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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1586

December 14, 1943

SAYS OWI OVERSEAS RADIO UNIT TOPHEAVY WITH COMMUNISTS

Pressing his resolution that a thorough investigation of the Office of War Information be made by Congress, Representative Fred E. Busbey (R), of Illinois, declared that such an investigation would, among other things, disclose the following facts:

"The Office of War Information maintains in New York, their Foreign Languages Division, from which short-wave overseas broadcasts by radio are made to foreign countries. An investigation will verify the fact that the personnel in these offices is overloaded and topheavy with aliens, Communists, and fellow-travelers who subscribe to an ideology that is inimical to our form of Government, and the avowed purpose of which is to destroy it.

"Attempts on the part of officials in OWI have been made to retain employees on the pay roll, even after their subversive activities were known.

"The offices of OWI have not only been used to propagandize the public in behalf of the policies of the New Deal, but their broadcasts to foreign countries do not reflect the true sentiments and philosophies of the overwhelming majority of the American people, and I doubt the Department of State.

"Propaganda favorable to the cause of communism has been injected into foreign broadcasts.

"The OWI broadcasts have emphasized on certain occasions, the second front, which does not coincide with the strategy and policy up until now of those charged with the responsibility of carrying on the war."

Representative Busbey declared that an investigation of OWI should not be considered as a party proposition in the least for all are equally concerned, and added:

"I am sure the Members on both sides of the aisle who put country above party, are anxious to know the full, true facts regarding this agency, in order to determine what should be done in the best interests of our country. There is absolutely no other way to ascertain these facts than by a thorough, complete investigation of the entire agency."

Previously Representative Busbey charged that there were more than 20 alleged subversives who now are or had recently been in the employ of OWI. Among those he named who had to do with radio and about whom he stated he had reason to believe an investigating

committee would be able to substantiate the following information were:

Eliasberg, George - Eastern Press and Radio Division, salary \$3,800 a year. Arrested in Germany on a charge of kidnapping. Member of the New Beginner Group, an organization which is frankly revolutionary in its claims and anti-democratic.

Kinkead, Robin - Eastern Press and Radio Division, New York office. Writer in Russia in 1929. Married to Angela McCann twice registered as a Communist Party voter. Beatrice Kinkead, his mother, was a member of the California State Executive Committee of the Communist Party in 1940. J. A. Kinkead, his father, was a member of the Communist Party of California.

Klinesberg, Ohio - Eastern Press and Radio, Senior Script Editor, salary \$4,600 a year. Signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party in 1941. Lecturer at the School for Democracy, founded by public school teachers ousted for Communist activity in New York City.

Kraber, Tony, Eastern Press and Radio Announcer, salary \$3,800 a year. Entertainer for the following Communist front organizations: American League for Peace and Democracy, American Musical Alliance, American Artists School. Member of the Executive Board of the theater arts committee, popularly known as Stalin's fifth column on Broadway. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Carson, Saul - Eastern Press and Radio Division, member of the League of American Writers which was cited as subversive by Attorney General Biddle.

Lania, Leo - Eastern Press and Radio Division. Real name Lazar Herrmann. Signer of a protest in behalf of Matthias Rakosi, Hungarian Communist. A publicist in the Soviet Union for many years. Editor of the Hungarian Communist paprt, Rote Fahne (Red Flag).

Lee, Canada - performer in radio dramatizations. Entertainer at the Lenin memorial meeting. Supporter of the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House. Real name Lionel Canagata. Salary \$3,800.

Martin, David Stone - artist, Graphic Division. Active in the Tennessee Valley as a Communist. Frances Martin, his brother, was secretary of the Communist Party of Knoxville, Tenn. He attended Communist meetings with his wife, Thelma Martin, also employed by the OWI.

McMillan, George - Assistant Chief of the News Bureau. Salary \$5,600. Now in the United States Marine Corps but not discharged. Member of the Communist cell in the Federal writers project.

Ray, Nicholas K. - Eastern Press and Radio Program Director, salary \$3,800 a year. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Discharged from the W.P.A. community service of Washington, D. C., for communistic activity. Also known as Raymond Michelas Juebzke.

Rosenberg, Harold - Eastern Press and Radio. Contributor to the New Masses, a Communist magazine. Writer of revolutionary poetry.

Roskam, Edwin G. - Photographer. Honorary Chairman, May Day Committee. Member of the Washington Book Shop and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Saxe, Alfred - Eastern Press and Radio Division. Adapter of the play "America Today - Lenin Lives" for the Lenin memorial meeting. Associated with the following revolutionary theater groups: League of Workers Theaters, Theater of Action, New Theater League, Contributor to the Daily Worker.

