

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 5, 1943

SPECIAL A. F. of M. BULLETIN

No. 17

A. F. M. Board To Meet

James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, has advised the recording companies that his executive board will meet March 16 in Chicago to draft an answer to the recording companies' reply to the A. F. of M. "demands."

Here is the text of the recording companies' reply which Mr. Petrillo referred to:

Mr. James C. Petrillo, President,
American Federation of Musicians
1450 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

New York, February 23, 1943.

Dear Mr. Petrillo:

After meeting with you on February 15th, the undersigned companies engaged in various phases of the recording and transcription business met to consider the proposals which you had distributed on February 12th. Considerable time has been spent by us in an effort to find a response which would result in your permitting the re-employment of your members. Any such response must be viewed in relation to these prior facts:

On June 25, 1942, without previous notice or demands, you announced that you would not allow any of your musicians to perform for recordings after July 31st. This meant a complete cessation of recording because we had been operating under a license from you which imposed on us a "closed shop" for your union. Under this license, we had been paying your members at rates which are among the highest for skilled service in any industry. In addition substantial royalties for each phonograph record manufactured and sold have been paid to the musicians or orchestras who made them. Although hours and other working conditions were beyond criticism, you nevertheless called a strike, without previous notice or demands.

While you allege wholesale unemployment of your members (a claim we deny), you have continued this strike and the resulting unemployment for a period of almost seven months, to date. In doing so, you disregarded pleas of Elmer Davis of the O.W.I. on behalf of both military and civil officials, that the strike was harmful to the War effort. During those seven months you at no time offered to return your members to work or even to state the conditions upon which you would do so. This continued until a Senate Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho insisted that you make some proposal. Even now your proposal is a proposal in form only.

You propose that the recording companies pay an additional sum directly to the union over and above their payments to the musicians employed. You further propose that this sum be accumulated or disbursed in the union's uncontrolled discretion *for the benefit of union members who render no service whatsoever to the recording companies*. The destructive and dangerous fallacy of your proposal is that it assumes that a specific industry owes a special obligation to persons not employed by it,—an obligation based only on such persons' membership in a union. In addition to the inherent unsoundness of such a proposal, the following objections are at once apparent:

(a) *Obstructs Technical Progress*

We are alarmed at the damage which might be done to the whole field of technical and technological improvement if the manufacturer of any new device, of proven value to the people as a whole, were to be saddled with the costs of special industry unemployment relief in addition to the already heavy costs of pioneering research and development, and subsequent promotion.

(b) *Subsidizes Non-Employees*

We do not believe that our companies, who before your ban were employing the maximum number of musicians at the highest wages in the history of the music industry, should be asked to assume responsibility for unemployment, even if such unemployment exists, of such of your union members who are not and cannot be employed by us.

(c) *Penalizes Employment and Use*

We cannot approve a proposal which imposes a private tax upon every phonograph record manufactured and sold when it is obvious that the records used in the home, far from creating unemployment, have been the source of much profitable employment to your members. This (*Continued on page 2*)

A. F. M. BOARD TO MEET (Continued from page 1)

has been publicly and officially proclaimed on more than one occasion at your own union's conventions. Such records used in the home constitute at least eighty percent of the total phonograph record output, and thus, under your proposal, eighty percent of your tax would ultimately fall squarely on the public which buys records for home use and is in no way responsible for whatever unemployment you may claim exists.

(d) *Duplicates Government Relief*

The Government has provided taxes for unemployment relief. A second tax for a new private system aimed at the same relief seems wholly unjustified. Similar proposals could, with no more excuse, be made by singers, engineers and others contributing to the high quality of our products. Any such private and isolated system of unemployment relief within an industry is not only contrary to public policy but would be in direct conflict with the various plans under discussion in Government circles for the expansion of uniform and nation-wide social security measures. No private and limited scheme for the benefit of a few within an industry can be pyramided on top of Federal and State social security plans without creating serious inequities. Certainly mere membership in a union should not entitle a member to special privileges from an industry which does not employ him but happens to employ some of his fellow members.

We recognize that because a social philosophy is new it is not necessarily wrong. What you have proposed is a startling new kind of social philosophy for both industry and labor. While we believe that it is wholly wrong in principle, we doubt that either a single union or a single industry is qualified to be the final judge. Only the people of the United States are qualified to decide whether multiple systems of unemployment relief administered by a variety of private as well as governmental agencies shall now be created. Authority for the application of such basically new social theory should therefore come from the people's representatives in the Congress. Such sanction would necessarily be accompanied by rules and regulations defining the limits, requirements and approved objectives of such union relief funds, and subjecting the union and its administration of such funds to Governmental control and supervision. As in the case of pension and retirement plans created by corporations for the benefit of their employees, the Treasury Department would unquestionably desire to participate in such regulation and supervision.

