

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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September 6, 1944

SENATOR HEARS RADIO STATIONS POLITICAL CONTROL THREAT

Expressing apprehension that one political party or another misuses the news dispatches, or as someone told him, even gets control of a number of broadcasting stations, Senator Wiley (R), of Wisconsin warned the Senate that the country should watch its step in the coming campaign.

"I do not think that there will be any danger in America of the Congress being abolished or freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of the radio done away with as they were in Germany and in Argentina", Senator Wiley declared. "But no thinking person can be oblivious to the situation which now obtains in this country. No one can listen to the radio or read the reports of certain columnists without sensing that the news and the facts are colored, partially stated, and that biased and prejudiced reports are given forth.

"I recall what was told me 2 weeks ago on the train. It illustrates the danger of which I am thinking. I was speaking with a citizen from another State than mine, and he told me that a prominent citizen of his State had said that 'within 6 years we can elect any man we want for Governor. We are going to get control of the radio stations. We are working on that now.' Then this citizen told me of another way the news is colored. He said that he hired a certain individual to get the news which went over a chain of radio stations four or five times a day. The individual got his news items from A.P., U.P., and I.N.S., over the news ticker, but as he was of a certain political persuasion the news he picked out - and of course it becomes necessary to discriminate with respect to news casts because there is so much news - related simply to his 'side of the fence.' In other words, the whole chain of radio stations four or five times a day receives the news that this man simply picks out from the mass of news, and which reflects his political ideas.

"I give these facts because when the people are alert no Pearl Harbors can happen. The saying oftentimes heard that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' has special application in the campaign ahead. While we do not have any 'kept' press, we do have bias and prejudice, and we do have some newspapermen and radio commentators who are paid to represent certain lines of thinking, and many such persons become mired in the pursuit of accomplishing the result and forget their responsibility to the public welfare.

"Each nation is weaving a tapestry of its own. Hitler made puppet thinkers of his own people, regimenting their thinking en masse. The tapestry woven by that people resulted in a pattern

that was red and discolored, and showed the world torn into shreds. We want none such here. We know that if in this country mass thinking could easily be directed by those who pull the strings through the press and the radio, our system of checks and balances in government would disappear."

Asserting that a free and untrammelled press and radio are going to have much to do with making known the facts of the forthcoming presidential campaign, Senator Wiley concluded:

"The glory of America has been and is her free press and free radio, and her clear thinkers, who are men and women of vision. Those who operate the press and the radio are indeed trustees of great value. We must see to it that this idea of trust relationship does not 'slip its mooring'."

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WMAL EXPLAINS FAR REACHING NWLB ANNOUNCERS' PAY VERDICT

The following, as set forth by its manager, K. H. Berkeley, was the position taken by Station WMAL, in Washington, D. C., in the recent Evening Star Broadcasting Company (owners of WMAL)- American Federation of Radio Artists' case before the War Labor Board in its recent decision favorable to the station - a decision which it is believed sets a precedent for the entire industry:

"When AFRA demanded that WMAL adopt the 'assigned fee' principle of compensating its announcers, the company refused to acquiesce, but at the same time expressed its entire willingness to increase the compensation of its staff announcers to an amount comparable to the average sum which would have been earned under the Union's plan and in line with the level of pay in the area.

"Under the assigned fee principle the employer would have to pay its staff announcers, in addition to a base salary, a set fee for each announcement made by the individual announcer on a local commercial program as distinguished from a local sustaining program. Where a sponsor singles out an announcer and especially request his services, the station has always recognized that announcer as 'selected' and has never challenged his right to receive a 'selected fee' for his services since, in effect, he is 'talent' hired by the sponsor. The demand here, however, was that the announcer be paid separately for every word of commercial copy handed him by his employer to read into the microphone without regard to any question of selection or direction by the sponsor. He was to be paid an additional fee, in other words, for doing the very thing for which he was hired in the first place. Presumably, if an individual staff announcer has a tour of duty which includes nothing but commercial announcements, his base pay is a mere gratuity for which he renders no services to the station as he would be separately compensated for every appearance before the microphone.

