our 15-minute programs are not 50 per cent advertising - the code of the National Association of Broadcasters states that the advertising portion of such programs may not exceed 3 minutes and 15 seconds. And as far as our stations are concerned, we do not exceed the limit.

"You mention so-called 'soap-operas'. We agree that the reason there are so many of them is that they are widely popular. So are similar serial stories in newspapers and magazines.

"Remember - the survival of a radio station depends entirely on its ability to please and serve its listeners. It is so easy to turn a dial and tune

out a program you don't like. The radio station which fails to heed that ever-present fact won't live very long. Therefore, any pioneering that is done must be paced to listener willingness to support the changes. I think you will find that radio stations generally are a mirror of the desires of their listeners.

"Let me assure you that we are continuing to experiment, as we always have done and that whenever we can find new and better programs which our listeners will like, we surely will put them on."

"Our surveys have been conducted in cooperation with the other networks stations in Washington and include more than 9000 telephone calls every 60 days--telephone calls spaced scientifically over the entire Washington metropolitan area", William B. Dolph of WOL (Mutual) answered. "This in vast contrast to the 400 letters on which you base your article. Over a period of a year we contact through the Hooper Survey method and at the actual time of specific broadcasts almost 75,000 Washingtonians.

"Reluctantly, I admit that upon occasion some few commercial announcements are a bit lengthy, but we in the radio business maintain that this is by far the exception rather than the rule. Naturally, every radio station, advertiser, and advertising agency makes a tremendous effort to ingratiate rather than to alienate the majority of radio listeners."

"Radio stations, like the newspapers", Edwin M. Spence of WWDC said, "derive their chief support from advertising. The full-page ads might be compared to the big network advertisers, the smaller display ads to locally sponsored programs and the classified section to the spot announcements. Thus, all types of advertisers have an opportunity in radio as well as in newspapers, of getting their message across.

"I personally think there are too many 'soap operas' following in immediate succession. We constantly endeavor to keep a note of variety so that several programs of the same type will not follow one another, maintaining a definite allotment of time for educational features, religious services, civic and charitable programs, news, operatic and classical programs, popular music and so on!"

X X X X X X

TAM CRAVEN NEW IRAC MAN

The Federal Communications Commission has designated Commissioner T. A. M. Craven to represent it on the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, which has the duty of recommending to the President assignment of frequencies to the Government. Commissioner Craven succeeds Chief Engineer Jett in that capacity, the latter's duties now being taken up largely with FCC and DCB defense activities. Commissioner Craven, a former Chief Engineer of the Commission, previously served on IRAC. His present alternate on the Committee is Philip E. Siling, Chief of FCC's International Division, who is also Secretary of IRAC. The Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee is a Government unit established for the purpose of advising the President with reference to the assignment of frequencies to Government radio stations. The Committee, which has met at least once a month, approved the assignment of 6,983 frequencies for Government radio stations during the past year. At the present time there are 21,133 active assignments to Federal radio stations, all of which have been recommended by the Committee since its establishment. In addition, the Technical Subcommittee of the Committee has considered problems involved in the allocation of such frequencies in order that the most efficient use of the radio spectrum may be attained.

TRAMMEL STRICKEN WITH APPENDICITIS - REPORT BETTER

Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company, who was operated on for appendicitis in New York Thursday, was said today (Friday) to be improving. Admittedly it was a serious case brought on by a rundown condition due to overwork in connection with the FCC cracking down on NBC, the reorganization of the Blue Network and the additional burden of readjusting the networks to wartime conditions.

"You'll have to admit that Chairman Fly alone gave Mr. Trammel enough to worry about", someone close to the NBC President said, inferring that the breakdown had been largely due to trouble with the Government.

Mr. Trammel is in Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

X X X X X X

CONGRESSMAN ALLEGES "GESTAPO" IN FCC

Picturing James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as the "most dangerous man in the government" and one who was using his wartime powers as a smokescreen to take all communications facilities, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia declared that he proposed to have Mr. Fly and the Commission investigated.