This is not rhetoric but plain statement of fact because only the Congress should be called upon to answer such fundamental questions as the following:

(a) Would not such a payment directly to a union offer an easy means of evading the "wage freeze" regulations; or, on the other hand, would it not be deemed an indirect increase in compensation to the members employed and, as such, in violation of the regulations?

(b) If, on the other hand, it were ultimately determined that the additional payment directly to the Federation were not additional compensation, direct or indirect, to the employees, would not such a payment be merely a gratuity, and therefore a waste of a company's assets which would subject the company's management to liability under the law?

(c) Would not your proposal be in violation of Section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act which pro-

vides that it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to "contribute financial or other support" to any labor organization?

(d) What would the Treasury think of your proposal if it resulted in diverting taxable income in the hands of the employer to non-taxable receipts in the hands of your union?

(e) If on the other hand the Treasury Department refused to allow such payments as a deductible expense of the employer, would not the employer be compelled to pay not only the contribution to your fund but also an income tax on the amount of that contribution?

(f) Would not any plan for creating artificial employment for unemployed members of the Federation be contrary to the policy of the Manpower Commission, which is seeking to draw into War industries at least those persons not presently employed?

(g) Would not such a payment as you propose subject both you and us to the charge of a conspiracy to maintain or to increase prices,—and a resulting prosecution by the Government or civil suit by an injured consumer.

Only if you procure Congressional authority for the creation of a fund in accordance with your proposal could such a proposal become operative without raising many presently unanswerable questions.

Pending such Congressional authority for a plan which you yourself have termed "absolutely new", we suggest that you permit your members to return to work immediately and produce phonograph records and transcriptions which are sorely needed for both civilian and military morale.

You know of course, that we stand ready to meet with you at all reasonable times when you have anything further to submit. We want you also to know that the views expressed represent our individual as well as our joint decisions.

Very truly yours,

Electrical Transcription Companies

Associated Music Publishers, Inc.

By JOHN R. ANDRUS, Vice President.

Empire Broadcasting Corporation

By GERALD A. KELLEHER, President.

Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc.

By C. O. LANGLOIS, President.

Muzak Corporation

By C. M. FINNEY, President.

Radio Recording Division

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

By C. LLOYD EGNER, Vice President

Standard Radio

By GERALD KING, Partner.

World-Broadcasting System, Inc.

By A. J. KENDRICK, Vice-President.

C. P. MACGREGOR

Phonograph Record Companies

Columbia Recording Corporation

By EDWARD WALLERSTEIN, President.

Decca Records, Inc.

By JACK KAPP, President.

RCA-Victor Division

Radio Corporation of America

By LAWRENCE B. MORRIS, Director of Personnel Contract Relations.

Soundies

Soundies Distributing Corp. of America, Inc.

By SAMUEL OLIPHANT, Attorney.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 26, 1943

SPECIAL A. F. of M. BULLETIN

No. 18

Petrillo Developments

This week's Bulletin contains a letter sent by Mr. Petrillo to members of the recording industry on March 17 and a telegram which members of the recording industry sent to Mr. Petrillo in reply on March 19. Mr. Petrillo's letter charged bad faith on the part of the recording industry, and emphasized the fact that he was seeking compensation from the recording industry not on behalf of persons who are, were or might be employed therein, but for persons who, in his view, have been "displaced" because the phonograph was invented. The recording industry's reply invited Mr. Petrillo to meet with members of the industry in New York on March 24, for the limited purpose of discussing wages, hours and working conditions of the persons actually employed in recording. Mr. Petrillo's answer to this invitation, made by telephone, was a suggestion that representatives of the recording industry should meet with him in Boston on April 12. Neither the American Federation of Musicians nor Mr. Petrillo, nor any recording company which extended the invitation has offices in Boston. The recording industry rejected the idea of meeting at this inconvenient place at so distant a date. Mr. Petrillo's rejoinder was a suggestion that a meeting be held in New York on April 15, three weeks from now. As yet the recording industry has not replied to this most recent suggestion on Mr. Petrillo's part. Also included in this Bulletin are a few of the recent editorials and news items which have appeared in the press concerning Mr. Petrillo's activities.

A. F. of M. Letter to Recording Companies

The A. F. of M. Executive Board, at its Chicago meeting, sent the following letter to the recording companies, dated March 17:

"Gentlemen: The Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians met to consider your answer to its proposals submitted to you. The members of the Board cannot escape the conclusion that you have failed to consider these proposals in good faith. No other conclusion can be deduced from the many specious arguments presented by you. In short, you have failed to measure up to the test of good faith collective bargaining which requires submission of counter proposals.