WMAL challenged AFRA's demand for assigned commercial fees because of its firm belief that so long as it agrees to compensate its staff fairly and adequately and to provide suitable working conditions, it should not be subjected to dictation as to the manner in which it shall operate its business. In requesting this Board to ignore and reverse the recommendation of its Hearing Officer, WMAL did so in the conviction that neither this Board nor any other governmental agency should, by its order, coerce an employer to adopt a method of compensation bearing no rational relationship to the amount, quality, or character of work done but which, on the other hand, is based on the lone and unwarranted assumption that an employee's compensation must be made relative to the amount of gross profits earned by the employer even though his work has nothing to do with the securing of commercial accounts. While it was recognized that an employer might see fit voluntarily to offer certain or all of its employees a bonus or extra compensation based upon earnings or increases in earnings, it was inconceivable that an employer could be forced into the adoption of such a plan merely because the National representatives of its employees desired its adoption.

"The implications of AFRA's demands were far reaching. In effect, it was that if one station in a community agrees to a principle proposed by AFRA, the remaining competitive stations ultimately will have to fall in line, and thus, one's competitors could exercise control over the business practices of each other.

"The Union proposal would have imposed upon WMAL a system of compensating its staff announcers which is in no way reflective of value received. The company no longer would be permitted to use value of services as the gauge for determining compensation. The only circumstance which would bring about changes in the pay of each individual would be an uncontrollable one. The announcer who had the good fortune of being assigned to a tour of duty during which the greatest number of local commercial programs were broadcast would receive the largest compensation. He had no part in the securing of these commercial accounts, and his particular talents played no part whatever in the determination by the sponsor to buy the program, since the sponsor, under the assigned fee method, does not select the announcer.

"WMAL strenuously urged the War Labor Board to give consideration to the fact that if it were required to adopt the assigned fee principle in connection with its announcers, it inevitably would be faced with demands by its other employees for comparable provisions in their employment agreements. In order to put a program on the air, commercial or sustaining, it is necessary to have transmitter engineers, control engineers, production men, sound effects men, news editors, script writers, and administrative help. If an announcer is entitled to extra compensation every time a commercial program is put on the air, there is no sound reason why the studio engineer, sound effects man, or any other employee of the station cannot assert a similar right. It is all too clear that if the National War Labor Board, by its decision in this case, had required the station to negotiate with AFRA on this basis of fees for all assigned commercials, Station WMAL would soon lose its character as a unified broadcasting

station and would be relegated to the position of a mere concessionaire with many little businesses and private contractors using its facilities for their own personal business ventures.

"WMAL wishes to state that its dealings with AFRA has always been on an entirely friendly and cooperative basis. It also wishes to state that in its opinion the War Labor Board considered this case expeditiously and thoroughly under difficult wartime conditions when so many other cases were pressing for attention involving so many more persons. It also wishes to thank Lester Cohen and Edmund Jones of the law firm of Hogan & Hartson, for their able assistance in the above proceeding."

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BBC REPORTS WIDE REBROADCASTING OF U.S. PROGRAMS

Although there was apparently no connection between the two, a statement issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation telling how widely the D-Day and other American broadcasts have been rebroadcast by the BBC might be construed as a reply to Variety, which charged that this was not the case.

Said Variety:

"Recent declaration on American usage of British radio facilities, made before the House of Commons by Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, has caused considerable eyebrow lifting in the U. S. The controversial statement is that of 925 U.S. broadcasting stations, transmitting to 90,000,000 persons, 700 regularly use material supplied by the British Information Service.

"Question immediately to arise, of course, is how much of an exchange of info is being carried on and whether news and other material supplied from U. S. sources are received and used in a like proportion on the BBC home service. With the exception of three exchange variety type shows, one each on NBC, CBS and the Blue network, web officials in N.Y. are of the opinion that very little U.S. material is given airtime by BBC for listeners in the British Isles.

"In this connection, it was reported by a BBC attache recently returned from London that the George Hicks on-the-scene D-Day transcribed interviews, hungrily grabbed and rebroadcast here by all the networks (despite the fact that Hicks was a Blue correspondent) were not broadcast by BBC for its home audience. Explanation, while not official, was that BBC had so much of its own material that it probably wasn't able to find the time to use the Hicks records even though it arranged for shortwaving them to this country."

