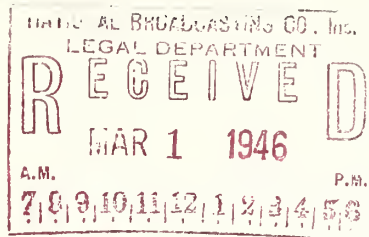


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1719

B Y K P

February 27, 1946

WARNS PUBLISHERS NOT TO LET OUTSIDERS "GET JUMP" IN FM

Doubtless having in mind how many of them "missed the boat" on standard broadcasting, B. J. Rowan, Assistant Manager of Broadcasting, Publicity and Advertising, of the General Electric Company, did his best to awaken the New York State Publishers' Association in Albany to what he believed to be the possibilities of FM radio.

"I am not trying to throw a scare into the publishers", Mr. Rowan declared, "I still believe in newspapers and don't see how I could ever get along without one each morning and evening. But I can't help thinking that radio can distribute news quicker than the newspaper, and I think you will all agree that this is an age when speed is a magic word. That's why so many are travelling by airplane - to save time. Folks may accept radio to save time."

Mr. Rowan nevertheless remarked laughingly, "I sometimes wonder what we will do with all the time we save." The speaker went on to say:

"FM radio is not national in scope - as we are inclined to think of broadcasting - but something that serves a limited area - just about the same area that the newspaper covers in any community. It gives promise of 'butting-in' with the folks your newspapers have served well for so many years.

"Now, just how well it will do the job, is still a question. I know many feel that broadcasting will never more than supplement the press. That may be true, in fact I felt that way myself before the war when we had only AM broadcasting and national advertisers. But now comes this new broadcasting scheme which is limited to the line of sight from its point of origin - in most cases about 25 or 30 miles. It will be disseminating information and entertainment to the same people who buy newspapers. Local advertisers may become conscious of that fact.

"I think you all know better than I do that the broadcasting companies seem to be definitely in the news-distribution business. There has been little - if any - let-up on news broadcasts since the end of the war. And, it would seem to me that the news business belongs to you publishers. You have been in that business for years. Distribution of news has always been your exclusive franchise - and it should continue to be.

"You will agree with me, I am sure, that nothing any of us can say or do, will check broadcasting. It's here, and will continue to grow. So, if it seems to you that radio is going to 'butt into' your business, then don't let some outside interests get 'the jump' on you.

"Today, securing an AM (standard broadcasting) license is very much like trying to get an AP franchise a year or two ago. It is generally easier to buy an existing station just for its license - like some of you publishers may have purchased a newspaper, just to get the AP franchise. That's expensive, as you know.

"But, FM literally has frequencies to burn. There is room for several thousand FM stations - and you don't have to buy a station to get one. They are to be had for the asking of the Federal Communications Commission - that is, of course, if you can show the Commission that you are eligible to operate a station. Many of you newspapermen have already applied for, and secured, licenses for FM stations - and I believe you will agree it was not a difficult job.

"At least 25 percent of this country is not adequately served by broadcasting today. More AM stations - even though additional licenses might be granted - cannot correct that problem - but, in my opinion, FM can. There are now approximately 50 FM stations in operation, and several hundred more are on order and will be installed just as soon as reconversion makes this possible. I am told that more than 40 percent of the pending applications for FM licenses have been filed by newspapers.

"I have no idea of the number of FM receivers now installed in homes throughout the country. I doubt that anyone knows - but I am willing to predict that there will be a million, or more, new sets in use by the end of this year. FM-receiver production, we hope, will be in full swing in a few months. New transmitters will be in operation - and a new branch of the radio industry, that promises to exceed anything which the present type of broadcasting has afforded, will be blazing the trails to all corners of the country before the turn of the year.

^{FM}
"FM is here. Someone is going to operate the hundreds of FM stations throughout the country. I feel you should have first call on this medium, since it will be serving the same public in the same communities which you newspapermen have been serving so efficiently for many years.

"That's how it looks to a broadcasting and publicity man, representing a company which sees a wonderful future for FM."