"Your letter contains many incorrect assumptions and many misstatements of fact. You incorrectly assume that our proposal is founded on a claim that there is an obligation in any industry to persons belonging to a given union. To begin with, we are dealing with a particular kind of industry, namely, one that has been built up exclusively by a mechanical invention that displaces human labor. In the second place, we are dealing with workers who are not employed in their craft precisely because of the creation, development and expansion of such an industry. We say simply that all those who benefit from the displacement of human labor should share the burden of the cost to the displaced workers. These workers are entitled to relief not because they happened to be members of a union but solely because they happened to be victimized by the same things which benefited others. Their membership in the union does not give them the right, it merely provides for them the means whereby they seek to enforce that elemental right. This (*Continued on page 2*)

A. F. OF M. LETTER TO RECORDING COMPANIES

(Continued from page 1)

principle is recognized by many outstanding economists, among them Dr. Isadore Lubin, U. S. Labor Commissioner, and Professor Sumner Schichter of the Harvard School of Public Administration.

"You state that the proposal is unjustified because it duplicates government relief. The plain fact remains that the many musicians who have been put out of work by canned music are not presently eligible for government relief, and such relief as is accorded under present government plans is wholly inadequate.

"You state further that the proposal we have submitted is one that can only properly come from the 'people of the United States' through the people's representatives in the Congress, and then you say that only Congress should answer certain stated questions. We refuse to accept the suggestion that the time has been reached when any constructive advance in our social devices must be initiated by the government. That suggestion is wholly foreign to our ideals and certainly is completely at odds with history.

"It is an axiomatic historical principle that legislation is never created in a vacuum, but is merely the culmination of the acquired experience of private individuals and private groups, and in labor relations through the process of collective bargaining. It will be a sorry day indeed when and if changes and advances in our social patterns must await governmental initiative and action.

"We are advised by our counsel that a payment directly to the union would not constitute an evasion of the 'wage freeze' regulations. Nor would it constitute a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, whose main objective is encouragement of collective bargaining.

"We are satisfied that the Treasury would not and could not prevent the diversion of this money to the unemployment relief fund contemplated in our proposal, any more so than pensions, insurance, medication or health plans for workers and their families in private industry. The acceptance of our proposal would in no manner contravene the policy of the Manpower Commission. It is unthinkable that anyone of our unemployed members would prefer whatever benefits would flow from the acceptance of our proposal to a job required of him by his government in times of war. Nor is it thinkable that the union would grant to any such person any of the benefits contemplated by our proposal. We are further advised that our proposal does not violate the anti-trust laws. The mere fact that collective bargaining does or may result in an increased price never had been considered a violation of any law.

"There is ample justification in the practices of business itself for the union proposal. Business men customarily set aside funds for depreciation of machinery and equipment, depletion of natural resources, and for obsolescence. All these funds are considered legal charges against the cost of production.

"Especially applicable is the obsolescence fund which compensates the business for the untimely displacement of machinery or equipment, as the result of the introduction of new methods, new machinery and new equipment. The philosophy behind insuring the worker against industrial hazards by funds that would be charged against the cost of production is by no means novel. Under the old judicial precepts of 'assumption of risk,' 'fellow servant,'

and 'contributory negligence,' the worker used to bear the full cost of industrial accidents.

"These harsh rules were replaced by more humane doctrines, and now workmen are insured against industrial accidents by workmen's compensation funds which are added to the cost of production and thus spread among all who benefit from the production.

"The same principle lies behind our social security laws in both the funds for payment of unemployment compensation and old age benefits.

"Your suggestion that the American Federation of Musicians permit its members to return to work immediately and produce phonograph records and transcriptions, particularly in view of your failure to make or contribute a single constructive suggestion towards a settlement of this dispute, is as arbitrary as it is audacious. If any of your concerns engaged in this industry was producing a product that was slowly but surely putting you out of business, you would not continue to produce that product, and actuated by the same motives, the members of the American Federation of Musicians will not continue to make a product that is slowly and surely putting them out of jobs.

"There is nothing further we can present until you are prepared to submit in good faith constructive proposals for the solution of this tragic problem."

The letter was signed "The Executive Board, American Federation of Musicians, James C. Petrillo, President."