The statement issued by the BBC in New York, read:

"Jack Hooley of the New York office of the British Broadcasting Corporation on his recent return from a four and a half months' visit to the home office in London, reports that while Americans hung by their radios on D-Day listening to outstanding descriptions of the Invasion such as that of George Hicks of the Blue Network, Britain too was listening to Hick's message. That dramatic and vivid actuality broadcast was carried seven times by the BBC: once by the Home, General Overseas, and North American Services, and twice by the African and Pacific Services. According to the BBC Listening Barometer, newscast periods on D-Day over the Home Service were heard by 74.5 per cent of the adult population of Great Britain (1% equals approximately 300,000 listeners).

"Mr. Hooley, an American, reports that war is not the only thing Britons see through American eyes and American broadcasts. BBC brings American programs of virtually every category to its audience. In May of this year 110 American programs were rebroadcast in Britain. This number is tremendous in proportion to the total number, since BBC has only one wavelength with which to service its home audience."

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SHOWS HOW TELEVISION TEARS PICTURES INTO 350,000 PARTS

Explaining that the television camera dissects each picture it takes into as many as 350,000 separate pieces and much additional information about the newest of the broadcasting arts, the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has issued a new 26-page booklet "The Story of Electronic Television". It is printed in colors and photographically and by other forms of illustration every step in televising is shown.

"Since the days when television first began to assume the semblance of a science capable of practical realization, thousands of books and journals, technical articles and learned treatises have appeared to give it substance in the public mind", John S. Garceau, Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion, says introducing the booklet. "But too often we in the industry have made the mistaken assumption that the average reader was conversant with the highly technical terminology surrounding television.

"In Farnsworth's graphic new booklet - 'The Story of Electronic Television' - we have weeded out obscure definitive terms and supplanted them with a lucid and interesting story that unfolds itself naturally to the layman.

"'The Story of Electronic Television' will exist as an important source book to millions who are interested in grasping the fundamentals of television. Enhanced by beautiful color reprints of illustrations from Farnsworth's national advertisements, it has been termed an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of popular knowledge on the great new science of television."

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PETRILLO REBUFFED BY CHICAGO WLB PANEL IN WJJD CASE

Closely following the National War Labor Board citing James C. Petrillo to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson for refusing to lift the record making ban and rejecting the order to call off the KSTP, Minneapolis, musicians' strike, Mr. Petrillo met with another rebuff which may eventually have Washington repercussions. The Chicago WLB Regional Panel last week recommended that the demand of Petrillo to force WJJD, recently sold to Marshall Field by the Atlass Brothers, to employ additional musicians for platter turning be denied. The case is now up to the Regional Board in Chicago. If the Board backs up the Panel, and the musicians' appeal, the War Labor Board in Washington will be further embarrassed by finding another troublesome Petrillo baby on its doorstep.

The Panel found that the present staff of musicians at the station does not have sufficient work to fill in the minimum of 25 hours per week called for in the contract with the Union. It declared that it could see no justification in view of the manpower shortage in the Chicago area for giving the musicians exclusive jurisdiction over record-turning operations.

The majority decision cited the testimony of Petrillo before a Senate Committee admitting that the principle of employing musicians as record-turners exclusively was not sound.

The panel refused to pass on the merits of the quota system under which WJJD is required to employ 10 staff musicians and which the station requested be abolished. On this question the panel unanimously agreed that the contractual arrangements between the station and the union setting a minimum of 10 musicians "should not be disturbed by governmental directive order in the absence of a strong showing of the need for such change". It recommended that the quota clause in the present contract be continued for the current year.

Regarding union demands for a three-year contract, modified later following the transfer of the station, the panel ruled that since the same corporation is the owner of the station and there has merely been a change in the ownership of the corporate stock the original agreement be continued except those questions in dispute and that the contract be for one year from the date of expiration of the last contract.

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DON LEE NET NOW NUMBERS 38 STATIONS

With the addition of an outlet in Idaho and another in Washington State, Don Lee in the far West now has 38 stations. The newcomers are KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho, and KUJ, Walla Walla, Wash.

Owned by KUJ, Inc., KUJ operates on 1420 kc with 1000 watts. Owned by H. E. Studebaker, KRLC operates on 1400 kc with 250 watts.

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POLITICAL OVERSEAS RADIO ACCORD; REPORTED SAME AS U.S.

In accordance with the soldier voting law that political parties shall all be heard in overseas broadcasts, the War Department is expected soon to announce the result of an agreement reached at a meeting in New York attended by the following:

Republican party - Henry Turnbull, Godfrey Hammond, Wells Church.