Addressing the House Mr. Cox said:

"Mr. Fly, of the Communications Commission is using a good law to a bad end. He is guilty of a monstrous abuse of power and is rapidly becoming the most dangerous man in the Government. He maintains an active and ambitious Gestapo and is putting shackles on the freedom of thought, press, and speech without restraint.

"In the pretended regulation of the broadcasters, which needs regulating, he is breaking down those freedoms which guard all others. He is taking advantage of the stress of the moment to federalize all means of communication.

"I have heretofore opposed the investigation of executive departments of the Government, but the Communications Commission, as now operating under Mr. Fly, must be stopped, and I intend offering a resolution for House investigation."

X X X X X X

WORLD WIDE OPENS N. Y. NEWS ROOM

Backed by a \$25,000 grant from the Council of the American Philosophical Society, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation operating the short-wave station WRUL in Boston will open a news room and program department in New York City.

Walter S. Lemmon, President of the Foundation, reviewing its recent activities said that WRUL had opened a new short-wave beam to the Philippines and China the day after the entrance of the United States into the war. In addition, a new series of broadcasts to Australia has been started and the station is broadcasting now in twenty-two languages.

X X X X X X

1/30/42

PRESS RIGHT TO RADIO OWNERSHIP DEFENDED

Dr. Frederick S. Siebert, Director of the University of Illinois School of Journalism, told the Federal Communications Commission that newspapers "should have the same privileges as other citizens" in the ownership of radio stations.

Testifying in the Commission's investigation of newspaper-radio relationship, Dr. Siebert said newspapers "deserved to be considered" because of their long training in the coverage of news and opinions.

"My impression is that the monopoly that might be created is not as dangerous as the the entering wedge of discriminations against newspapers as newspapers", he said.

The Commission is conducting its investigation with a view to determining its future policy for dealings with applications by newspaper interests for broadcast stations. Dr. Siebert appeared as a witness for the newspaper-radio committee, organized to oppose prohibitions on newspapers' acquiring radio stations.

"I do not think that because a man publishes a newspaper he should be denied a radio station when it is shown that he is best qualified to operate it", Dr. Siebert said. He added that he did not feel ownership of a radio station by one newspaper would give it "all-our advantage" over a competitor not operating a station.

Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, presented numerous exhibits dealing with so-called "one-one" cities.

In 74 cities in which the only newspaper has an interest in the only broadcasting station, Dr. Lazarsfeld said, out-of-town newspapers had a combined circulation of 35 for each 100 circulation of the local newspaper.

An earlier witness, Andrew Ring, Consulting Engineer, testified that only 35 cities in which the one newspaper owned controlling interest in the one broadcasting station did not receive primary radio service from other cities.

In those 35 cities, Dr. Lazarsfeld said, the newspaper had put 1.2 per cent of the national circulation, while the radio station had only .04 of 1 per cent of the national radio power,

The Newspaper-Radio Committee announced that Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, would testify in its behalf tomorrow.

Mr. Hays, the Committee said, "holds the viewpoint that there should be no rules or regulations of any sort limiting the complete freedom of the press.

Morris Ernst, Associate Counsel of the Union, testified at an earlier hearing in favor of complete divorcement of radio from the press.

X X X X X X

1/30/42

HAW-HAW SAYS OPPOSITE TO U. S. AND BRITAIN

After listening in on Europe on one of his new trans-oceanic portable radio sets, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., said:

"I get a great laugh out of the German propoganda, because it is so inconsistent. One night I heard the Gentleman from Berlin at 8:30 Eastern Time tell how we were all being misled and that Churchill was running the United States Government.

"Believe it or not, when Lord Haw-Haw went on 15 minutes after the other one finished, or at nine o'clock (he is on some times at 8:30 and some times at 9:00), he said the exact opposite. In other words, he said to the English people that Roosevelt was running Churchill. Laught that off for consistency in German propoganda.

"I guess they thought we couldn't hear the second program, although it was on the identical wave-length, 31 meters."