THE RECORDING COMPANIES' REPLY

The following is a telegram dated March 19 addressed to Mr. Petrillo from the recording industry:

"In your reply of March 17 to our letter of February 23, you complained that we have failed to measure up to the test of good faith collective bargaining. That complaint is unjustified, since it was you who terminated all prior arrangements without previous complaints or demands. Individually and collectively we have always been and continue to be ready to confer and bargain with you on the question of wages, hours and working conditions which, under both the National Labor Relations Act and universal practice, are the appropriate subjects for collective bargaining, and to enter into a written agreement for a definite term which will provide for the immediate resumption of recording. As tangible evidence of our good faith, we now invite you to meet with us for such purpose at the Hotel Ambassador in New York on Wednesday, March 24th, at 2:30 P. M. Please reply by telegram to Mr. Lawrence Morris, c/o of RCA Victor, Camden, New Jersey."

Signed:

Associated Music Publishers, Inc.
Columbia Recording Corporation
Decca Records, Inc.
Empire Broadcasting Corporation
Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc.
Musak Corporation
RCA Division, Radio Corporation of America
Radio Recording Division, National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
Standard Radio
Soundies Distributing Corporation of America, Inc.
World Broadcasting System, Inc.

Editorial Comment

PETRILLO'S ARM IN FLORIDA

Interesting editorial report by The Miami Herald of March 18:

The Kiwanis Club of Delray Beach has felt the long arm of Music Czar James Petrillo. The club has been sponsoring USO dances Saturday nights for service men stationed at Boca Raton Field.

The good folks of Delray Beach did not reckon with Czar Petrillo's brand of patriotism and the stranglehold he has on Washington. Following complaints by the musicians' union, the Adjutant General's Office at Washington ordered the proper Army officials at Boca Raton to stop service men from playing for the weekly dances.

Delray Beach has no professional music organization. The soldiers were not competing with the union. They were playing for service men and their partners only. So to satisfy Petrillo there won't be any more Saturday night hops for the boys. You can't dance without music. The Kiwanis Club has protested to Washington. They'll get a nice letter of acknowledgment. But Jimmy Petrillo will prevail and the armed services be hanged. Who are they, anyway? Sure, it's awful, un-American and cowardly ingratitude to American boys prepared to die for Czar Petrillo and his ilk.

—*New York Times*, 3-24.

"C FOR CAESAR"

James C. (for Caesar) Petrillo did pretty well by himself yesterday. He vanquished the army and navy in the same day.

An army band from Gilroy agreed to play for a dance at San Jose State College. Petrillo wrote a letter to Washington. The band will not play and the kids will dance to phonograph records.

The navy planned to use a naval band at a reception in Chicago in honor of Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, hero of the marine corps forces which stormed Guadalcanal. Petrillo wrote a letter. The navy band did not play.

There are not many men in the world who could push the American army and navy around in the same day and get away with it. Perhaps we ought to put Petrillo in charge of our war with the axis.

In the great mass of cases you can't blame Petrillo for getting all the work he can for his union. However, it seems a little harsh to block the use of a navy band at a reception for the hero of Guadalcanal. Likewise the thing which gripes you about his blacklisting of the college is the utter wrongness of his position and the fact that he is upholding what amounted to a steal. The students say Paul Pendarvis, whom Petrillo upholds, ran in a substitute band instead of his own and did not himself appear until the dance was practically over.

—*San Jose (Calif.) News*, 2-19.

A DANGEROUS PHILOSOPHY

The continuing argument between James Petrillo, czar of the union musicians, and the recording companies brings out a dangerous philosophy set forth by Petrillo.

One of his proposals is that the recording companies pay an additional sum, over and above the salaries of musicians employed by them, directly to the union. This sum would be disbursed by the union at its own discretion for the benefit of union members who render no service whatsoever to the recording companies. Petrillo's plan assumes that an industry owes an obligation to persons not employed by it, simply because they belong to a certain union.

This "second tax" for unemployment relief would set up a system which would not be wrong simply because it was a new social philosophy, but because of its ultimate conflicts and widespread inequities. It is a dangerous philosophy for the union, for business and the public.

—*Tucson Star*, 3-13.

RECORD MAKERS RIGHTLY REJECT PETRILLO SCHEME

James Petrillo, the \$46,000 a year czar of the musicians' union, recently offered to rescind his ukase on recorded music—provided the manufacturers paid him a price.

And what a price!

It was to the effect that on every record or transcription made, in addition to paying the musicians employed their full time wages, the manufacturers should donate a specified sum to his treasury.

This sum was to be absolutely under Petrillo's control, although ostensibly for the benefit of unemployed musicians, even though those might be hundreds and thousands of miles away from the place where the records were made.

Such a proposal in others days would have been called blackmail by some, extortion by others.

But autocrats, whether of the pinfeather or the full blown variety, all have this in common:

They thoroughly believe in their divine right to exploit the rest of the human race.

The manufacturers of records, however, did have the backbone to reject so preposterous a proposal.

When has any industry been expected to furnish unemployment relief for persons who never have been and never will be on its payroll?