Democratic - Paul Porter

Socialist - Harry Fleischman, George Novick.

Socialist-Labor - Eric Hass

Prohibitionist - D. L. Colvin.

Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, Chief of the Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces; Col. Robert Cutler, Co-Ordinator of Soldier Voting; Maj. Paul G. Horgan, Maj. Carter Herman and Capt. Ray King, the last three concerned with the soldier voting machinery of the War Department, represented the Army.

According to an International News Service dispatch, radio time for short-wave rebroadcasts of political talks to troops overseas will be allocated on the basis of network time purchased by national political parties for broadcasts within the United States.

This agreement was reached by representatives of the five major parties and the War Department who met in New York over the week-end to iron out the controversial problem on an amicable basis and is now being ratified by the parties", the story goes on to say.

The understanding is designed to avert a recurrence of the confusion resulting from political charges and countercharges on the question of when President Roosevelt speaks as a candidate and when he speaks as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

As an example of how the arrangement will work: If one candidate buys three hours of network time in one week, another party two and one-half, and a third one-half hour, this will determine the amounts of time they will be allotted for rebroadcasts of the talks over Army short-wave radio channels.

The new schedule means that it will no longer be possible for parties of diverse strengths and influence to claim absolute equality of treatment in the distribution of rebroadcast time. No speech will be rebroadcast unless it has first been heard over a radio network in the United States.

The agreement also serves to define the knotty problem of when is a speech a political speech, which last week threw the War Department into contortions to avoid a show of favoritism toward the President.

A political speech, according to the compromise, is one broadcast over a radio network on time bought and paid for by a political party.

Under the soldier vote law as amended, War Department directives provide that if the Army rebroadcasts a "political address", equal time must be given, if requested, to representatives of each political party having a presidential candidate in at least six States.

On the basis of this provision the Socialist party charged last week that President Roosevelt's address of August 12 from Bremerton, Wash., was a "political address" and requested the War Department to furnish equal time for a Socialist talk. The request was refused.

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TELE MEET CHANGED TO DEC. 11; ALLOCATIONS SPECIFIED

The date for the first annual conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association in New York City has been changed to Monday and Tuesday, December 11 and 12. The annual meeting of the Association will be held on the 12th.

Its Directors foregathering as guests of General Electric at Schenectady last week, adopted the following with regard to television allocations:

"Resolved: That as a principle endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., to guide its representative on the Radio Technical Planning Board, the following points are considered the major premises involved in the matter of allocations:

"1. The Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., is convinced that the public interest requires that television be allocated 30 six-megacycle channels as nearly contiguous as possible starting at approximately 40 megacycles and extending the frequencies not in excess of 250 megacycles.

"2. It further is convinced that the public interest requires that television be allocated 30 sixteen to twenty megacycle channels as nearly contiguous as possible starting at approximately 400 megacycles and extending the frequencies not in excess of 2,000 megacycles.

"3. It further is convinced that adequate relay channels such as suggested in the Radio Technical Planning Board's report of Panel 6, Page 17 of P6-399-A, dated April 14, 1944, should be allocated to television service."

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On the same principle that we dial for time and weather on the telephone in this country, Paris has a system whereby you can dial for the news fresh every hour.

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FLY DENIES FAVORING TRANSFER OF WFTL, MIAMI, TO STORER

There was a general denial by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission at a hearing of the House Committee investigating the FCC, that he had in any way been a party in the transfer of the license of Station WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, purchased by the Fort Industry Company, of which Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, of Detroit, is President, and moved to Miami. Chairman Fly said he had no knowledge whatever of the deal and declared emphatically that he had shown no favoritism.

As evidence of the friendship of Commander Storer and Mr. Fly, John J. Sirica, counsel for the House Committee, of which Representative Lea (D), of California, is Chairman, introduced a bill for \$17.30 at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta for a visit there by Mr. Fly, which Mr. Storer had paid.

"I can't remember paying that bill", Chairman Fly retorted agrily, "but I am sure I reimbursed Storer for it. If I ever were to accept a gratuity, it would be for more than \$17.30!"

It was charged by Attorney Sirica that Ralph A. Horton sold WFTL at Fort Lauderdale for \$275,000 to Mr. Storer under the impression that the financial set-up of the Horton station was in conflict with the Communications Act and might be put "off the air".