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CONGRESS EAGER TO SOCK PETRILLO BUT NOT LABOR GENERALLY

Although not a single labor leader or Congressman spoke up for James C. Petrillo when the House by a vote of 222 to 43 gave him the worst rebuke of his life last week, and though a majority of Senators and Representatives would unquestionably like to follow through and get his scalp, their one big precaution - with an election this Fall - will be not to hit organized labor with a brick intended for Petrillo.

Reelection is about all a member of Congress thinks about and however anxious the broadcasters are to take advantage of the

unexpected and stinging blow the House gave Mr. Petrillo, Congressional members are not going to be stampeded into taking any chances on dumping over the apple cart with the Fall election staring them in the face.

The latest word is that the Senate having passed the Vandenberg anti-Petrillo (S. 63) has now asked the House for a conference. In the meantime the language of the House Bill (H.R. 5117) introduced by Representative Lea (D), of California, has been included in the Vandenberg Bill. The conferees who will iron out the differences between the two bills no doubt will be made up of members of the Senate Interstate Commerce and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees and are expected to be appointed this week.

The Lea bill would outlaw the use of force, threats "or other means" to compel radio stations to pay tribute to unions for using phonograph records. It also would prohibit any action to require broadcasters to employ more workers than needed or to halt foreign programs or any type of non-commercial, educational or cultural offering.

Violators would be subject to a year's imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine, or both.

The Senate version, sponsored by Senator Vandenberg, (R), of Michigan, specified only that any interference with non-commercial, educational or cultural programs would be unlawful. It did not provide penalties. Senator Vandenberg's bill was aimed chiefly at a long-standing controversy between Mr. Petrillo's union and the girl and boy amateur music school at Interlochen, Mich., which Mr. Petrillo has barred from the air.

Some of the highlights of the heated debate over Petrillo in the House last week were:

Representative Michener (R), of Michigan:

"I do want to answer one question which has been asked a number of times on the floor this afternoon. That is, 'Is organized labor, as such, opposed to this bill?' I cannot answer that, because I have received no single letter, telegram, or word from organized labor in opposition. That is significant. If labor has not appeared in opposition to this bill there is a reason."

Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan: "The musicians do not even sit by. The broadcasting company just pays Petrillo for that number."

Representative Dondero (D), of Michigan:

"They do not even have to come, I appreciate that, and I was going into that. They need not even appear. But it does force the broadcasting companies to pay tribute to the musicians union. According to the report, that amount has now reached something like \$20,000,000 in one year. That is not a small sum."

Representative Marcantonio (ALP), New York:

"This bill is brought here as a smokescreen of indignation against the activities of Petrillo. Just what does it do to organized labor in the broadcasting industry? This is the first time we have before us a bill which calls for imprisonment in the event that workers go out on a strike. This bill for the first time in history specifically attempts to fix the arrangements that are to exist between labor and the broadcasting companies.

Representative Celler (D), of New York: "The Petrillo case is a bad case and is making bad law."

Representative Brown (D), of Ohio: "Not a single member of organized labor I know of has appeared before our committee or has written letters in support of Petrillo in this matter.

"I say that the time has come for us to stand up and decide for ourselves whether the air of America that we control, if you please - the use of which we dispense as a Congress, because we do control the use of it - is to be free for all Americans, for our school children, for the great musicians of this and other nations, for the United States Army Band, for the Marine Band, for the Navy Band, for the music played for charity, or in the name of the Father as a part of religious services, can be broadcast without some tribute being paid to a man named James Caesar Petrillo who sets himself above the law and above the Nation which is giving him shelter."

Representative Halleck (R), of Indiana: I think, in this matter, regardless of how we feel about Mr. Petrillo and his actions, we ought to legislate as we think and not as we feel."

Representative Harris (R), of Arkansas: "This bill meets the issue face to face and says to Mr. Petrillo or anyone else who indulges in such acts that, 'You shall not be permitted to continue to do so.'"