Gebert, Boleslaw K., broadcaster to Poland in October or November 1942. Otherwise known as Bill K. Gebert, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

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RELAXING PRESS AND RADIO CENSORSHIP WIDELY PRAISED

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, and his very efficient associate, J. Harold Ryan, in charge of radio, rang the bell with their issuing a revised code dropping, as the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) put it "various of the verbotens in the old one". Note then the spectacle of the News allied with the United Press praising Mr. Price, lent to the Government by a rival organization, the Associated Press (of which we predict he will sooner or later become the head.)

"Will somebody please pinch us?" says the News. "No, we're not dreaming. It's true. The head of the U. S. Office of Censorship is asking the newspapers to print more, not less, information!"

"Before going further, let us remark that the Office of Censorship, under Director Byron Price (lent to the Government by the Associated Press), has done a uniformly admirable job. Price has issued, from time to time, simple codes which advise us of the types of news we should not print without 'appropriate authority'. In case of doubt we check with his office. And we always get quick, friendly and positive answers. No run-around, no 'come around Tuesday', no hemming, no hawing."

"When a censor says there has been too much censorship, that's news", the New York Times comments. "Byron Price's amended code and accompanying comments, made public yesterday, therefore deserve attention. Mr. Price seems to think that newspapers and radio stations have been too conscientious or too easily intimidated. He finds that they have been 'suppressing news for no valid reason', sometimes at the request of Chambers of Commerce or 'even publicity agents'. He hopes they will cooperate with him to see 'that a dangerous psychology of over-censorship is not created throughout the land by the activities of a miscellany of volunteer firemen.' He would like to have 'all censorship end when hostilities end', and believes 'the trend should be downward from now on.'"

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ATTORNEY GENERAL BUCKS CONGRESS IN FCC EMPLOYEES FIGHT

There was a quick comeback from Attorney General Biddle when Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, head of the Subcommittee which recommended the firing of FCC employees Watson and Dodd and Dr. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, alleged subversives, wrote asking what the Attorney General's position was in the matter. Mr. Biddle promptly notified Representative Kerr that he concurs with President Roosevelt's view that the removal of the three was unconstitutional. Expressing regret that in these cases he found it impossible to advocate with conviction the view of Congress, he invited Congress to name its own attorney.

By way of acting on the invitation, Mr. Kerr said the question of naming an attorney to represent Congress will be taken up this week at a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee of which he is a member.

In his letter, Mr. Biddle revealed that the Justice Department will file demurrers to the Lovett-Dodd-Watson petitions. "The vital questions involved are constitutional questions, which, in my judgment, can appropriately be raised and disposed of by demurrers", he said.

Mr. Kerr in his letter noted that the President had termed the congressional action unconstitutional and expressed the presumption that the President had been so advised by the Justice Department.

"If I am correct in this assumption, I presume that your office will approach this matter as a friend of the court, as Attorney General Mitchell did in United States vs. Smith, and that you will consent that Congress employ counsel to represent the Government", Mr. Kerr wrote.

Representative Church (R), of Illinois, advising the House that the case of the three discharged employees was being handled by Charles Horsky charged that Mr. Horsky was a member of a Washington

law firm whose most active partner is Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Acheson, he charges, is an ardent supporter of a bill now before Congress to "put full power in the bureaus with little chance of appeal by the people affected by bureaucratic regulations." This bill, he asserts, represents the views of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter and of the Committee on Administrative Law appointed by Attorney General Biddle, with Mr. Acheson as Chairman.

"The bill confirms and approves the Frankfurter theory of Government, leaving the bureaucratic agencies of the Government free from review by the courts in any effective manner", Representative Church declared.

"Dean Acheson is the friend of Harold Laski, socialistic secretary of former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of England", Representative Church said, "and Laski is the friend and collaborator of Justice Frankfurter."

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ADMIRAL HOOPER RETIREMENT COMES HOME TO ROOST FOR FLY

Although it has long been a matter of public knowledge that he was the officer being referred to, it wasn't until last week that Representative Anderson (D), of New Mexico, named Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Chief of Naval Communications, as the one who was compelled to retire at the age of 58 because of a complaint against the policies of James L. Fly, head of the Federal Communications Commission.

Secretary Knox, in answer to queries, said that Admiral Hooper was retired for physical reasons, but when asked if his retirement had been requested by Mr. Fly, he declined to answer.