Further, such an agreement probably would run afoul of the anti trust law so far as the manufacturers are concerned.

So the making of much needed records has become subject to further postponement.

And the wonder grows if this is the land of the free after all.

—*Modesto (Calif.) Bee*, 3-10.

PETRILLO'S WORK RELIEF

Having been in the untenable position of striking for six months without stating his demands, James C. Petrillo now comes forth with a questionable plan under which members of the American Federation of Musicians may again make records.

The plan, which Mr. Petrillo somewhat naively insists is legal because unprecedented, simply provides that

recording companies, juke box operators, and others engaged in various departments of the recording industry, pay a stipulated fee, the amount to be arrived at by negotiation, to Mr. Petrillo's union. The Union, in turn, will operate a sort of super WPA, giving work relief to members unemployed presumably because of the general substitution of loud speakers for live musicians.

This is a novel proposal. While one's sympathy must be extended to those individuals whose talent, training and experience is affected by the changes that invention has brought to the musical sphere, it is necessary to remark that this circumstance is not unique. Trades and professions have a high rate of obsolescence and change. Progress is inexorable.

While Mr. Petrillo may be entirely within his proper sphere in insisting that society should provide cushions for the shock, his plan for licenses and fees would only seek to support indefinitely an old system of work at the expense of a new. That is unrealistic for the signs of the moment indicate that while the total number of musicians professionally employed may become fewer, the opportunities for the very highly skilled will be greater and vastly more rewarding financially. The trend is away from quantity and toward quality.

Furthermore, the question will inevitably arise whether this Caesar of music has shown marked capacity for administering such a broad social relief program as he has proposed.

—*Christian Science Monitor*, 2-15.

There is no question that records and radio have created far more jobs—even for musicians—than they have destroyed. Yet James C. Petrillo claims that thousands of members of the American Federation of Musicians are unemployed because of "canned" music; and he has demanded, as a condition of his lifting the present ban on recording, that these unemployed members be provided for by means of a fund to be created by payment to the union of a fixed fee for each reproduction of records, transcriptions, mechanical devices, and library service of which the master record was made by members of the American Federation of Musicians. The recording and transcription companies, needless to say, have turned down Mr. Petrillo's proposal. The companies contend, with logic it seems to us, that such an arrangement would put a penalty on technological improvement, duplicate government relief, and probably be found to violate half a dozen laws, including the National Labor Relations Act. The companies maintain, further, that when Petrillo says a large number of his members are unemployed, he can only mean that they are unemployed as musicians, for a great many of them earn their living otherwise; and Petrillo has practically admitted that union membership is open to anyone who *wants* to earn his living as a musician. Thus a man who works in a factory and also plays the cornet can presumably join the A. F. of M. and qualify as one of the unemployed musicians in whose name Petrillo has prevented recording. Petrillo has done a good job in raising the wages and standards of musicians; but when he attempts to enforce his demand by taking a step which affects the public interest as gravely as the ban on recording he is performing a service, not for his members or for "music culture" in the United States, but only for the enemies of labor unions.

—*The Nation*, 3-20.

USO OPERA IS BARRED

Musician Union Opposes Heavy Camp Schedule

Philadelphia, March 18.—The Philadelphia Opera Company today cancelled performances at Fort Meade and Indiantown Gap and tentatively cancelled a third at the New Cumberland Reception Center, charging the American Federation of Musicians had refused to permit orchestra members to participate in the shows without pay.

The company presented Johann Strauss' "The Bat" before an audience of 1,000 soldiers at Fort Dix last night with only a piano accompaniment. Personnel Manager Max Zehr said the union a few hours earlier stopped the musicians from accompanying the show, saying that a precedent might be set.

Zehr said the men themselves were eager to play and had sent a delegation to union headquarters requesting permission.

"It isn't finally settled yet," Zehr said, "and I believe a hearing will be held on the matter in a day or two. I think part of the trouble arises from the fact that some USO shows now giving performances have paid performers."

C. David Hocker, manager and producer of the company, said the orchestra had accompanied the singers to three other posts during the past two weeks and that the musicians were willing to continue donating their services.

"Nine musicians spent three hours arguing unsuccessfully with officials of the musicians' union yesterday," Hocker said. A spokesman for the union said that "it is not that the musicians are not patriotic but the opera company went ahead and scheduled nine successive performances without consulting the union. It put us in the middle."

"Our men have been playing for all kinds of benefits for the military services and we have donated time worth thousands and thousands of dollars," he added.

—*N. Y. Telegraph*, 3-19.

The Associated Press carried the following story under a Fort Dix date-line:

The Philadelphia Opera Company gave a performance for more than 1,000 soldiers at an Army theater last night with only a piano for accompaniment.