Representative Rabin (D), of New York: "I don't come here to praise Caesar; on the other hand, I do not come here to bury the hard won rights of labor, particularly the right of labor to strike."

Representative Hinshaw (R) of California:

"I might call your attention to the fact that this bill does not affect only Mr. Petrillo and the members of musicians' union, it affects every employee of every broadcasting company or maker of transcriptions throughout the United States. If it were only to affect Mr. Petrillo personally and to permit high school students and other students to play not for compensation, but to have the free use of the airways without let or hindrance on the part of Mr. Petrillo or anybody else, I would be in favor of the bill."

Representative L. W. Hall (R), New York:

"Petrillo admits that he was going to get - as I understand it from the statement of our chairman - fifteen or twenty million dollars by his actions; yet in this bill we only provide that for his

actions to get that money he is only to be charged with a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$1,000. If you will look at the law books of all the States in the Union, you will find in every case that extortion like that would be classified as a felony, and the person would be subject to a much greater penalty."

Representative Bryson (D), of South Carolina:

"The urgent need for prompt enactment by Congress of the proposed legislation H.R. 5117 has been plainly demonstrated by the ability of this man J. Caesar Petrillo to keep the American people subjected to a system of extortion which he operates in deliberate violation of every principle and guaranty of freedom and common decency upon which this nation was founded."

Thus it went on the better part of an afternoon. The debate covered twenty pages in the Congressional Record (1576 to 1596 - February 21). In addition to this the extended remarks of Representative Sabath (D), of Illinois and Representative Clare H. Hoffman (R) of Michigan were inserted in the Record of February 22 (Pages A977 and A984).

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PRESS ALSO TAKES A GOSH AWFUL SWAT AT J. CAESAR

Believe it or not but J. C. Petrillo is very sensitive to press criticism. The writer became convinced of that while covering the Senate Petrillo hearings in Washington several years ago. Therefore the music leader's feelings may be imagined when he sees the way the newspapers have dished it out as a result of the chastening the House gave him last week.

No doubt the cartoonists likewise will be heard from. As a starter Cliff Berryman in the Washington Star showed Congress heaving Petrillo and his violin out a window at the Capitol and Petrillo saying: "I guess I must have hit a SOUR note". Block, the Washington Post cartoonist pictured a volcano which had erupted labelled, "U.S. Congress" and a mouse playing a violin (Anti-Petrillo Bill) and the cartoon captioned "The Mountain's Labor".

Following is a forerunner of the newspaper comment in the East:

Washington Star - In the light of the character of Mr. Petrillo's activities, there can be little doubt that the lesser evil is to impose the proposed restraints on him. Those who properly object to this on grounds of principle should devote their efforts, not to the enactment of broad legislation dealing with all abuses, which, if adopted, would eliminate any need for legislation that is personal in nature.

Washington Post - Mr. Petrillo has been exceptionally high-handed and infuriating in his methods. His policies run flagrantly

against the public interest. Yet we are well aware that his brow-beating methods are not unique; they are indulged in by a great many labor leaders who by good fortune or because of a more diplomatic method of handling their victims have escaped Congressional castigation. Thus there is an almost childish lack of discipline in the Congressional desire to visit punishment upon a single offender because the limelight of unfavorable publicity has thrown his figure into high relief.

Baltimore Sun - The over-all cure of labor abuses is not to grant Mr. Petrillo special privilege and then try to tell him how to exercise the special privilege. The cure is to repeal the special privilege and at one orderly sweep cut Petrillo, Lewis, et al., back to that simple equality before the law which is all the rest of us would think of asking and which is the life principle of our kind of society.

Philadelphia Record - Petrillo should have been smarter and seen it coming. Other labor leaders should have been smarter, too, and tried to tame down Petrillo. They have seen him defy the National Labor Relations Board, the National War Labor Board, the President of the United States and Congress.

They have seen him forbid performances by Army and Navy bands, and by children's orchestras. They have seen him hamper development of the new FM radio industry by forbidding simultaneous broadcasts over FM and conventional air waves.

But they have made no complaint.