It was Admiral Hooper who made the first report to the Secretary of the Navy which led to the survey of conditions on the findings of which were based recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of War and Navy for the transfer to their departments of the radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission. This request was transmitted to President Roosevelt last February and rejected by him eight months later in a letter made public a few weeks ago by Senator Charles Tobey (R), of New Hampshire.

T.A.M. Craven, FCC Commissioner, said during his testimony before the House Committee last week that it was a "well known fact" that Mr. Fly had visited reprisals on members of the armed forces who opposed his policies and that one of two Naval officers had been "practically cashiered" and put on the retired list because he opposed a Fly decision.

The other Naval officer, whose identity the Committee is withholding, is still on duty in a post of responsibility in Washington.

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WE MUST PLAN WELL FOR FUTURE RADIO NEEDS, SAYS JETT

One of the most interesting questions raised by E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee now considering the Wheeler-White Bill to reorganize the Commission, was whether there will be room enough in the ether for all rival radio services.

"Any engineer will be glad to tell you that there is plenty of room for his particular service - and there is. But when you add up all these rival claimants, the picture is not any too clear", Mr. Jett told the Senators.

"It is true, of course, that after the war we will have a much larger usable spectrum than we had before the war. And engineers, by pointing to these new frequencies, can make a very plausible case for the view that there will hereafter be more than enough frequencies to go around. But that apparent roominess ceases to look so encouraging when we consider the vast number of channels that will be required for half a million airplanes, a four-ocean Navy, a huge Army communications system, police radio, harbor radio, FM, facsimile, etc., and when you consider also the demands of television, which requires a channel at least 6,000 kilocycles wide, or wide enough for 100 or more standard-width communication channels. In view of these vast new demands, how can we be sure that, when all the claims are added up, there will be channels enough to satisfy everybody?

"For these reasons, I will not go so far as to agree with the prediction made that in the post-war world there would be more than enough frequencies to go around. But I will go so far as to say that, if we do a reasonably good planning job now, there will be room for at least the minimum frequency requirements of all legitimate radio services.

"I have perhaps digressed too far as there are certain unsolved problems of a technical nature which should be settled before we begin to produce new equipment for postwar FM, facsimile and television broadcasting. For example, we are not sure that frequencies now assigned to these services will prove to be entirely satisfactory. Preliminary observations made at the Commission's monitoring stations in the present FM and television bands indicate that "bursts" of relatively strong signals from distant stations may prove to be a source of strong interference. The duration of each "burst" is usually only a fraction of a second but at times the signal strength is sufficiently strong to obliterate the desired signal. It is generally agreed that these 'bursts' are skywave reflections from the troposphere and ionosphere. There is also an entirely different interference problem to deal with in primary service areas where the transmitted signal is reflected from high buildings, hills, etc. These so-called multi-path signals when observed on a television screen appear as 'ghosts' and the multiple pattern thereby created destroys the quality of the picture.

"There are, of course, many additional problems of a technical nature to be solved before we will be in a position to adopt new standards. In television the allocation problem is foremost in our minds because, in addition to interference problems, we know that the present 18 channels and the standards governing this service are inadequate for an efficient nation-wide competitive system of television broadcasting. In my opinion, we should have at least twice this number of channels. The same is true of FM broadcasting in the band from 42 to 50 Mc, which is sufficient for only 5 non-commercial educational broadcast channels and 35 commercial channels. Considering the problem of adjacent channel interference and the geographical separation required for co-channel operation, it is not unreasonable to ask for at least twice the number of channels for these services.

"In considering these post-war broadcasting services we must also plan the necessary relay channels for network programs. It is my understanding that considerable advancement has been made since Pearl Harbor in developing frequencies above 300,000 kc for the distribution of such programs; also, the same networks may just as easily carry telegraph and telephone messages and compete with the services now furnished by the wire carriers. This will involve major questions of policy and may require amendments to the Communications Act. We know, for example, that these relay stations will be installed on towers which will be spaced from thirty to fifty miles apart. The transmitter for each channel of communication will be of very low power, perhaps only a fraction of one watt. Interference will be minimized and efficiency increased through the use of directional beams with the result that the same frequency may be utilized in many sections of the country. There is no reason why this nationwide network should not also carry network programs for standard broadcasting, FM, facsimile, and private telegraph and telephone circuits for the press, stockbrokers, and agencies that usually lease private wire facilities. Who should be granted the privilege of operating this system? Should it be competitive with the telephone and telegraph services which now operate as monopolies in their respective fields? Should there be competitive radio networks, thereby necessitating a forest of towers along the same route? Should the company or companies operating the radio network also be permitted to operate terminal facilities at the subscribers' offices? Should the chain broadcasting companies be permitted to own and operate their own radio networks? These are but a few of the questions which will confront the Commission when, as, and if materials and manpower again become available for the production of civilian equipment.