SOME ALIENS PUZZLED OVER SHORT-WAVE SEIZURE

That there is still uncertainty in the minds of certain aliens as to what they should do to meet the provisions of the short-wave camera seizure order is indicated in a letter written to the New York Times, by a reader who signs himself Paul Samuel:

"It seems to me that some doubt still exists as to what shall be done with short-wave radios and cameras. Many people believe that as long as they themselves are citizens they do not have to turn in these articles at their local police station.

"My own experience tells me that it is not commonly known that even a citizen has to give up his short-wave radio or else remove the short-wave band as long as his apartment is shared by persons who fall under the "enemy alien" classification. For instance: I am a naturalized citizen, but my wife has as yet not obtained her naturalization papers. I have been informed by the police that I cannot have a short-wave radio in my house.

"It makes, of course, no difference whether a wife, parents, relatives or just friends share my apartment as long as they are classifiable as "enemy aliens." In other words, the law does not ask: "Who owns the radio?" but "Who has access to it?".

"As to cameras, it is sufficient if the citizen owner of one prevents its use by enemy aliens. That means keep it locked up.

"I have also observed that some aliens believe as long as they merely store their cameras and radios with friends who do not come under this law, nothing can happen to them. The law requires that these articles be turned over to the police. "

X X X X X X

HARBORD FORESEES ENEMY ENGULFED IN MOUNTING TIDE

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, speaking at the 52nd Annual Dinner of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, predicted that the road of war may be long but victory will come to the United States and the Democracies. He looked ahead to the day when the enemies will be engulfed and overwhelmed by the mounting tide of American men backed by the mounting tide of civilian support.

Warning that the front line of this war runs through the streets of every city, village and farm of America, General Harbord, who served as Chief of Staff under General Pershing, said that this is not a war just of armies and navies but of whole populations. He pointed to the present war as "nearer home than any we ever fought before."

"In stating that of all our wars this is much the closest home," said General Harbord, "I mean that every man and woman in our nation, even those who are not working in defense industries, are in the thick of this struggle. I am not referring to the possibility of invasion of American soil. Not by any development that today can be foreseen can there be a successful landing of large enemy forces in the United States, nor by any reasonable expectation is there a probability of bombing beyond the 'token' type. Certainly there is nothing at present to justify the belief that any American city will be called upon to endure the sustained 'blitz' of the terrifying kind that so completely failed to terrify England."

"Only one American in nineteen will have a job among the fighting forces in this war," said General Harbord. "It is because the deeds of our fighting men stir us so deeply that we may underestimate the vital importance of the eighteen Americans who are behind every man in the fighting forces."

Although the orders for armament, munitions and instruments of war have reached staggering proportions, General Harbord said that the enemies will find that American industry cannot be staggered. "It will fill these orders," he exclaimed, because America has a backlog of mechanical skill that will sweep all before it when rolling at top speed.

"Nothing must be allowed to interfere with the stream of armaments and other tools of war flowing from industry. Neither management nor labor can afford to be so lax in patriotism as to take unfair advantage of the urgency of the situation."

Calling attention to the closer bonds between the various sections of the United States, such as the "industrial east" and the "agricultural west," General Harbord described them as symbols of unity in productive effort, vitally important in winning the war. By way of illustration he recalled that in 1936 the Radio Corporation of America began manufacturing operations in Indianapolis, and in 1940 opened the plant at Bloomington, Ind. Today these organizations, he reported, employ 4,200 men and women, with an annual payroll ~~in~~ excess of five million dollars.

"In Indianapolis our phonograph record division has a productive capacity of 3,000,000 records a month, and our radio tube division 1,200,000 tubes a month," said General Harbord. "In addition all of RCA's sound equipment for motion picture studios and theatres, and for public address systems, is manufactured at Indianapolis. This division is more and more engaged in fulfilling the Govern-

ment's war-time needs in sound equipment of all kinds.

"Since RCA's plant at Bloomington was opened in 1940, more than a million radio receivers have been shipped. Present plans call for the ultimate use of the Bloomington plant facilities for war work."

In conclusion, General Harbord offered a number of suggestions on how those on the home-front can serve their country and help to win the war:

"Dinner party generals, by avoiding discussions that sap morale at home.

Non-defense factories, by helping to devise substitutes for materials needed in the war.