Neither have the 130,000 members of the American Federation of Musicians. They have seen Petrillo dictate to 135,000,000 people what they could and couldn't hear - and said nothing.

We don't know in just what form the Lea Bill will emerge from the House-Senate conference. It may be widened as a substitute for the Case Bill.

But whatever happens, the blame belongs on Petrillo - and on those reasonable union members and leaders who refused to house-break this Sewell Avery of labor unions.

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KSAI

Ever heard of KSAI? It's on Saipan - a Western Electric 50 KW installed by the O.W.I. to wage psychological warfare on the Japs. Using a four element directional antenna-giving an effective signal of 250 KW - it did its primary job most efficiently.

But KSAI did another great job too. One day a crippled B-29 - its navigating equipment smashed "homed" on the station's powerful beam and rode it to safety. Army orders quickly came through: "Keep that station on the air 24 hours a day!" Around the clock, KSAI kept going - with only six hours a month allowed for maintenance. Requests from lost fliers for "position" dropped from an average of 140 per day to a mere 20. In 4 months alone, KSAI was credited with saving 20 Superforts, 200 flyers and equipment worth more than \$15,000,000.

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TRUMAN FORMALLY APPOINTS DENNY ACTING FCC HEAD; PORTER SWORN IN

Although the set-up had been previously announced, President Truman made it official Tuesday by naming Charles R. Denny, Jr., Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Paul A. Porter, who is now Director of the Office of Price Administration. President Truman did not indicate whether he intended filling the vacancy created by the absence of Mr. Porter. At first it was apparently his intention not to do so - in other words, hold it for Paul Porter in case OPA blew up or for any reason Porter desired to return. However, this didn't suit the politicians (the FCC being the political plum tree it is) and there was talk that maybe Mr. Truman might yield to the pressure. The name of a new candidate was even mentioned - Burke Clements, Chairman of the Industrial Accident Board of Montana - said to have the backing of Senator Burt Wheeler (D), of Montana, who is Chairman of the Senate Radio Committee and pulls a heavy political oar. Also Mr. Wheeler is up for re-election this Fall.

Mr. Porter was sworn in as head of the OPA after whirlwind and unanimous approval in the Senate last week. In his first speech as Price Administrator at the Washington Chapter of the American Institute Banking dinner last Saturday night, he said:

"At the time this invitation was accepted, I had not the slightest notion that a new Price Administrator would address you tonight. I do not know what sense of divination prompted your committee to make this choice because if I had known what they apparently must have foreseen, you would have some less troubled individual speaking to you now.

"In this, my first public appearance, since I have shifted to the tranquil scenes of OPA, I am not prepared to come forward with a finished credo. I have had a good deal of advice in these last few days; but most of my friends speak to me with the somber and morose attitude as if there had just been a death in the family. Now I'm all for having a barrel of fun but somehow or other a lot of perfectly responsible people seem to be suggesting that the fight against inflation is a millstone chained around our collective necks and that we are going to be pushed overboard any minute now. So I would like to attempt to talk briefly to the banking fraternity about a few facts of life as I have discovered them in recent days."

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FEDERAL TEL. & RADIO MAKING UNITED AIR LINES TRANSMITTERS

Ultra high frequency ground station radio transmitters, to be used in communicating with planes from various points along the 9000-mile communications network of the United Airlines, are now being produced by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, domestic manufacturing affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

According to E. N. Wendell, Vice-President of Federal Telephone, deliveries of this equipment, designed to insure the safety of commercial aviation, are scheduled to begin in May.

Federal Telephone's contract with United Airlines, which calls for fourteen 500-watt transmitters, is the third to be awarded to the corporation by United, one of the nation's leading commercial aviation concerns. In 1940 Federal built eleven 5-KW transmitters for installation at major terminals on United's network. The order was the first airline installation of 5-KW transmitters and was prompted by the need for equipment that would radiate high signal strength to over-ride atmospheric noise levels. Late last year and in January of this year, United Airlines ordered three 3-KW transmitters from Federal Telephone.