Andrew A. Bennett, general counsel for the Fort Industry Company was also said to have been counsel for Mr. Horton and it was alleged that following a conference with Mr. Fly, arranged by Mr. Bennett, in Atlanta, Mr. Horton agreed to the sale of his station, which Stephen H. Vetter, its manager, told the Committee could "easily" have been sold at that time for \$350,000, and for which he said the present owner "would not take half a million dollars".

Mr. Vetter testified that Horton told him that the FCC Chairman there termed a contract with Carl T. Hoffman, of Miami, illegal.

"If this contract were presented to the Commission, there would be only one thing to do - delete the station from the air", Mr. Fly was quoted as telling Horton. Mr. Horton had entered into a contract to share ownership with Mr. Hoffman in WFTL in 1942.

Commenting upon the fact that the same lawyer represented both Commander Storer and Mr. Horton caused Representative Magnuson of Washington State to suggest that the case was apparently one for report to the Florida Bar Association.

Mr. Fly told the Committee that he had never seen the contract in question, nor discussed the proposed sale to Mr. Storer, in spite of a letter from Mr. Bennett to Mr. Storer indicating that both the contract and the sale had been discussed "in detail at the Atlanta converence". Mr. Bennett's letter also indicated that Mr. Storer had been present, but this was denied by Mr. Fly.

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EMERSON BEGINS JOB POSSIBILITIES SURVEY IN RADIO FIELD

With a view to expediting civilian employment of thousands of demobilized technicians of the Army Signal Corps and Naval Communications, and other radio-electronics specialists in the armed services, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation has begun a nationwide survey of twenty thousand dealers, to determine, as nearly as possible, the future personnel needs of retailers and distributors in the radio and allied industries.

Results of the survey, showing the types and number of jobs to be filled, will be made available to governmental agencies and veterans' organizations concerned with reemployment. Letters outlining the plan and asking for cooperation have been sent to the Governors of all States.

The decision to go ahead with the survey was made following favorable reaction to a recent statement by Benjamin Abrams, President of Emerson Radio, in which he urged the radio trade "to make every effort to engage men of the Signal Corps as they are mustered out of service."

Commenting on the survey, Mr. Abrams explained that his company was taking the initiative "because the requirements of the radio-electronics field will be much more complex than those of most occupations with which general re-employment agencies must cope.

"It seems to me", Mr. Abrams said, "that if each of America's many industries will cooperate in some such manner with governmental agencies, the overall job problem of millions of demobilized men will be greatly simplified. This is a distinct responsibility of private enterprise; it should not be shifted entirely on the shoulders of government."

Mr. Abrams pointed out that the technological training of Army and Navy personnel during the war has been far more intensive than that provided by any institution of learning, and more extensive than has ever been the case in actual engineering or production experience in private enterprise. These highly developed talents, he said, will be the backbone of our industrial progress for years to come.

Mr. Abrams estimated that there are about half a million men in the armed services who are directly or indirectly using or servicing electronic equipment and whose training qualifies them for civilian positions in many new phases of electronic research, production and service.

Steps have already been taken at Emerson Radio's New York plant to arrange for the re-employment of returning service men.

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 :::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::
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Would Charge President's Speeches to Democratic Quota

The decision of the War Department recently to assign certain space on the short-wave broadcasts to the leading candidates is a wise one. Each candidate is to be given a quota and the time is to be divided equally. This is a fair way to handle it, but the Republicans already are pointing out that the President's speeches as Commander in Chief should properly be charged to the quota. Mr. Roosevelt should be the first to insist that this must be done.

- (David Lawrence, Syndicated Column)

Predicts New Home Receivers Early in 1945

If anything can be nailed down as sure, at the present stage of the unpleasantness in Europe and in the Pacific theater - it is that there will be new home receivers ready for the public some time during the fore part of 1945!

The radio and electronic industries still have a truly tremendous job of work to do in supplying the armed forces with needed equipment. But the back of the military-production job certainly has been broken, output is proceeding smoothly, and if the present rate is maintained (as appears likely), there must soon come a gradual tapering off, presaging quite general cut-backs.

At any rate, the public is a lot nearer now to satisfying its desire or need of a new receiver than it was a few short months ago. It is the estimate of the more optimistically inclined that at least some new receivers may be coming off the lines by February next year; even the pessimists are favoring June.