Workers, by staying on their jobs and doing their jobs better than they ever have been done before.

Machine workers, by getting the very maximum out of their machines, by protecting and maintaining their machines, and by saving scrap.

Distributors and retail merchants, by wise buying, avoidance in salesmen's talk and in advertising of exaggerated warnings of war scarcities that encourage panic shopping and hoarding.

Housewives, by accepting with good grace the fact that during the emergency she cannot buy all the many types and grades of products for which American merchandising is justly famous, and by buying only what she needs; avoid selfish 'stocking-up' sprees."

X X X X X X

NEW RADIO DEvised TO TURN OFF LIGHTS

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion tube which made radio possible, demonstrated before members of the New Brunswick-Highland Park Defense Council his newest invention, which he calls the "blackourter."

The radio device, weighing less than five pounds, is designed to extinguish electric lights automatically in the home or on display signs. It is hooked to the light current and a radio aerial, then tuned to one of the major networks on a twenty-four-hour basis. When an air raid signal is sounded over the radio station the lights automatically are extinguished.

After the alert has been sounded, the lights may be turned on manually or by means of a time-delay switch which could be hooked to the unit. This switch would turn the lights on shortly after the station resumed broadcasting.

Dr. De Forest said he started work on the idea after he had received an appeal from defense authorities on the West Coast, where indignant citizens had hurled missiles through store windows where the lights were not extinguished during a practice blackout. One unit could be used to control lights in a whole block of stores the inventor asserted.

X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Edward Cooper, who since 1939 has been connected with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as chief of staff of the investigation of the telephone industry, has been made Assistant Secretary of FCC. Born in New York City in 1903, and a former newspaperman, Mr. Cooper was formerly managing editor of Congressional Intelligence.

President Manuel Avila Camacho has put into effect in Mexico nation-wide measures closing amateur and private experimental radio transmitting stations.

The Board of Education of Buffalo has been granted a permit for a new FM station to operate on 42900 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, special emission for frequency modulation. The Board proposes to broadcast educational programs, including science, art, music, English, vocational guidance, safety, and national defense, to the school system of Buffalo, embracing 13 high schools and 80 grammar schools with more than 75,000 students, as well as general educational and patriotic programs to the general public. Secondly, it was said, the new station will provide training of students in radio operation and transmission.

Two FM permits were granted to Jersey City, one to the New Jersey Broadcasting on 49,100 kilocycles and the other to the Bromer Broadcasting Corporation on 49,500 kilocycles.

It required only 2 minutes to evacuate FCC's 600 plus employees in the New Post Office Building, in their first air raid drill Wednesday (January 28). Commissioners and other participants at the press-radio hearing responded with the rest.

Charging false advertisement in the sale of "Pescor Shortwavatherm," a short-wave diathermic device, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Physicians Electric Service Corporation, Los Angeles, manufacturer of the device, and Solomon E. Mendelsohn, president of the corporation; and the May Department Stores Co., a New York corporation with a California office and store in Los Angeles, distributor of the device.

Boasting the aggregate of Mutual affiliate stations to 197, WFNC, Fayetteville, North Carolina, becomes the latest addition to the network.

One of the biggest radio manufacturers in the country said: "Frankly, I think in sight of six months none of us will be building household radios, unless it would be portables that the Government will urge us to build. They should do this as there is not a good distribution of portables in places where they are needed in case of a black-out."

The contents of the RCA REVIEW for January are: "NBC Studios 6A and 6B" G. M. Nixon; "General and Detection of Frequency-Modulated Waves", S. W. Seeley, C. N. Kimball and A. A. Barco; "A New Chemical Method of Reducing the Reflectance of Glass", F. H. Nicoll; "An Analysis of the Signal-to-Noise Ratio of Ultra-High-Frequency Receivers", E. W. Herold; "The Absolute Sensitivity of Radio Receivers", D. O. North; "An Omnidirectional Radio-Range System, Part II-Experimental Apparatus", D. G. C. Luck, and "Measurement of the Slope and Duration of Television Synchronizing Impulses", R. A. Monfort and F. J. Somers.