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SARNOFF, McGRADY OF RCA, TAKE OVER MAYOR O'DWYER'S STRIKES

If you have a labor strike on your hands that you would like to have settled quickly, and want a couple of star mediators, you should call on Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and his very promising pupil, David Sarnoff, President of the RCA. That is what the newly elected Mayor O'Dwyer did and not only did Messrs. Sarnoff and McGrady almost by themselves settle the tugboat strike, but Mr. Sarnoff played the major part in heading off the transit strike which might have been worse.

The best of it was that the services of these super conciliators didn't cost the Mayor a penny. In the transit strike His Honor didn't even have to furnish the meeting place. After several sessions which the Mayor attended in Mr. Sarnoff's office, the peace treaty was finally agreed upon and signed in the presence of the Mayor and CIO leaders after an all night session at Mr. Sarnoff's home in New York at 5 A.M. Tuesday morning.

Mr. Sarnoff didn't come into the picture so prominently in the tugboat strike. Mr. McGrady was designated by Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach as his personal representative and was highly praised for his successful efforts. However, in the threatened transit strike under the expert guidance of instructor McGrady, labor mediator pupil Sarnoff took the center of the stage.

According to one report, a 3 A.M. telephone call, awakening Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, from his Hotel Carlton bed in Washington Tuesday, was the first word to anyone outside that a conference at the R.C.A. Building had warded off the city's threatened transit strike. In the call, Mr. Sarnoff asked Mr. Murray to catch an 8 A.M. train for New York to give his blessing to the formal announcement made at City Hall eleven hours later.

Two hours after the call the three-point compact was signed in the upstairs library of Mr. Sarnoff's home, a private house at 44 East 71st Street. It was a one-page typewritten press release, to which the Mayor later added a second page of praise for the peacemakers. In blue ink, it bore the signatures of Michael J. Quill, head of the Transport Workers Union of America, and William O'Dwyer, Mayor of New York City.

The libations were in coffee, with sandwiches obtained by arousing Mr. Sarnoff's cook when the Mayor and other RCA Building conferees came to the house to meet Mr. Quill at 4 A.M.

Mr. McGrady, who in addition to being a former Assistant Secretary of Labor was wartime Labor Advisor to the Secretary of War, is an old timer and one of national prominence in the labor field. Mr. Sarnoff is said to have first attracted the attention of Mayor O'Dwyer when the Mayor called in some of the big industrialists and business men in New York to help him grapple with the tugboat strike. It was the beginning of a beautiful friendship and marked the debut of a brand new labor mediator who may be heard from further as today (February 27th) marks only his 55th birthday.

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NEW "SUITCASE-TYPE" LIGHTWEIGHT TELEVISION CAMERA

A new 35-pound television camera and lightweight "suitcase-type" control equipment, so designed that a television crew can carry their studio with them and have it operating in a few minutes, has been developed by the Philco Television Engineering Laboratories, was announced Sunday by Frank J. Bingley, Chief Television Engineer of Philco.

"A unique feature of this new equipment", Mr. Bingley explained, "is that several television cameras can easily be operated from a single portable master control unit. Also, these new cameras give us a clearer, sharper picture than the heavy and awkward prewar equipment. At a baseball game or track meet, for example, we can quickly set up three television cameras to cover the action from various angles, and control all three cameras from a single lightweight master unit operated by the program director. This director's unit may be 500 feet away from the cameras.

"With a total of only 14 portable units - including three television cameras - none larger than a good-sized suitcase, it is possible to televise outdoor or indoor scenes with excellent results. For instance, we proved our new television camera during commercial telecasts of all the University of Pennsylvania football games from Franklin Field last autumn."

Declaring that one reason for using this new lightweight video equipment at football games was to compare its performance with older, heavier television cameras, Mr. Bingley stated that the new camera outperformed prewar models by a wide margin. "It gave us

brilliant television pictures, with better definition and detail", he pointed out. "The new equipment was particularly useful for the close-ups of football action which have proved so popular with the television audience of Philco Station WPTZ in the Philadelphia area."