- (O.H. Caldwell, Editor, Electronic Industries)

Has Some Suggestions On Radios For Railroads

Re your editorial in today's issue, "Radio on Railroads". Suggest you investigate the following and then write another:

1. Did not Chairman Fly refuse to assign a frequency to the signal equipment corporations, even for experimental purposes?
2. Did he not get very busy after Drew Pearson and some of the other agitators began to stir up things following the ACL disaster last December?
3. Question disinterested railroad experts, including the ICC, as to whether radio would or could have prevented the accident mentioned above. Their accident report, No. 2751, of this case is very illuminating, particularly in regard to this agitation.

- (J. J. Simpson in a letter to the Editor
 of the Washington News)

9/6/44

High Cost Of FDR's Bremerton Broadcast And Hawaiian Trip

The webs and their affiliates were nicked to the tune of, roughly, \$40,000 by the recent Roosevelt-Bremerton speech which the Army has had so much trouble in making up its mind about, and which was either "political" or "non-political", depending on whether you are a Republican or a Democrat.

- (Variety)

The fact remains that the statement broadcast by Drew Pearson over the Blue Network in which he said that the President's trip to Hawaii cost the American taxpayers \$20,000,000 has not yet been challenged or denied.

- (Representative Knutson (R), of Minnesota)

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WPB REVOKES TUBES LIMITATION AND HOME RADIO ORDERS

The Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board has revoked two orders because changing conditions have rendered them unnecessary. They are Limitation Order L-76 (Tubes) and Limitation Order L-293 (Home Radio Replacement Parts).

WPB said that Order L-76 was issued in the Spring of 1942 to stop the production of several hundred types of tubes. There is no longer any need for this order, WPB officials said, because distribution and production are now being scheduled under General Scheduling Order M-293.

Order L-293 was issued to obtain maximum usage of critical materials that were available for home radio replacement parts, WPB said. When it was issued, the order was intended to standardize the use of the small quantities of materials allotted for home replacement parts and to add other component parts to the schedule from time to time. The order was designed for maximum conservation of materials without regard to the most efficient use of production facilities, officials said.

Removal of the order will allow production of home replacement parts on the same production lines as are running for other purposes instead of on a separate line, WPB said.

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GEN. HARBORD PRESENTS ARMY HOSPITAL WITH RADIO SYSTEM

A \$16,600 centralized radio system was presented to Halloran General Hospital, at Willowbrook, S. I., New York, by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross, on behalf of the chapter. The ceremonies were held in the American Red Cross building on the post and were attended by high-ranking Army officers, officials of the Red Cross and representatives of many organizations.

Preceding the first broadcast on the new system, Gray Ladies of the chapter distributed headsets to bed patients in all wards of the buildings 2, 25, 27 and 29. The installation permits every patient to tune in a program of his choice from a radio station or from the hospital recreational auditorium or the chapel. Headsets on extension cords can be plugged into outlets in the wards. Of the twenty-one wards so equipped, sixteen were supplied by the New York Chapter, three by the Herman Goldman Foundation and two by the High School of Music and Art. The installation in the chapel, whereby its services can be broadcast was donated by the Women's Club of the Deaf.

In accepting the gift as head of the hospital, Brig. Gen. Ralph G. Devoe said:

"The benefit will be more than one of enjoyment. It will be in part therapeutic in that the soldier-patients will no longer feel they are apart from world happenings."

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TO WATCH POLITICAL NEWS IN STATE DEPT'S RADIO BULLETIN

Representative Harness (R), of Indiana, called the attention of Congress to the fact that President Roosevelt's speeches are being sent by radio to our soldiers throughout the world and mimeographed copies furnished them by the State Department.

"I shall watch with interest to see if the speeches of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, are also mimeographed and distributed to the soldiers", Harness said. "In all fairness and justice, they are entitled to get Mr. Dewey's speeches, too."

Representative Harness told reporters that the material distributed in India was "State Department Radio Bulletin No. 195" and described itself as a digest of news events. It quoted President Roosevelt's speech of August 12 in Bremerton, Wash., in full, he said, and also contained several lines referring to American-Soviet conversations and the standings of the major league baseball clubs.