At the start of the program, David Hocker, the producer, announced that union officials in Philadelphia had prohibited the musicians of the company from contributing their services.

Mr. Hocker said the orchestra had gone with the company to three other Army posts during the past two weeks, but union officials ruled yesterday that they did not want to set a precedent by permitting the musicians to perform gratis.

As a result, Mr. Hocker added, he had cancelled a tour of several other Army and Navy stations.

In Philadelphia, Frank Liuzzi, president of the musicians' local, refused to comment, but said that he might have something to say about it later.

The authorities at Fort George G. Meade, Md., said that the opera company had cancelled a performance scheduled there Sunday.

The National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 5, 1943

SWAP BULLETIN

No. 30

Amateurs Come Through

This issue of the Swap Bulletin is heavy with tubes offered by radio amateurs and a goodly portion of the tubes offered can be utilized by broadcasters.

The amateurs are doing their part to help broadcasters and we want to take this opportunity to thank them and the American Radio Relay League.

Please check your stock today. List your long items under the heading "WILL SELL" and the items you need under "WILL BUY." Then write: POOL, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Your fellow broadcasters will do the rest.

WILL SELL

For sale by WRNL, Richmond, Va.

Transmitter cabinet 72" high, 48" wide, 24" deep. Doors front and rear. WE grey finish. New, never used. Make offer.

For sale by Virgil Evans, Pine Acres, Spartanburg, S. C.

- a. 3 sections (20' each) Wincharger tower, new and never used, galvanized, heavy duty.
- b. 4 sections (25' each) 3 leg V steel tower, galvanized, heavy type.

Make offer.

For sale by KIEM, Eureka, Calif.

RCA relay broadcast trans., type RB-2, 2 watts output on 33740 KCS. Comp. with external box of new heavy duty "B" batteries. Used 4 times, original tubes in use. Spare set of tubes included. Make offer.

For sale by Warren Electric Co., 647-655 Water St., Sioux City, Iowa

3 RCA 1608 tubes.
7 " 1610 "
4 " 1612 "
2 " 956 "

For sale by J. S. Matthews, Matthews Brothers, Inc., 105 W. 9th St., Wilmington, Delaware

2 RCA 810 tubes, used very little, A-1 cond. \$12.50 each.

For sale by KOY, Phoenix, Arizona

1 program type 85-A portable recording amplifier (new cond.), \$225.00.

For sale by WHAS, Louisville, Ky.

Esco 110 v., 10 amp., 1800 RPM, 60 cycle, self-excited generator. Used approx. 150 hrs.

Make offer.

For sale by Duke's Radio Co., 110 W. 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa

- a. 1 803 RCA tube, new, \$28.50.
- b. 2 807 RCA tubes, new, \$3.50 each.
- c. 2 838 RCA tubes, new, \$11.00 each.

WILL BUY

Wanted by KEVE, Everett, Wash.

2 RCA motor and diamond head lateral pickup assembly, comp. with filter system.

Wanted by WGRC, Louisville, Ky.

WE or RCA (or equivalent) distortion and noise meter.

Wanted by WFVA, Kings Highway Route, Fredericksburg, Va.

Supreme #529 freq. modulator as used with an oscilloscope.

Wanted by WSPA, Spartanburg, S. C.

High fidelity recording head with cutting mechanism. Give comp. description and price in first letter.

Wanted by WFTL, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

- a. 1 0-24 amp. Thermocouple R.F. Meter.
- b. 1 0-12 amp. Thermocouple R.F. Meter.

Wanted by WFMJ, Youngstown, Ohio

- a. 1 relay, $\frac{1}{2}$ amp. single circuit contacts, open when coil is energized. Coil to operate from 110 v., 60 cycle.
- b. 1 vibrating bell, approx. 3", to operate from 110 v., 60 cycle.

Wanted by WPDQ, Gulf Life Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

Field strength measuring equipment. Address James R. Donovan, Chief Engineer.

Wanted by KFOX, Long Beach, Calif.

1 Power Supply, preferably WE for 1 kw trans.

Wanted by WENY, Elmira, N. Y.

2 WE type 9-A pickups, comp. with filter and switch, either new or used in A-1 cond.

Wanted by KGVO, Missoula, Montana

50-500 ohm to grid trans.
500 ohm output trans. (any value pri.)
805, 872 and 812 tubes.
Mallory type 2190 pushbuttons.
Copper stripping (ground).
Federal Anti-Capacity switches.
Address replies to Fred U. Wamble, Chief Engineer.

Wanted by WHAS, Louisville, Ky.

Hallicrafters S-27 or S-27-B receiver.