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FCC CHECKS UP ON PROBABLE 1946 RADIO RECEIVER OUTPUT

Construed to be a feeler as to whether or not radio manufacturers are going to toe the mark and turn out an adequate number of sets in the new and highly controverted FM band (88 to 108 mc.) the Federal Communications Commission has just sent a questionnaire to all manufacturers.

It calls for the estimated number of receivers to be manufactured in 1946 capable of tuning the following bands without adaptors, converters, etc.:

1. AM band, but not FM or Television
2. FM band (88-108 mc.), but not AM or Television
3. AM band and FM band (88-108 mc.)
4. Television band (Channels 1-13 inc.)
5. AM band, FM band (88-108 mc.) and television band (channels 1-13 inc.)
6. Other (specify band and exact tuning range)

The questionnaire also calls for the total estimated production of above types of radio receivers during 1946 as to Adaptors, Convertors, etc.:

7. FM adaptors, i.e., attachments to AM sets to permit reception in the 88-108 mc. FM band
8. Convertors, i.e., attachments to FM sets (built for reception in the 42-50 mc. band) to permit reception in the 88-108 mc. band
9. Other (please specify)

The manufacturers are asked to exclude from their estimates any units to be supplied them by other manufacturers and report them separately. Also to exclude from their estimates any units to be built for export and report them separately. Finally they are asked to state exact tuning range of all AM band receivers.

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SENATOR BELIEVES TV WILL DUPLICATE AIR MAIL SUCCESS

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D. Tenn.), president pro-tem of the U. S. Senate, addressed the following letter to J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. after Mr. Poppele had wired congratulations to the Senator following his appearance on the first Washington-to-New York telecast on Lincoln's Birthday.

"Many thanks for your kind telegram of yesterday. I think this was a historic event.

"I am sorry I haven't a printed copy of the Record about what I had to say in the Senate as far back as 1917 about air mail. When I introduced and got passed a bill providing for an experimental line from here to New York first and then from New York to Chicago, and from Chicago to San Francisco later on, I was denounced very soundly by way of my colleagues for foolish expenditure of money. It has turned out to be a great thing. I think television will turn out the same way and be most helpful in our national and private lives."

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RCA NET EARNINGS SOAR TO \$11,317,068

Net earnings of the Radio Corporation of America in 1945 amounted to \$11,317,068, equivalent to 58.8 cents per share of common stock, it was disclosed in the RCA Annual Report released today (Wednesday, February 27th) by David Sarnoff, President. This compares with \$10,263,291 in 1944, when earnings after payment of preferred dividends were equivalent to 51.2 cents per share.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$279,503,615 compared with \$326,421,913 in 1944, a decrease of 14.4%.

As of December 31, 1945, RCA personnel numbered 32,985, representing an increase of 10,072 over the total at the end of 1939, the last year before national defense activities were reflected in employment figures. From 1940 through 1945, a total of 8,559 RCA employees joined the armed services of the United States. More than 1,818 have returned to the Corporation and others are being employed as they return. One hundred and forty-five employees died in the service of their country.

Pointing out that the primary objective of RCA throughout the war years was to contribute in every possible way to final victory for the United Nations, Chairman James G. Harbord and President Sarnoff, speaking for the Board of Directors, reported in a joint statement to stockholders that since V-J Day the chief aim of the Corporation has been to "serve the world at peace by producing radio instruments and by operating services unsurpassed in quality and dependability."

The Report refers to the future of radio as an art and an industry that promises expansion of commercial radio activity through new services, new products and new processes. Declaring that hundreds of electron tubes developed by RCA to meet war demands have been instrumental in opening new fields of usefulness in communication, transportation and manufacturing, the Report discloses that a record-breaking total of 20,000,000 miniature tubes alone - many of which were new types - were manufactured by RCA during the war years.

During 1945, a 300-megacycle television transmitter developed at RCA Laboratories reached the stage at which field tests could be made of a complete system utilizing such an installation, and at the same time research and development in other phases of television were reflected in a vastly improved black-and-white television system, employing the new supersensitive RCA Image Orthicon pickup tube and a correspondingly sensitized kinescope receiving tube.