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Capt. Julius Frederick Hellveg, U.S.N., retired, Washington, D.C., who has been Superintendent of the Naval Observatory here since June, 1930, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Commodore, the recently created rank above Captain.

Captain Hellveg, a native of Baltimore, was awarded the Longstreth Medal by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1937, for inventing the automatic time broadcasting apparatus now in use in the naval service.

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N.J., a stipulation to cease and desist from disseminating radio, periodical and other advertisements which misrepresent the composition, properties and effectiveness of certain soaps, dentrifices and shaving creams it manufactures and sells in interstate commerce.

William B. Yoder has been appointed Controller of the Philco Corporation, according to John Ballantyne, President. He joined the company in May, 1942, as Assistant to the Treasurer.

A construction permit for new FM station has been granted to the University of Southern Calif., Los Angeles, Cal, to operate on frequency 42,900 kc., 1 KW power, subject to approval of proposed site by the CAA.

"The Newspapers and FM Radio", by Ernest L. Owen, publisher of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard, is the newest School of Journalism publication at Syracuse University. The pamphlet treats the relationship between radio and the newspaper, which is increasing with the introduction of FM radio, according to M. Lyle Spencer, editor.

"Publishers who are debating FM in connection with their papers will find in Mr. Owen's statement a quick summary of the most essential information they will need when considering the installation and costs of FM radio", Dr. Spencer explains in his foreword.

The opening of a direct radio-telegraph circuit between New York City and "Blackacre", France, the first Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company unit in that country has been announced by Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, USN (retired), President of the Company. Admiral McNamee explained that the designation of the new unit's location had no value to the enemy since "Blackacre" means "in any secret place", but that it was within the sound of battle.

The unit is highly portable and is expected to move forward with the armed forces until a definite and permanent site is selected.

"America's Town Meeting of the Air", sponsored by The Reader's Digest beginning September 7th, will be backed by one of the most extensive promotional campaigns ever given a radio program. The Blue Network show will be presented on Thursday from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M., EWT.

The opening salvo was fired in the Digest itself. In the September issue, three of the four covers were devoted to the program. Reaching out for the largest reading audience in the country -- the Digest will place comic strip advertisements in 150 papers, with a combined newspaper circulation of 20,000,000, throughout the country. The comic strips will emphasize the wealth of knowledge of both domestic and international affairs which can be acquired by listening to "Town Meeting".

Life this issue - September 4, Page 85, has a nine-page photographic essay on television.

"Within the first postwar decade television will be firmly planted as a billion-dollar U.S. industry", says Life. "Its impact on U.S. civilization is beyond present prediction. Television is more than the addition of sight to the sound of radio. It has a power to annihilate time and space that will unite everyone everywhere in the immediate experience of events in contemporary life and history."

 One of his closest friends and an associate in Red Cross work, Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, was a pall-bearer at the funeral of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis in Arlington early this week. General Harbord is Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross and General Davis was former Executive Director of the Chapter.

 Three of fourteen Cuban and American newsmen honored by President Fulgencio Batista with the Order of the Sept. 4 Revolution are now associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, --Edmund A. Chester, Director of Latin American Relations; Lawrence S. Haas, Director of Shortwave News and Alex Garcia, network correspondent in Havana.

The decoration was for fair and impartial coverage of the revolt of Cuban Army sergeants and privates led by Batista on September 4, 1933, and subsequent events.

 The March of Time radio program, on Thursday, Sept. 7, will introduce two new songs of the Music War Committee of the American Theatre Wing. The songs, "A Three Day Pass" by Oscar Hammerstein II, and George W. Meyer, "Around This Neck of the Woods" by Fred E. Ahlert and Al Stillman were written for the Special Services Division, Army Service Forces' new Blue Print Package show called, "Three Day Pass". This marks the first time that the Music War Committee, a group of professional song writers under the chairmanship of Oscar Hammerstein II, have been asked to supply the music for one of these shows.

 In a cartoon in the Washington Star (Sept. 1) by Berryman Jr captioned "The Horrors of Modern War", General Bradley is shown at the head of his army asking General Eisenhower: "May I advance now?" Gen. Eisenhower pointing to a radio broadcasting a political speech from the U.S. is replying: "Not yet, General, we've only heard 10 minutes each from the Democrats and the Republicans.. We must wait until the Farmer, Laborites, Progressives, Socialists and America-Firsters have spoken!"