Wanted for Rent by KGVO, Missoula, Montana

Field Intensity Measuring apparatus.
Address replies to Fred U. Wamble, Chief Engineer.

Wanted by WMAL, Washington, D. C.

- a. 200 ft. 5 pair cable (each pair shielded).
 - b. 1000 ft. two conductor shielded cable (either lead, copper braid or rubber covered, for microphone circuits).
- Will consider suitable substitutes, also interested in smaller quantities. Please reply to Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager.

TUBES AVAILABLE FROM AMATEURS

The American Radio Relay League is cooperating with the NAB Engineering Department in an effort to secure tubes for broadcast stations now in the possession of amateur stations. A notice appeared in QST, official organ of the ARRL, requesting amateurs to list available tubes with NAB. This section of the Swap Bulletin contains some of the offers.

Broadcasters desiring to purchase any of these tubes are asked to correspond directly with the owner.

For sale by Dwight Stebbins, 206 East 6th St., Morris, Minn.

- 2 Eimac 100TH, hardly used, 3 yrs. old, \$10.00 each.
- 2 Taylor 203Z, hardly used, 3 yrs. old, \$6.00 each.
- 1 RCA 802, never used, 2 yrs. old, \$3.00.
- 6 866's, both Taylor and RCA, \$1.20 each.
- 2 45's and many receiving tubes (new).

For sale by Gerhard Legel, 2372A S. Whitnall, Milwaukee, Wis.

2 WE 276A tubes, excellent cond. when last used, \$5.00 each, ship on approval.

For sale by Louis W. Seltzer, 2234 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 1 Eimac 35-T, used 35 hrs.
- 1 RCA 802, used 40 hrs.
- 1 Thordarson Filament Trans. for 2 35-T tubes.

Make offer.

For sale by W. R. Moths, Springtown, Pa.

1 New T-125 tube, \$10.50.

For sale by Melvin Meyer, W9VAE, 614 Coronel St., San Fernando, Calif.

- a. 4 New unused RCA type 210 tubes. \$1.50 each.
- b. 1 WE type 242-A, \$10.00.

F.O.B. San Fernando.

For sale by Charles K. Sharar, 142 View St., Oakmont, Pa.

- a. 1 RCA 815 tube, new, \$4.50.
- b. 1 HY 61 used and in good cond. \$1.50.

For sale by R. N. Eubank, W3WS, 1227 Windsor Ave., Richmond, Va.

- a. 1 New RCA 808, original carton, \$7.75.
- b. 1 New RCA 807, original carton, \$3.50.
- c. Also new 954, 955, 956 acorns.

For sale by George Murremburg, 54 Belshaw Ave., Eatontown, N. J.

- 1 250TH Eimac, never used, \$24.50.
- 1 RK 20 Raytheon, 100 hrs., \$10.00.
- 2 852 RCA, 500 hrs., \$12.00 each.
- 2 503A De Forrest, 500 hrs., \$5.00 each.

Subject to approval of purchaser, F.O.B. Eatontown, N. J.

For sale by W. H. Barlow, 904 S. Home Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

- 1 861 RCA, used approx. 10 hrs.
- 1 251 WE, used approx. 10 hrs.

Price \$450.00 for both.

For sale by Marvin H. Eichorst, Pleasant Rd., Glenview, Ill.

- 2 204A tubes, one used approx. 200 hrs. other unused. Make offer.

For sale by M. W. Grove, 724 Hill Top Drive, Cumberland, Md.

- 2 GE 810 tubes, used approx. 1 hr., in original carton. \$11.50 each F.O.B. Cumberland, Maryland.

For sale by Willard B. March, 1029 Haskell, Kansas City, Kansas

- 2 Eimac 250TH tubes, used approx. 500 hrs. \$30.00 for the pair, F.O.B. Kansas City.

For sale by Harold Henry, Clarion, Iowa

- a. 1 WE 276-A triode. New cond. Used less than 25 hrs., will sell at amateur's net price.
- b. 2 WE 249-A rectifiers. Excellent cond. Used approx. 150 hrs., sell at $\frac{3}{4}$ amateur's net price.

For sale by W. Raymond Tomlinson, 623 East Brown St., Trenton, N. J.

- 1 RCA 845 tube, new, in original carton, \$10.00 F.O.B. Trenton, N. J.

For sale by Frank Kedl, Box 122, Sheridan, Wyo.

- a. 2 RCA 809, new, \$2.50 each.
- b. 2 RCA 816, new, \$1.00 each.
- c. 1 801, used slightly, \$2.00.
- d. 1 RK47 pentode, used, \$8.00.
- e. 2 866A, new, used approx. 10 hrs., \$1.50 each.
- f. 1 802, used considerably, \$2.00.