Development of a new FM circuit, called the "ratio type detector", by RCA Laboratories and of new types of radar antennas to extend radar's peacetime uses also were described. The new FM circuit aids in eliminating interference and has superior merits over circuits previously employed for FM reception, particularly in low-priced receivers.

Despite drastic terminations of government war contracts, the Annual Report states, the RCA Victor Division at the end of 1945 had a substantial volume of unfilled government contracts for radio-electronic apparatus and electron tubes. Some of the Company's plant facilities, nevertheless, were reconverted to civilian production within eight weeks after the war ended, and by the close of the year 75,000 small radios and table model Victrola radio-phonograph combinations had been built.

Deliveries also were begun on a new line of improved FM (frequency modulation) broadcast transmitters and other broadcasting equipment. Production of motion picture theatre reproducing and sound-film recording equipment, formerly supplying needs of the armed forces, was rechanneled to the commercial market; an all-time high in the production and sale of RCA Victor phonograph records was achieved during 1945, and the company plans to have home television receivers on the market this Summer.

"Television", the Report points out, "is only one of the new services which promises to broaden the market for electron tubes, many types of which were developed by RCA for wartime use. Millions of tubes will be required by the manufacturers of new radio receivers, and millions for replacements in existing receivers. There is increasing demand as well for transmitting tubes and special purpose tubes."

RCA Victor is revealed to have assembled more than 5,000,000 proximity fuses. Created for use in projectiles, the proximity fuse consists of a miniature radio sending and receiving station which detonates the shells at the moment of most devastating proximity..

The volume of international radio-telegraph traffic handled in 1945 was the largest in the history of R.C.A. Communications. The traffic represented an increase of approximately 70% compared with 1944. New circuits were established, in cooperation with the United States Army, with Berlin and Nuremberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, and in the Western Hemisphere direct service between San Francisco and Rio de Janeiro was inaugurated to supplement the New York-Rio circuit. Service on a normal basis was resumed with Holland, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Shanghai and Japan.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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College Campus Radio Is Growing Fast
(T. R. Kennedy, Jr., in "New York Times")

One of the fastest-growing ideas in the country these days is "campus" radio - the college-student created, managed and operated on-the-campus wired-radio networks known nationally and collectively as the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System.

Campus radio - which never gets off the college grounds because it is wired from studio to listener - is in full swing at twenty-six leading American universities, catering from four to seven hours daily for the educational and recreational needs of some 60,000 resident undergraduates. Furthermore, an average of two college stations is being added to the system monthly.

FM and the Farmers
("Farm Journal" March 1946)

Is freedom of speech on the air the monopoly of a few powerful radio networks and large stations?

Two bitter battles have been fought in Washington, D. C., within the past few days over this issue. The right of farmers to hear what they want to hear on their radios was one of the big points raised.

One fight involves state college and other small stations with a "message" for farmers, which now have to get off the air at sundown to make way for the high-powered "clear channel" stations which deal mainly in entertainment slanted to city audiences, and supported by paid advertising.

The other fight involves frequency modulation - the new kind of broadcasting announced five years ago, with the claim that it has less static and better tone. * * *

A year ago, the Federal Communications Commission announced that when commercial television is authorized, the FM stations will have to move to a higher wave band.

Major E. H. Armstrong, who discovered frequency modulation, and some large radio manufacturers, protested. They said the move would cut the coverage of FM stations to 40% of their present area. Most farmers would not be able to hear the broadcasts. The service, they said, would be so unsatisfactory that the standard stations would be able to retain their "monopoly". But 5,000 FM stations on the lower band would serve nearly all farmers, and would assure free speech on the air.

The other day, after hearing new argument, the FCC announced it would stick to last year's decision. Officials refused to discuss their reasons until their written opinion was issued.