"It has been predicted that these radio networks will be extended internationally to carry television and aural programs and message traffic all over the world. Although we may be fairly certain that such networks will not be extended beyond the Western Hemisphere or even to South America for some time to come, the technical considerations should not be overlooked when planning our own domestic services. There is much to be gained by allocating the same frequency bands to television service on an international basis and also in adopting international standards for both program broad-

casting and network relay systems. If these things are not done, it may be impossible to set aside common bands of frequencies for maritime and air navigational aids. Furthermore, if different bands and technical standards are used in different regions of the world, the problems with respect to the sale of apparatus and the exchange of international programs would be well-nigh unsolvable."

Mr. Jett, discussing postwar communications said:

"It is difficult to decide how I may best present a picture with respect to the technical future of communications. In the first place, I am a civilian employee of the Government and do not have access to secret military information. Of course, because of my position as Chief Engineer of the Commission and Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Board of War Communications, I have been able to obtain a limited amount of technical data from government and industry sources; then too, we have read considerable publicity regarding the development and use of radar, and from this limited amount of information we are able to predict how the principles of radar may be used in peacetime. I have in mind, for example, anti-collision devices which will enhance safety at sea and in the air. But right here I must stop the discussion because the military departments have imposed further restrictions on any discussion of this subject.

"We do know, however, that these postwar anti-collision devices will operate on frequencies high up in the spectrum, which raises immediately some difficult problems with respect to frequency allocation. The bands assigned for their operation must be reserved by international treaty, for unless such bands are free from interference it will be impossible to use the equipment in foreign territory. Of course, certain bands will be used exclusively within our own territorial waters for the benefit of ships approaching our shore while other exclusive bands will be used along the domestic airways. Therefore, while we can provide for our own needs in co-operation with Canada, Cuba and Mexico, it will still be necessary for mobile craft of other countries to operate under our regional regulations when they travel in our territory. The situation is reversed when our mobile craft travel abroad. Therefore, there is but one solution to this problem and that is a world agreement which will provide interference-free channels for the benefit of all nations."

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SHOUSE RETURNS FROM LONDON ON OWI MISSION

After spending six weeks in London as special consultant to the OWI Overseas Branch, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation at Cincinnati is again back in the United States. Mr. Shouse said that England fully expected a German retaliatory attack for the bombing of Berlin, Hamburg and other cities of the Reich.

This bears out a prediction Prime Minister Churchill made to radio and newspaper correspondents when he was in this country. Mr. Churchill likened Germany to a wild beast almost completely surrounded and said he believed like such a beast might make a last desperate lunge and if it did, it was his opinion that it would be at England.

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MANSON WILL DIRECT STROMBERG-CARLSON PUBLIC RELATIONS

As a part of its post-war plans, Lloyd L. Spencer, Vice-President and General Sales Manager, has announced that the promotion and advertising program of the Stromberg-Carlson Company at Rochester, N. Y., has been combined into a newly created Public Relations Department.

Stanley H. Manson, Sales Promotion Manager and Executive Secretary of the firm's labor-management committee, will head the new department, designed to plan for the "distribution of its products as widely and as efficiently as possible . . . using to the fullest advantage . . . newspapers, magazines, radio." F. Leo Granger succeeds Mr. Manson as Radio Service Manager.

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ARMY "RELIC" TRANSMITTER IS LIKE JOHNNY WALKER

A radio transmitter, which broadcast the 1937 solar eclipse from a tiny atoll in the South Pacific, is still in operation and recently was used in a news broadcast from Naples.

Nicknamed "The Relic", the transmitter was used for special events broadcasts after its return from the South Seas. It entered the service of its country in 1942 and was shipped to North Africa. It "made" the invasion of Sicily and was set up in Syracuse where it sent press copy back to Allied Force Headquarters for relay to the United States.

Sent to Bari soon after the invasion of the Italian mainland, the five-ton transmitter was eventually shipped to Naples. There, with the aid of an Italian generator, it broadcast on November 14 a news program from the Advanced Press Headquarters in Italy. This marked the first Allied radio transmission from the continent of Europe since Dunkirk.

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LACK OF ZONE NUMBERS SLOWING UP MAIL - OURS IS NO. 8

It is reported that great quantities of mail for delivery in Washington have been thrown aside in the holiday rush because of the absence of zone numbers. For the information of subscribers of Heintz News Service, the zone number is 8, with the address remaining the same - 2400 California Street. Networks, broadcasting stations, radio manufacturers and others sending us press material also kindly note.