For sale by Gordan Walter, 1921 Kalorama Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 4 872, new.
- 6 300TL Eimac, new.
- 1 used 10 hrs.
- 4 Filament trans. for 2 300TL each.

For sale by Frank Huberman, W2JIL, Box 62, Station P, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 2 Eimac 100TH, slightly used.
- 2 800 (RCA), new.
- 1 RK39, slightly used.
- 1 305A, WE, used.
- 1 305A, WE, new.
- 1 HK354 (not HF type) used.
- 4 WE 249B, used.
- 2 HY615, slightly used.
- 2 WE 866A, new.

Make offer.

For sale by A. B. Armistead, 908 Rosalind Ave., So. Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

3 RCA 845	\$ 2.00 each
2 RCA 872A	5.00 "
6 RCA 872A	3.00 "
2 RCA 806	10.00 "
5 RCA 805	9.00 "
1 RCA 850	10.00 "
3 RCA 865	2.50 "
1 RCA 807	3.00 "
2 RCA 812	3.00 "
2 RCA 203A	5.00 "
2 RCA 866A	1.00 "
1 Eimac 150T	7.50 "
2 Eimac 250TH	18.00 "
2 Eimac 250TH	12.50 "
2 Eimac 100TH	10.00 "

For sale by W. Raymond Burrows, 1711 Bay Ave., Hampton, Va.

- 2 Taylor T55, used approx. 200 hrs., \$5.00 each.
- 3 Taylor TZ40, used approx. 200 hrs., \$2.50 each.
- 1 RCA 807, used approx. 50 hrs., \$2.50 each.
- 1 RCA 813, new, \$20.00.
- 1 RCA 837, new, \$3.50.
- 1 Raytheon, RK-25B, used approx. 100 hrs., \$2.00.
- Raytheon, RK-39, used approx. 150 hrs., \$2.00.
- 1 Raytheon, RK-51, used approx. 30 hrs., \$5.00.

Good cond.

For sale by Roy J. Beuerman, 428 Annadale Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

- 1 Eimac 35T, slightly used.
- 1 RCA 807, slightly used.
- 1 Ampere 849A, slightly used.
- 1 RCA VR 450, new.
- 2 Taylor 866, slightly used.
- 2 Taylor 866 Jr., old.
- 2 Taylor TZ20, old.
- 1 RCA 809, new.
- 2 RCA 865, new.

Cond. good, make offer.

**For sale by R. H. Asmus, P. O. Box 37, Station P,
New York, N. Y.**

- 1 RCA 805, list price, \$13.50.
- 2 RCA 809, list price, \$2.50 each.
- 1 Gammatron HK-24, list price, \$4.75.
- 3 Gammatron HK-54, list price, \$8.00 each.
- All used approx. 300 hrs.

F.O.B. New York City.

**For sale by Clifford C. Peumstar, Supt. Argyle
Municipal Electric, Argyle, Wis.**

The following Taylor tubes:

- 1 HD 203-A, used 150 hrs., A-1 cond., \$9.50.
- 1 203-A, used 250 hrs., cond. A-1, \$6.00.
- 2 TZ-40, used 50 hrs., A-1 cond., \$2.00.
- 2 866, used 150 hrs., A-1 cond., \$1.00.
- 2 866, used 350 hrs., fair, \$.50.

**For sale by Harold Maxfield, 725 Western Ave.,
Magnolia, Mass.**

- 2 RCA 810, new, sell at full list price.
- 2 Amperex HF-200, good cond.
- 4 HF-200.
- 1 RK-20, new.
- 2 RK-39, new.

Make offer.

**For sale by Nolan S. Walker, 1207 Dueber Ave.,
S. W., Canton, Ohio**

- 2 RCA 805, excellent cond.
- 2 RCA 810, excellent cond.
- Shipped express collect charges C.O.D.
- Make offer.

**For sale by G. B. McCloy, W8WHF, R. D. No. 2,
Box 96B, Turtle Creek, Pa.**

- 1 RCA 803.
- 1 RK 20-A, used approx. 100 hrs.
- Make offer.

**For sale by Joseph P. Jessup, 337 Hamilton Ave.,
Glen Rock, N. J.**

- a. 2 Eimac 250TH, never used, \$27.50 each, excellent cond.
- b. 2 RCA 806, never used, excellent cond., \$20.00.
- Prefer buyer in vicinity of New York City.

**For sale by Henry W. Herman, 3016 Nelson Pl.,
S. E., Washington, D. C.**

- a. 2 Taylor 866, used approx. 300 hrs., \$1.50 each, cond. good.
- b. 1 Eimac 100TH, used approx. 200 hrs., cond. good, \$13.00.