A Kentuckian from Missouri
(Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

When Paul Porter learned that he had just been appointed head of the OPA he sighed: "Now I know the emotions of a Jap pilot when he puts on a black silk kimono and starts climbing into a kamikaze plane". . . Porter, whose parents happened to be passing through Missouri at the time, was born in Joplin. After three months they went to Kentucky, where Porter was raised, educated, married, became a parent and practiced law. "The papers now say I'm from Missouri", he said last week. "I've been a Kentuckian all my life - until about a year ago."

Duffy's Tavern Ad Lib Brings \$100,000 Libel Suit
("Variety")

Looks like Ed Gardner ad libbed himself into a possible \$100,000 damage suit as a result of a reference to an ex-school teacher on the "Duffy's Tavern" show a couple weeks back. They're trying to straighten out the mess on the Coast before the suit is actually filed.

Notice of intent to file reportedly has been served on Bristol-Myers, sponsor of the show; Young & Rubicam, the agency, and NBC. But it's strictly in Gardner's lap, since all others are indemnified.

It appears Gardner ad libbed the teacher's right name, with the added tag of "old pianolegs", although the script called for the insertion of a fictitious monicker. Meanwhile there are plenty of red faces over the whole incident.

Calls Public Patents Headlines Misleading
(From Competitor magazine of the National Patent Council,
Gary, Indiana)

A cross section of recent headlines on patents (such as "Freeing of Alcoa's Patents Boon to Industry", "Alcoa Grants Use of Patents to Firm", "RCA to Make Patents Available", "Radio Corp. Throws Open its Patent Book", give the impression that industry generally is dedicating its patents to the public. While it may be advantageous to show that patents are not suppressed, there are grounds for fear that the headlines are leading the public to believe anyone insisting on patent protection is not acting in the public interest.

Many underlying facts are missed by the headline reader. For instance, regarding the Aluminum case, Ralph Hendershot, Financial Editor of the New York World Telegram, echoed the common view in Washington when he wrote:

"It is pretty obvious that the government put pressure on Aluminum to give up its patents under threat of haunting the company with the antitrust suits from here on. In other words, by tactics very much resembling those of a holdup man it 'persuaded' the company to give up tangible property worth millions."

RCA has long depended on licensing for much of its income.

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TRADE NOTES

The Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) began publishing last Saturday a regular week-end radio review. The first issue ran five pages which were liberally sprinkled with advertising. All six of the local stations carried paid ads.

Cowles Station WOL, in Washington, will run out the red carpet to its new sportscaster Bill Brundage at a cocktail party at the Statler Friday evening.

Announcement of the wedding of Mrs. Rhoda Corwin Klugh, widow of Paul Klugh, former well-known Chicago radio manufacturer, to Mr. Douglas Elliott Pickens at Palm Beach, Florida, Wednesday, February 20th, has been received. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens will be at home at Morrisania Farms, Highland, Ohio, after April 1st.

Paul K. Povlsen has been named Vice-President and General Manager of Maguire Industries, Inc. Mr. Povlsen, who has served since 1941 as Vice-President in Charge of Production for the J. I. Case Co., of Racine, Wis., will supervise all manufacturing operations of the company, including those of subsidiaries.

Walter B. Scott, an industrial engineer, who also has been associated with the J. I. Case Co., is joining Maguire Industries, Inc., as an assistant to Mr. Povlsen.

Station WPDQ, Jacksonville, Florida, affiliate of the American Broadcasting Company, has received a construction permit from the Federal Communications Commission to change frequency to 600 KC from 1270 KC and operate with 5000 watts power day and night. Expectations are that WPDQ will be operating on this new frequency about July 1st.

George M. Baillie, Production Manager of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, is in Chicago to supervise the mailing during the week of March 4th of BMB's half million ballots, by which radio station audiences will be measured on a uniform basis in every U. S. county and approximately 1,000 cities.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa., have applied for a construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42.9 megacycles and power of 10 KW.

Broadcast Measurement Bureau has just published To Date, a 40-page illustrated booklet explaining the uniform measurement of radio station audiences throughout the U.S. which BMB is undertaking in March.

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