Furthermore - and this situation very likely prevails in all the larger cities - the Washington Postmaster has suggested to newspaper and radio correspondents that to insure prompt dispatch of important correspondence, they should make use of the special delivery service and use long envelopes. Because mailings accumulating in street letter boxes have reached such proportions that it is not possible to keep current on collections, the Postmaster further suggests that urgent mail be deposited in one of the downtown stations or the main Post Office.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of the WPB Radio & Radar Division, will tell the American Marketing Association tomorrow (Wednesday) in New York about the war production of radio and radar equipment.

Ira Hirschmann, Vice President of Bloomingdale Brothers, will talk on "The Place of the Department Store in the Future of Radio, FM and Television".

 Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Four months to September 30: Net profit, after \$152,438 taxes, was \$93,430, or 9 cents each on 989,434 common shares, according to figures filed with Securities and Exchange Commission.

 Among the first to be so honored, Columbia University included a radio commentator among those to be presented with gold medals "for distinguished service in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere" last Monday. The commentator was Edward Tomlinson, specialist in Inter-American Affairs for the Blue Network and the other recipients were Dr. Pedro Cue, owner of El Mundo, Havana, and Rodrigo de Llano, Director General of Excelsior of Mexico City.

 Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has been appointed Chairman of the 1944 "March of Dimes" National Radio Division for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Serving with Mr. Miller as Co-Chairmen are Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network; William S. Paley, CBS President; Dr. Miller McClintock, President of Mutual, and Niles Trammell, NBC President.

 The owners of the Yankee Network are reported to be among the probable purchasers of the Bulova radio stations.

 Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, broadcast his twenty-fourth message to the people of Japan in the Japanese language by snort-wave on December 7th. Senator Thomas concluded:

"Today marks the beginning of the third year which you, the people of Japan, initiated by allowing your rulers to send your sons to their death. Like you, your Emperor has been deceived, just as he was deceived 12 years ago when your war lords told him that it was right to invade the northeastern provinces of China, and just as he was deceived again in 1937 when the war lords of Japan told him that they could conquer China."

 Radio's claim to be the speediest method of news gathering appears to be convincingly demonstrated by the industry's daily trade organ, Radio Daily, says the Editor & Publisher, the issue reaching subscribers by mail Dec. 1 being apparently a glimpse into the future. It was dated "Dec. 30, 1943."

The name of Frank J. Cuhel, of the Mutual Broadcasting Company appears on the plaque honoring thirteen war correspondents who have been killed, which was presented by the National Association of Manufacturers to the Overseas Press Club in New York.

P. H. Collins, 62-year-old insurance executive who was with Marconi when the first trans-Atlantic wireless message was completed, died last week. Mr. Collins was a newspaper reporter in his birthplace, St. John's, Newfoundland, at the time the famous message went through, and when he died he still had in his possession a piece of the tape on which the message was received.

Mutual Billings for November hit \$1,479,942, a new high for 30 days, and an increase of 62.6 per cent over that for November 1942, when the figure reached was \$910,167.

Total billings for 11 months 1943, reached the all-time high figure of \$12,238,206, an increase of 39.5 per cent over the amount reached for a like period in 1942, when the total was \$8,774,305.

Canada has become a major source of United Nations supply in the field of instruments and communications equipment, according to a Canadian bulletin which says:

"There are 100 equipment types, ranging from telephone supplies to the most secret developments of radio location and detection apparatus. Such material worth \$250,000,000 will be produced for the United Nations this year. Canada is responsible for seven major developments in the field of signals material, including a 'walkie-talkie' and a field radio station with a range of more than 100 miles. Canadian electrical factories are turning out every type of communications material needed for ships, planes and military vehicles."

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DEALERS TO RECEIVE MORE RADIO TUBES FOR CIVILIAN USE

The development of a program to provide dealers with more balanced stocks of radio tubes for civilian use was urged by the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting with War Production Board representatives in Washington, WPB announced yesterday (Monday).

The Committee was of the opinion that wider distribution of non-military receiving tubes for household sets would be accomplished if the interchange of various types of such tubes between manufacturers and the pro-rating of tube supplies among distributors on the basis of their 1941 deliveries could be accomplished. This would not increase the number of tubes available for civilians, but would improve distribution. Some manufacturers now supply tubes to distributors on the basis of precedence of orders, although others have been using the proposed pro-rata distribution system voluntarily.

The Committee recommended that a task group be appointed to make suggestions to WPB on the redistribution of excess stocks of electronic components no longer required in military programs.

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